



*The  
Chemist &  
Druggist  
Centenary  
Number*

1859 — 1959

100  
not  
out!



WELL DONE CHEMIST & DRUGGIST!



**CARNEGIES**  
*of* **WELWYN** **ESTABLISHED**  
**1911**

**COMING UP FOR THE HALF-CENTURY!**

For nearly half a century the name Carnegies has served as a standard in the fine chemical field for products of utmost purity and rigid adherence to pharmaceutical specification. Strict analytical control is maintained at all stages of manufacture.

Direct importation of raw materials, and the completion of every process under its own roof at Welwyn Garden City, enables the Company to compete successfully with world suppliers in any part of the globe.

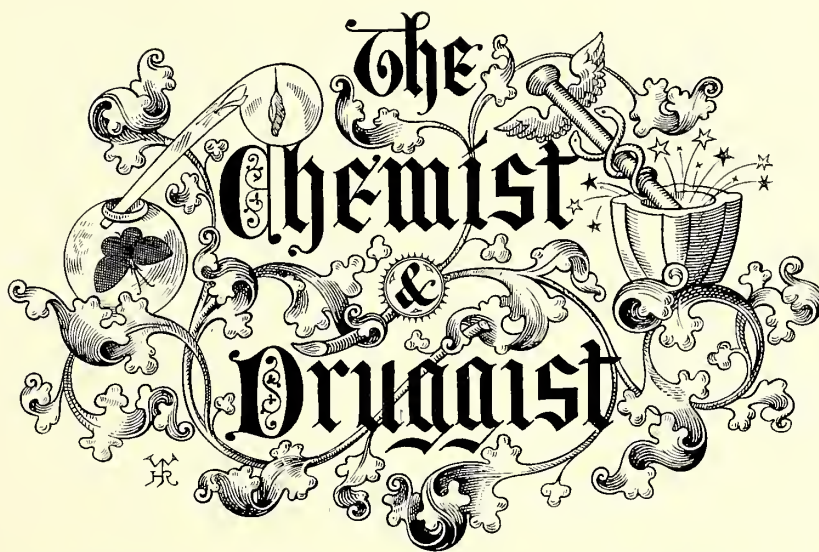
Under new management since the beginning of this year, the Company now has a big programme of expanded production in hand.

**CARNEGIES OF WELWYN LTD.**

*Manufacturers of Fine Chemicals* **WELWYN GARDEN CITY • ENGLAND**

Telephone: WELWYN GARDEN CITY 5001 (10 lines) Cables: CARNEGIES, WELWYNGARDENCITY Telex: LONDON 28676





## CENTENARY ISSUE CONTENTS

	<i>Page</i>
A Message from the Minister of Health .. .. .	105
Foreword by the Chairman of the Company .. .. .	106
The Year of our Birth .. .. .	107
Our First 100 Years .. .. .	110
The Herbert Family of the Midlands .. .. .	122
Chippings and Droplets .. .. .	124
Rise of the Drug Industry .. .. .	127
Colour Flashback .. .. .	140
The C. & D. is Put to Bed .. .. .	141
Crude Drugs of Nepal .. .. .	147
Face-lift for a Pharmacy .. .. .	151
English Leeches and Leech Jars .. .. .	152
Changing Styles in Advertising .. .. .	159
A Century of Commerce in Drugs .. .. .	160
Pharmacy in Britain from 1859.. .. .	171
Official Organ of Two Societies .. .. .	180
Pharmacy in Scotland in 1859 .. .. .	181
Progress of Women in Pharmacy .. .. .	185
True Contemporary .. .. .	187
Second Hundred .. .. .	187
Friends of a Lifetime .. .. .	188
Vade Mecum .. .. .	202
Organism — Infection — Antibiotic.. .. .	205
A Journal of Infinite Variety .. .. .	208

THE DECORATIVE HEADING IS FROM ISSUES OF THE 1870's

*Established in Newcastle upon Tyne  
for nearly 200 years*

**M P**  
**MAWSON & PROCTOR**

**the recognised  
house for  
ETHICALS  
in the  
North-East**



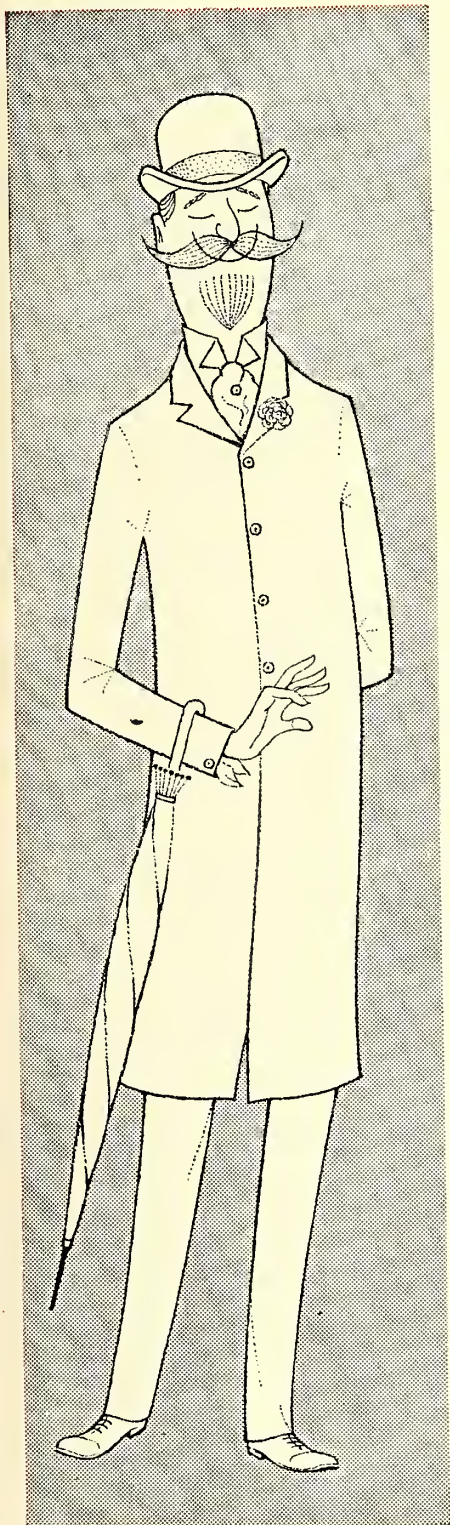
**MAWSON & PROCTOR PHARMACEUTICALS LTD**

**Low Friar Lane, Newcastle-on-Tyne 1**

Telephone 29751/7 (8 lines)







## KELDON

*congratulates a sprightly centenarian*

... And so, dear Chemist & Druggist, you're a hundred years old, and still no signs of senility! You combine the authority of age with the alertness and vigour of youth. How do you do it?

Could it be that you owe your clear-sighted vision, in some measure, to using Optrex? Your energy to Optrose? Your manly voice, unmarred by typographical coughs, to Famel Syrup? We hope so, and we heartily wish you still greater success in the coming years.

## KELDON LTD

*distributors for*

OPTREX LTD

PERIVALE LABORATORIES LTD

LONDON PHARMACEUTICAL LABORATORIES LTD

MELVET LTD

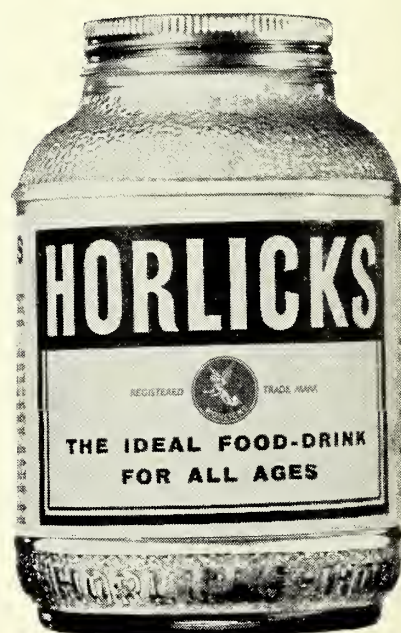


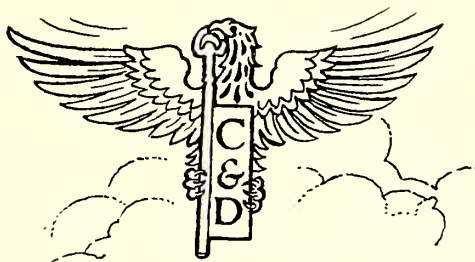
# 1959

another year in the long,  
happy, and mutually profitable  
association between  
the chemists of Britain and

## **HORLICKS LTD**

**Slough · Bucks**





# CONGRATULATIONS

*from one  
veteran  
to another*



BOOTS PURE DRUG CO., LTD  
NOTTINGHAM ENGLAND.



*over 160 years of service*  
FROM THE  
*HOUSE of WOOLLEY*

**JAMES WOOLLEY, SONS & CO.,**

**DRUG MILLERS**

AND

**MANUFACTURING PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,**

WAREHOUSE AND OFFICES—

2 & 4 SWAN COURT, MARKET STREET.



TRADE MARK.

LABORATORY AND DRUG MILLS—

KNOWSLEY STREET, CHEETHAM.

**MANCHESTER.**

Spirit. Æther. Nit. B.P.; Spt. Ammon. Arom. (*Volcanic*); "Extra Pale" Cod Liver Oil; Coated Pills; Drugs, Powders; all Preparations of the British, United States, and Continental Pharmacopœias; Chemical Products; Chemical and Pharmaceutical Apparatus.

PRICED LISTS AND CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

In 1882, when this advertisement appeared in "The Chemist and Druggist," James Woolley, Sons & Company Limited had already a record of 86 years service. The story of the increasing importance of the House of Woolley has been part of the story of Pharmacy. Indeed, from the earliest days, its principles have played a leading part in the work of the Pharmaceutical Society.

Today Woolley's reputation for service stands higher than ever and we are proud to acknowledge our long and continuing association with "The Chemist and Druggist."

JAMES WOOLLEY SONS & CO. LTD., VICTORIA BRIDGE, MANCHESTER 3





## Fashions will change

We have no record of our founder Dr. Thomas Smith (or his brother Henry) having worn the deerstalker suit our artist has drawn. The illustrations above serve only to remind us of the four generations through which the name T. & H. SMITH has been recognised for high standards of quality and integrity.

In a changing world—of fashion and many other things—standards change too, and not always for the better. In our case we are continually looking for ways of improving on the past and this is your guarantee of quality when you buy alkaloids and fine chemicals manufactured by T. & H. SMITH.

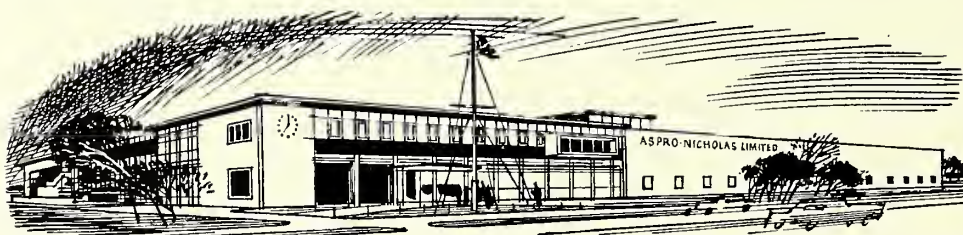
Our present range includes: Aloin, Atropine, Chloroform, Codeine, Eserine, Ether, Hyoscine, Pethidine, Pilocarpine, Morphine, Santonin, and Strychnine. Facilities are available for the synthesis of other organic compounds on a contract basis to your special requirements.



# N

***Aspro-Nicholas Limited send  
sincere congratulations and best wishes  
to the Chemist and Druggist on its  
Centenary of publication***

---



**THE ASPRO-NICHOLAS FACTORY AT SLOUGH, BUCKS**

Here much of the research work of the Nicholas world organisation is being carried out and here, too, are manufactured 'Megimide', 'Daptazole' and the 'lonexten' range of prolonged-relief medicines—Nicholas products which are prescribed and used in hospitals all over the world.



# Nearly two centuries of service . .



With the background of our long specialised service, we congratulate "The Chemist and Druggist" on reaching its first centenary and look forward to extending the services we both give to Pharmacy.



Part of our modern fleet at your service

We hold a widely comprehensive stock of Proprietaries, Ethicals, Cosmetics and sundries by all leading makers

## ***Our Speciality — Seasonal Sundries***

WASHING SQUARES · BATHING CAPS · SUNGLASSES · HOLDALLS—FOR SUMMER  
HOT WATER BOTTLES · ELECTRIC BLANKETS (All well known makes)—FOR WINTER

## **BUTLER & CRISPE LTD**

ESTABLISHED 1777

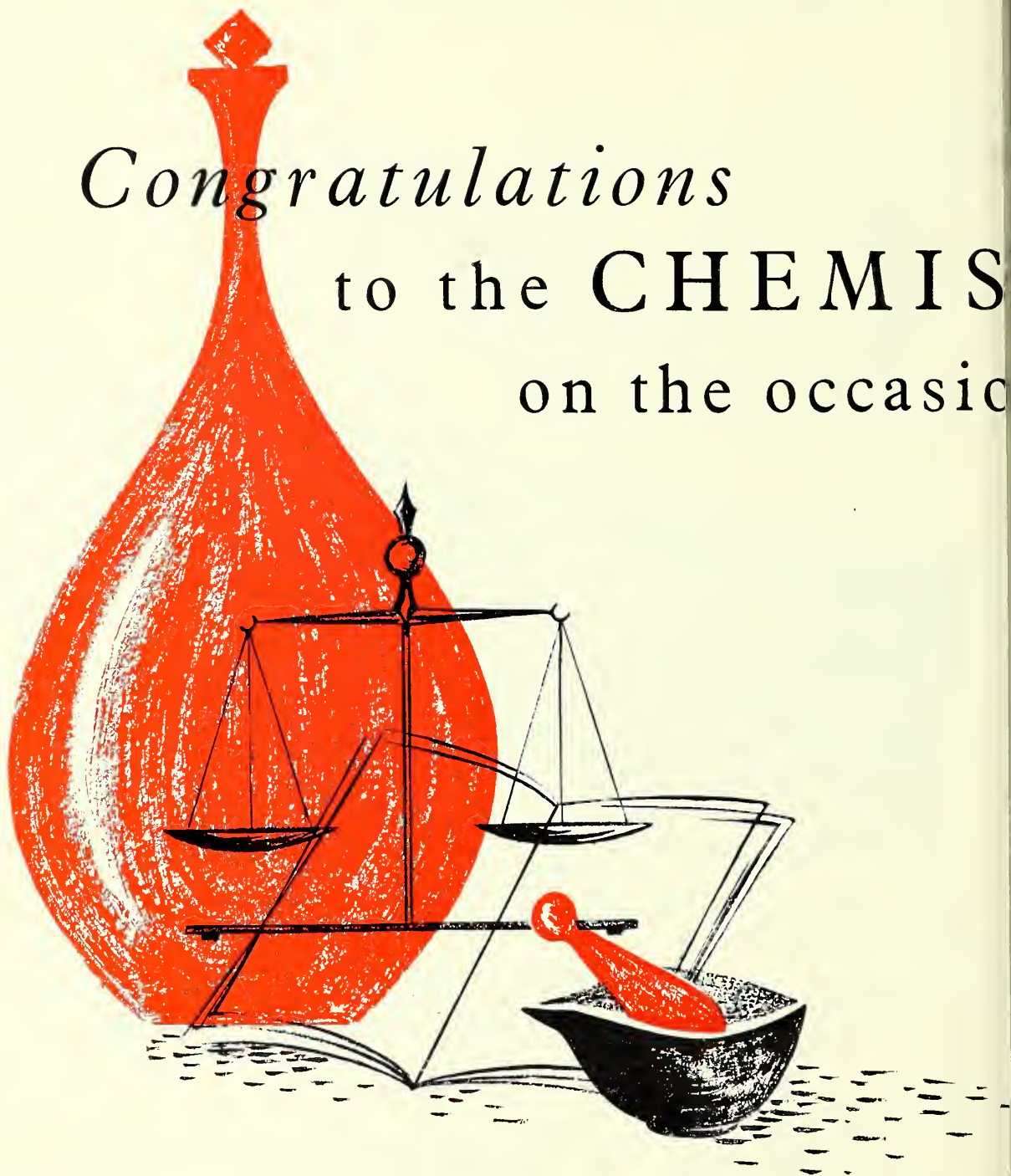
**80-84 CLERKENWELL ROAD · LONDON · E.C.1**

Phone: Clerkenwell 3060 (15 lines)

Grams: Alluwant, Smith, London



*Congratulations*  
to the CHEMIST  
on the occasion



# and DRUGGIST of their Centenary

*from* Sangers

London, Bristol and Newcastle

*and their associated companies*

May, Roberts & Company Limited  
London Liverpool Plymouth

Thos. McMullan & Company Limited  
Belfast

Southall Bros. & Barclay Limited  
Birmingham

Hirst, Brooke Goodalls Limited  
Leeds

John Thompson Limited  
Liverpool

Brooks & Warburton Limited  
London

Chemists' Supply Company Limited  
Bournemouth

Francis Newbery & Sons Limited  
Cardiff

1873



**J. F. MACFARLAN & CO.**  
Have obtained Medals at the various Exhibitions in London and Paris for their Preparations of Sulphate of Bebeerin, Acetate, Muriate, Sulphate, and other Salts of Morphia, Chloroform, and other products. Their Preparations have long enjoyed the confidence of the Trade, and may be had through the Wholesale and Mercantile Houses.

**NORTH BRIDGE, EDINBURGH.**

BRANCH OFFICE—5, BARGE YARD, BUCKLESBURY, LONDON.

1959

*THE above is a copy of our advertisement as it appeared in The Chemist and Druggist Diary for 1873.*

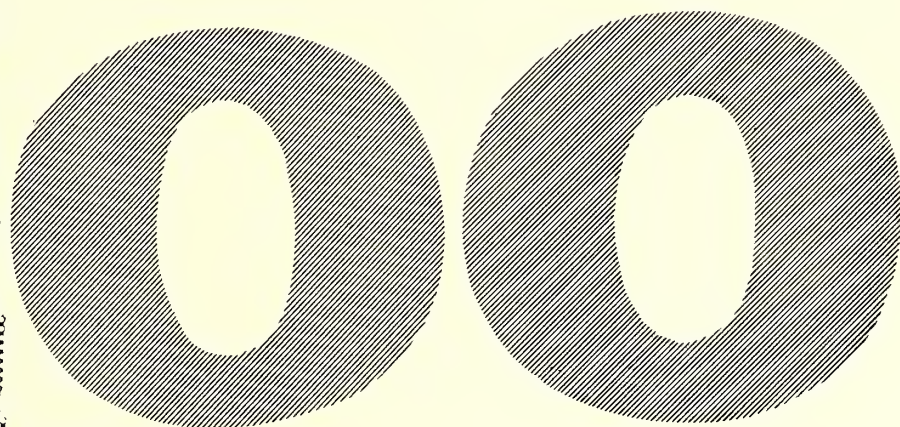
*As one of the oldest advertisers still using THE CHEMIST and DRUGGIST we wish to congratulate the paper on achieving its century and wish it well during the coming one.*

**J. F. MACFARLAN & Co. Ltd**

109 Abbeyhill  
Edinburgh, 8

8 Elstree Way  
Boreham Wood, Herts



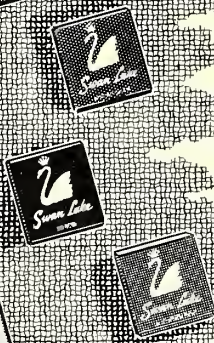
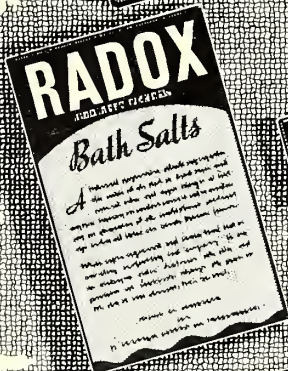


congratulations on your centenary  
from Vitamins Limited—  
manufacturers of a complete range of single  
and multi-vitamin preparations and

**BEMAX**

which is still known to be the richest  
natural vitamin-protein-mineral supplement  
on the market today

# Griffiths Hughes



# 12½%

★ The successful merger  
into the Griffiths  
brings y

★ ALL THESE HEAVY  
CAN NOW

★ 12½% discount  
for £

Heavy campaigns this winter  
in the National Press and on T

Griffiths Hughes and Fields head  
the 'Chemist and Drugg



# EXTRA

**Fields of Bond Street  
Hughes Group  
handsome discounts**

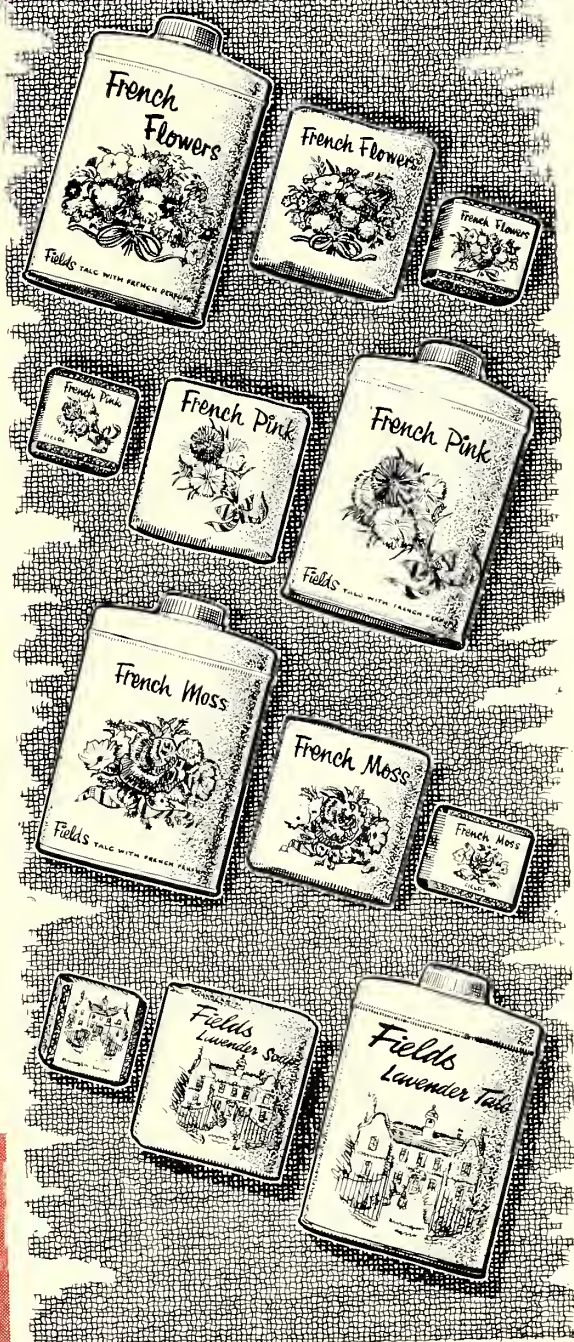
**VERTISED LINES  
MBINED FOR TERMS**

**mbined orders  
d over**

**Full colour ads. this winter  
in Women's Magazines**

**congratulate  
achieving their centenary!**

## Fields





# FOUR FBA COUNTER PRODUCTS



*now being promoted to the Medical Profession*

## Detigon

A new antitussive of high efficacy, basically different from existing cough suppressors. Significantly free from undesirable side effects, virtually non-toxic and does not cause addiction or constipation.

*Dropper bottles of 10 ml.  
Bottles of 50 ml. (Dispensing Pack)*

*Retail price 3/9  
„ „ 14/-*

## Iversal

Antiseptic lozenges for local treatment of all mouth and throat infections. Free from risk of sensitization. Harmless to the intestinal flora. Iversal Troches do not contain any local anaesthetic.

*Plastic pocket dispensers of 15 troches— Retail price 3/6*

## Refagan

Antipyretic-analgesic with a non-sedating antihistamine,\* for basic early control of colds and influenzal infections.

*Tubes of 10 tablets— Retail price 3/10 inc. P. Tax  
Bottles of 100 tablets— „ „ 29/9 „ „*

## \* Incidal

This product is also available separately for specific treatment of allergies. It is well tolerated and without hypnotic effect. It is eminently suitable for day time use especially for patients whose occupations demand mental clarity and an unimpaired sense of balance.

*Tubes of 10 x 0.05 G. tablets— Retail Price 4/-  
Bottles of 250 x 0.05 G. tablets  
(dispensing pack)— „ „ 90/-*



Sole distributors for Farbenfabriken Bayer A.G., Leverkusen, Germany, are FBA Pharmaceuticals Ltd., 37/41 Bedford Row, London, W.C.1, to whom all communications should be addressed.

# ROYAL JELLY is in the news!

Royal Jelly, the year's most talked-of *natural* tonic, is now available in 'LAIDABEILLE' drinkable ampoules, rezesta—B Capsules and in HOLZINGER ampoules for injection.

## Laidabeille

drinkable ampoules

This unique substance is claimed to be the most powerful and energising of all natural tonic food supplements. It is absolutely pure and beneficial to all ages. Remarkable results are daily reported, even by the ageing, of improved well-being and general health tone, mental and physical alertness and staying power. LAIDABEILLE helps to banish fatigue, increase vitality, rectify vitamin deficiency and has a natural tranquillising effect. Extensive medical tests have proved its efficacy. LAIDABEILLE is made up of Royal Jelly, 1250 mg. in liquid honey. Queen's embryos, 150 mg. (rich in amino acids) have been added to it in order further to increase the beneficial action. No similar product available in drinking ampoules contains so much pure Royal Jelly.

Packing: In boxes of 26 drinkable ampoules each of 3 c.c. Dose: 1 ampoule daily.

## rezesta—B capsules

A vital new formula containing eight essential vitamins and 50 mg. pure ROYAL JELLY in each capsule. An important natural diet supplement stimulating the metabolism and re-invigorating the living organism.

FORMULA: Each rezesta—B capsule contains: Vitamin A 5,000 IU., Vitamin D 500 IU., Vitamin B1 5.0 Mgs., Vitamin B2 6.0 Mgs., Vitamin B6 0.5 Mgs., Vitamin B12 2.0 Mcgs., Nicotinamide 10.0 Mgs., Ascorbic Acid 30.0 Mgs., Vitamin E 2 IU., Royal Jelly 50.0 Mgs.

Packing: In boxes of 30 Capsules.  
Dose: 1 Capsule daily.

## Holzinger

injection ampoules

Specially prepared, devoid of all proteins and fats, for injection.

Indications: arteriosclerosis, hypertension and hypotonia, vascular disorders, all types of neuralgia, retarded convalescence, affections caused by ageing and stress.

Packages:  
5 and 100 ampoules each of 1.1 cc.

Literature free on application.

### SOLE CONCESSIONAIRES

in Great Britain and the British Commonwealth for LAIDABEILLE and HOLZINGER.

World distributors of rezesta—B.

# TOM E. HOBSON LIMITED, LONDON, S.W.19

46 CROOKED BILLET, LONDON, S.W.19 WIMBLEDON 0402



*Congratulations*  
**CHEMIST & DRUGGIST**  
*on a fine century*

**FROM**  
**MONSANTO CHEMICALS**  
**LIMITED**

... who, incidentally, manufacture a wide range of  
chemicals for the pharmaceutical industry.

Monsanto  
chemicals  
help industry—  
to bring a  
better future  
closer



**MONSANTO CHEMICALS LIMITED,**

Monsanto House, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1 and at Royal Exchange, Manchester, 2.

In association with : Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, U.S.A. Monsanto Canada Ltd., Montreal. Monsanto Chemicals (Australia) Ltd., Melbourne. Monsanto Chemicals of India Private Ltd., Bombay. Representatives in the world's principal cities.





# BIDDLE, SAWYER & CO. LTD.

*congratulate the CHEMIST & DRUGGIST  
on reaching its Centenary*

## PHARMACEUTICAL AND INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS

STEROID DERIVATIVES · HORMONES  
ENDOCRINES · ALKALOIDS & GLUCOSIDES  
ANTIBIOTICS · VITAMINS · BOTANICAL DRUGS Etc.  
ESSENTIAL & EXPRESSED OILS  
WAXES, ROSIN & MICA

Exclusive agents for the U.K. and certain other  
countries for: PYRETHRUM FLOWERS; PYRETHRUM  
EXTRACT as supplied by The Pyrethrum Board  
of Kenya, The Pyrethrum Board of Tanganyika,  
the Societe Co-operative des Produits  
Agricoles, Goma, Belgian Congo.

Sole Selling Agents for **E. M. CHEMICALS LTD.**  
Bowersfield Lane, Stockton on Tees

*Manufacturers of*  
PIPERAZINE ANHYDROUS · PIPERAZINE CITRATE  
PIPERAZINE HEXAHYDRATE, Etc.

**BIDDLE, SAWYER & CO. LTD.**  
**4 Grafton Street, London, W.1**

Telephone: Hyde Park 0521

Cables: Bidsawya, London

INTERNATIONAL TELEEX No. 82667

PARIS · NEW YORK · BOMBAY · BUENOS AIRES · RIO DE JANEIRO  
JOHANNESBURG · FRANKFURT · HONG KONG

Associated companies and offices throughout the world



# 1859-1959

As one independent publisher to another with long and close associations, we congratulate

**THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST**  
on the celebration of their centenary. We hope that when another 100 years have passed we shall still both be in the same position of independence.

We reproduce an advertisement which appeared in the C & D in 1870.

ADVERTISEMENTS.



EVERY  
**CHEMIST and DRUGGIST**

WHO DEALS IN

**Benzoline, Cazelline, Kerosene, Paraffin, or Petroleum,**  
SHOULD READ

**The Grocer and Oil Trade Review.**

## THE OIL TRADE REVIEW

(Presented on the first Saturday in every month to the Subscribers of "The Grocer.") is wholly devoted to the interests of the Trade which it represents. It contains Editorial Articles on the Prospects and Progress of the Trade, Letters from Reporters at the Canadian and Pennsylvanian Oil Springs, New York, Montreal, Philadelphia, Havre, Hamburg, Liverpool, Bristol, Hull, &c.; Articles describing the various Modes of Manufacturing and Refining; the current Trade News; Reports of Proceedings taken under the Petroleum Acts of 1868 and 1869; Lists of Licensees under the New Act; Prices Current, Patents, Correspondence, &c. &c.

Subscription, 20s. per year, post paid.

"THE GROCER AND OIL TRADE REVIEW" can also be obtained of all Booksellers and Newsmen, and at every Railway Station in the Kingdom, at 4d. per Copy, or for 6d., post free, from the Office.

## ADVERTISEMENTS

Of Businesses Wanted or for Disposal, and Miscellaneous Wants, not exceeding five lines, 3s. 6d. per insertion. Employment Wanted, or Vacancies, inserted for an entrance fee of 1s., and repeated gratis as often as desired.

## REMITTANCES,

With which every order must be accompanied, to be addressed to **WILLIAM REED**: Orders for Advertisements, General Business Letters, &c., to

**HENRY S. SIMPSON, Publisher.**

Office: 4, MONUMENT YARD, LONDON, E.C.

**WILLIAM REED LTD**

*Proprietors of*

**THE GROCER**

**Eastcheap Buildings, London, EC3**

Telephone MANSion House 0062-3





## *Greetings from Ransoms*

When the *Chemist and Druggist* was first published in 1859, William Ransom & Son, Ltd., had already become well established as Manufacturing Chemists and Growers of Medicinal Plants in Hitchin. Throughout the ensuing 100 years, Ransoms have indeed been proud of the close bonds that have always existed between the *Chemist and Druggist* and themselves. Ransoms extend their greetings and congratulations to all associated with the publication of the *Chemist and Druggist* on their fine achievements during the past century and wish them continued success in the future.

Established 1846



**WILLIAM RANSOM & SON LTD**  
HITCHIN HERTFORDSHIRE



**"90%  
satisfactory  
response  
obtained in  
ambulant  
patients"**

"The immediate clinical results were assessed after the first month's treatment (with Roter Tablets) . . . . 1% of cases became symptom-free—70% of them during the first week and 30% during the second week; a further 9% were relieved of the majority of their symptoms. Thus there was a satisfactory response in 90% of cases . . . . In 75% of cases the patients found they were able to take foods which they had avoided for years."

Extract from the **BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL**  
(1955) 2, 827

## IMPROVED THERAPY FOR PEPTIC ULCER

"In a series of 155 cases of peptic ulcer treated with . . . (Roter) tablets for three to six weeks, there was immediate relief of pain in 92% of cases and roentgenological healing of the ulcer in 81% . . . The special features of this medication are immediate and prolonged relief of pain, correction of gastric hyperacidity, absence of side reactions, effectiveness for ambulatory patients, and early healing of the ulcer in most cases."

Extract from the **AMERICAN JOURNAL OF  
GASTROENTEROLOGY** (1957) 28, 439

**"Immediate  
relief of  
pain in  
92%  
of cases"**



**TABLETS**

**FORMULA PER TABLET.** Magnesium Carbonate (400 mg.), Bismuth Subnitrate Roter (350 mg.), Rhizoma Calami (25 mg.), and Cortex Rhamni Frangulae (25 mg.).

**PACKINGS:** Tins of 40, 120, 640 and dispensing size 720. (P.T. exempt). Basic N.H.S. price: 1/- for 10 tablets.

ROTER Tablets are not advertised to the public and may be prescribed on E.C.10 forms. Literature on request  
F.A.I.R. LABORATORIES LTD TWICKENHAM MIDDLESEX

# ROBERTS WINDSOR

fine soaps and  
toiletries



maintaining a tradition  
of loveliness since 1820

colourful products...

colourful packs...

colourful advertising...

When the first issue of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST appeared in 1859 John Roberts' "Original Brown Windsor" had been known for a generation. Today, as well as their fine toilet soaps, Roberts Windsor offer a complementary range of toiletries attractively packed and presented, with a strong appeal to a select and selective public.

ROBERTS WINDSOR LTD, WINDSOR, LONDON AND NOTTINGHAM



# FOR YOUR CUSTOMERS & MOUTH

*These popular Stafford-Miller favourites are*



## Smiling faces sell famous POWDER FIXATIVE

In mass and class newspapers and periodicals, Dr. Wernet's Powder advertising has made this the outstanding denture fixative. Millions of denture wearers, their numbers increasing every year, are repeat customers of the Chemists who stock



# Dr. Wernet's Powder

Three sizes are now available—small, medium and large.

## Sell new POLI-GRIP to the thousands who prefer a good CREAM Fixative !

POLI-GRIP brings the denture wearer both firm grip and cushioned comfort. This fine product is the leading Denture Fixative in America. Its sales are steadily mounting here as more and more denture wearers see POLI-GRIP advertisements in their newspapers and POLI-GRIP displays on their Chemists' counters. You, too, can profitably sell

# POLI-GRIP

Adhesive **CREAM**  
HOLDS DENTURES  
**TIGHTER !**



## "Ask Your Chemist for Corega". . .

say Dentists  
who want their  
patients to  
be quickly  
at ease with new teeth !



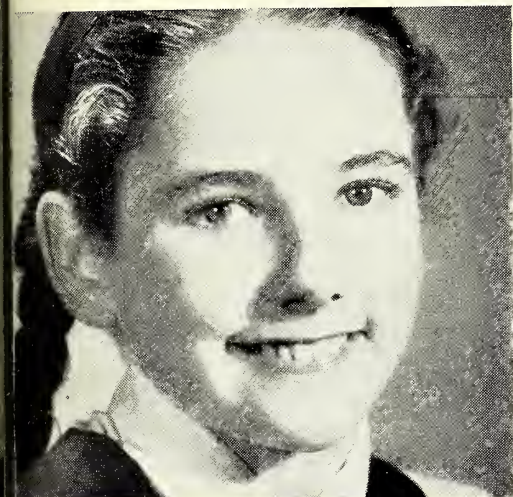
Thousands of denture wearers bless CO for getting them on good terms with the teeth—without embarrassment and discomfort. 50,000 Dentists recommend its use for firm suction without irritation and they themselves in their surgeries for final fitting. In small, medium and large size tins.

**SELL AND RECOMMEND  
COREGA  
FOR DENTURE COMFORT**



# VENTURE COMFORT HYGIENE

*ersistently advertised and Internationally used !*



## APPEALING CHILDREN HELP SELL THE TOOTHPASTE WHICH HELPS FIGHT DECAY !

Every mother wants to safeguard her children's teeth—wants to see her children growing up with sound white teeth that are a credit to her care. Mothers are naturally attracted to the striking Amm-i-dent advertisements which explain how Amm-i-dent helps destroy the bacteria which cause decay.

Amm-i-dent brings increasing repeat sales because this popular dentifrice is not only pleasant and refreshing, it whitens teeth, too.

Be sure you display Amm-i-dent prominently.

**MORE AND MORE MOTHERS ARE CHANGING TO**

***Amm-i-dent***  
THE FAMILY TOOTHPASTE



**HELPS FIGHT  
TOOTH DECAY !**

**STAFFORD - MILLER LIMITED**

*Manufacturing Chemists*

HATFIELD, HERTFORDSHIRE, ENGLAND

*fashions  
change . . .*

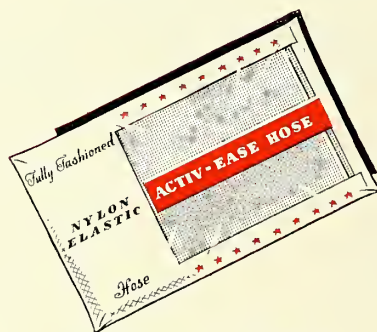
and the years between the inception of "The Chemist and Druggist" and today have seen many changes indeed in hosiery fashions . . . many advances to ease those who must be on their feet so much.



## ACTIV-EASE

*. . . the MODERN fully-fashioned  
nylon support stockings to sell to your  
fashion-conscious customers!*

ACTIV-EASE HOSE are the new strong, yet lightweight support stockings that let women walk away from leg fatigue, yet walk in fashion! ACTIV-EASE will outlast ordinary stockings many times over, are easily washable, and the dull matt finish is extremely leg-flattering. They are conveniently pre-packed for easy selling.



Retail price . . . **39/6**  
in Day Taupe, Pecan Beige  
Sizes 8½/9, 9½/10, 10½/11

★ Ask for details of selling aids for this new fashion item including attractive self-service counter unit.

Also "SURCO" ONE WAY and TWO WAY STRETCH ELASTIC  
HOSIERY · TRUSSES · SURGICAL BELTS and SUNDRIES

### THE SURGICAL HOSIERY CO. LTD.

Tel : Nottingham 75903 RUSSELL STREET · NOTTINGHAM Grams : Surgical, Nottingham



FROM THE DAYS OF IMPORTED LEECHES  
TO THE PRESENT TIME

# POTTER & CLARKE

*Keep faith with the public*

1886  
COPY

1959  
COPY

PRIZE MEDAL, INTERNATIONAL HEALTH EXHIBITION, 1886, for purity and excellence of our  
preparing Barks and Powders

**POTTER & CLARKE,**  
78 Weston Street, S.E. and Viaduct House, Farringdon Street, E.C.,  
LONDON.

**WHOLESALE AND EXPORT BOTANIC DRUGGISTS,**  
Importers of American and Continental Drugs, Herbs, and Essential Oils.  
**MANUFACTURERS OF FLUID EXTRACTS AND CONCENTRATED MEDICINES**  
**SPECIALITIES:**  
Leech Importers Essence of Stramonium Cigarettes, Compound Asthma Cigarettes, &c.  
Herbs in bulk & packets, Composition Essence of Stramonium Cigarettes, Compound Asthma Cigarettes, &c.  
P. & C. 111, St. James and St. James Quotations on application. Foreign orders sent by our special attention.

*Extract from an  
advertisement in the Chemist &  
Druggist in 1884*

Today Potter & Clarke offer a modern range of pharmaceutical products developed under analytical control in their laboratories. In addition to their established proprietary products, Potter & Clarke offer a wide range of manufacturing facilities to the Trade including pastilles, tablets, dry and solid extracts, and in the export field, certain liquid preparations

### Potter's lines include :-

- POTTER'S CATARRH PASTILLES
- POTTER'S PHARMACEUTICAL PASTILLE RANGE
- POTTER'S ANTASMA TABLETS
- POTTER'S ASTHMA REMEDY, CIGARETTES AND SMOKING MIXTURE
- THOMPSON'S SLIPPERY ELM FOOD
- THOMPSON'S DANDELION COFFEE

now-relief from **ASTHMA**  
attacks-anywhere!

**NOW! ADVERTISING LIKE THIS IN WOMEN'S MAGAZINES All the year round**

**Antasma**

KEEP THESE TABLETS HANDY

The makers of ANTASMA strongly advise all asthmatics to take medical advice

Some of the magazines used for Antasma advertising

TRUE STORY	TRUE ROMANCES
WOMAN'S ILLUSTRATED	WOMAN'S REALM
WOMAN'S DAY	WOMAN'S MIRROR

Retail 2/- small size 4/10 large size (3 phials)

THE PRODUCT IS RIGHT! THE PRICE IS RIGHT! ARE YOUR STOCKS RIGHT? Orders through Wholesalers only

Save Proprietors & Manufacturers

**POTTER & CLARKE LIMITED,** River Road Barking Essex Telephone RB912111

*Current advertisement  
appearing in the Chemist & Druggist for  
Potter's Antasma tablets, latest addition to their range.*

**Through Wholesalers only**

**POTTER & CLARKE LTD.**  
River Road Barking Essex Rippleway 1105



# 100 NOT OUT

*Magnificent  
century  
of publishing  
by*



*The*  
**CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST**  
For Retailer, Wholesaler and Manufacturer

As 'supporting players'  
in this enterprise for over  
50 years, Thermos — makers  
of Thermos Brand vacuum ware  
—salute this fine achievement.



Our own contributions—in the advertising pages—have included some magnificent hits much appreciated by the Trade. New models... new stopper... non-spill lip and countless other advantages in Thermos Brand vacuum bowls, jugs, jars and flasks. More recently, the announcement of new discount terms has earned all round applause.

## THERMOS

REGISTERED TRADE MARK

**JUGS · FLASKS · JARS · BOWLS**

*For detailed price list apply direct to:*

**THERMOS LIMITED · SEYMOUR ROAD · LEYTON · LONDON E.10**



# ROCHE PRODUCTS of the last 12 years



Medically significant \* Pharmaceutically reliable



include

**1947**

'THEPHORIN'  
antihistamine

**1949**

'RONICOL'  
vasodilator

**1949**

'GANTRISIN'  
sulphonamide

**1951**

'ASTEROL'  
antifungal compound

**1952**

'RIMIFON'  
antitubercular  
compound

**1953**

'OROMORAN' ROCHE  
narcotic analgesic

**1955**

'NOLUDAR'  
sedative hypnotic

**1955**

'ROMILAR'  
antitussive

**1957**

'LORFAN'  
narcotic antagonist

**1958**

'REDOXON'  
effervescent vitamin C

**1959**

'MADRIBON'  
long-acting  
sulphonamide

**1959**

'ILIOAR'  
vasodilator

*First comes the*  
**DEMAND**

*Then comes the*  
**SALE**



**But what  
triggers off  
demand?**

**Good  
sound Advertising  
on  
Television**



Taken from an independent survey amongst CHEMISTS in the series 'Retailers and Advertising' conducted for Associated-Rediffusion in the London Independent Television Area.

74% of chemists in the London Independent Television Area said that, of all advertising, television caused most comment among customers.

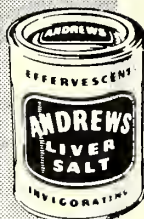
78% of chemists in the London Independent Television Area said that, of all national advertising, they considered television most successful in helping them to sell more goods.

*(Question)* What stimulates demand?

*(Answer)* Good, sound advertising on Television and in London that means



**ASSOCIATED-REDIFFUSION**  
**Television from London, Monday to Friday**



## ANDREWS LIVER SALT

*The saline with the largest sale in the world*

## DELROSA ROSE HIP SYRUP

*The richest source of natural Vitamin C*



## ZEPH NASAL SPRAY

*For the relief of head colds and catarrh*

## DROXALIN TABLETS & GEL

*The most palatable acid adsorbent*



## PERMINEX INSECTICIDE

*BHC + DDT in handy puffer tin*

## DIMP INSECT REPELLENT

*A reliable anti-midge cream*



**PRODUCTS OF  
SCOTT & TURNER LTD.,**  
ANDREWS HOUSE,  
NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE



## When Geigy was founded.....

# 1758

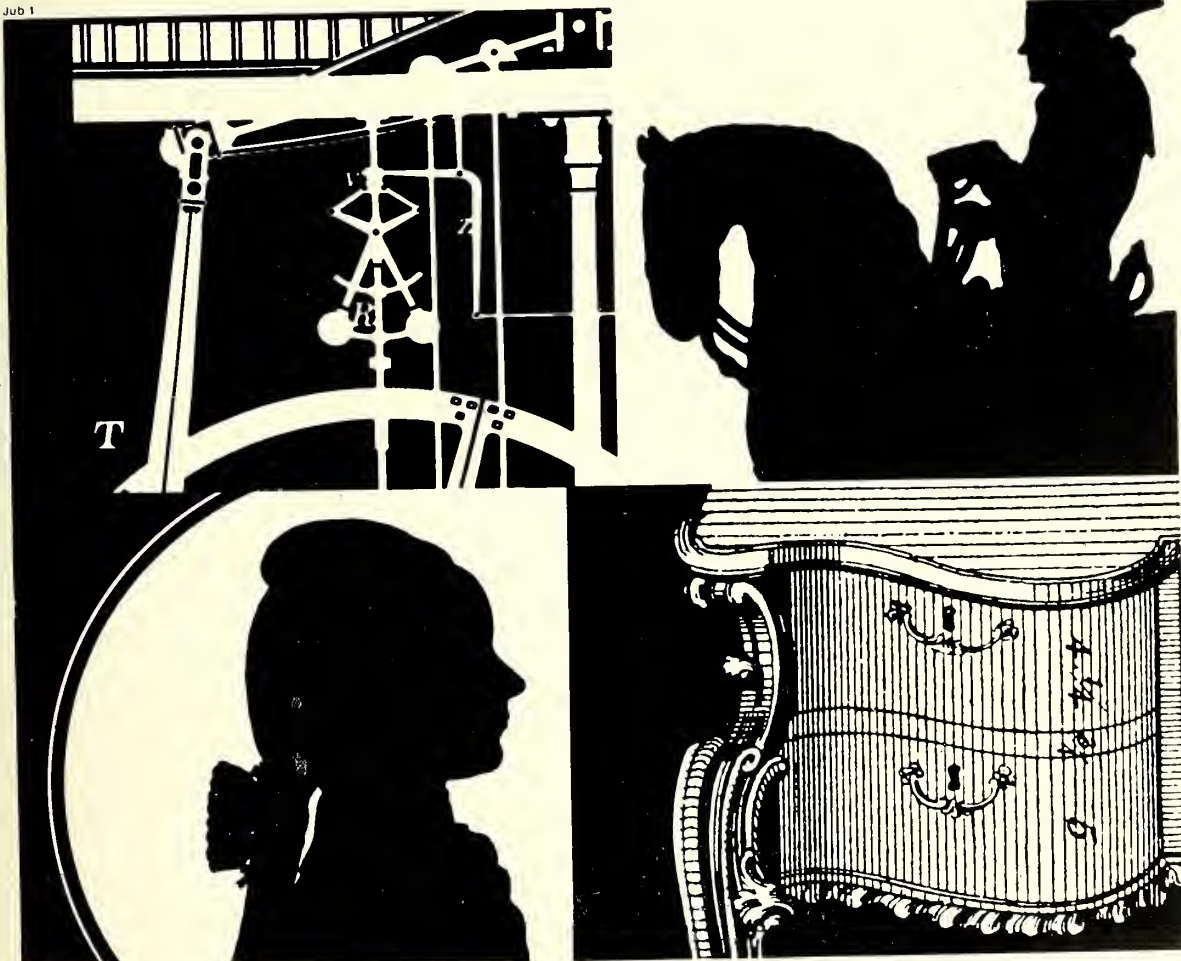
Rococo was in fashion. Madame Pompadour was the ruling favourite at Versailles. Haydn was composing music, Voltaire and Rousseau were writing, Goethe and Mozart were still in their childhood. A few years earlier, Benjamin Franklin had invented the lightning conductor; a few years later James Watt built the first steam engine. In France, Diderot and d'Alembert were working on their Encyclopaedia; the University of San Felipe in Santiago de Chile was two years old, the Vienna and Edinburgh Stock Exchanges five. Adam Smith was writing the Wealth of Nations. Britain and France were fighting for possession of overseas territories, and war was also in progress between Frederick the Great and Maria Theresa, Empress of Austria. Porcelain factories were being founded, cement had just been discovered; and the cabinet-maker Chippendale had created a new style of furniture.

In 1758 one of the oldest chemical firms in the world was founded in Basle, Switzerland. It was a shop where dyes, drugs and chemicals were sold, and the founder's name was Johann Rudolf Geigy.

The firm has carried that name ever since. This year J. R. Geigy S.A., of Basle, joins its associates throughout the world to celebrate the 200th year of its foundation. In two centuries the one-man business has grown into an international concern whose products — like the DDT insecticides and the Mitin mothproofing process — are famous everywhere.

The Geigy Group of Companies today make and sell dyestuffs, pigments and tanning materials, industrial chemicals, plasticisers, pesticides and pharmaceuticals. In the field of organic chemicals the name of Geigy is a mark of quality.

Jub 1



200 years

# Geigy

# MAY & BAKER, Manufacturing Chemists, GARDEN WHARF, BATTERSEA, LONDON, S.W.

Desire the attention of wholesale druggists to a few of the principal articles of their manufacture, for the superior quality of which First Class Medals were awarded to them at the London Exhibition 1851, and at the Paris Exhibition 1855.

The Current Prices forwarded on application by Post.

Acid, Benzoic	Hydrarg.	Ammonio Chlor.	Magnesia Calc. Pond.
" Nitric	" Bichlorid	" Chloridum	Magnesiæ Carb. Pond.
Antim. Crocus	" Cum Creta	" Nitrico Oxydum	Potassæ Acetas
" Murias	" Sulphas	" Sulph. & Sulph.	Potassii Cyanidum
" Oxysulphuretum	" Ammon. Fortissim.	Liquor	Sp. Æther. Nitr. Sp. Gr. 850
" Potassio Tart.	" Calcis Chlor. Fort.	" Magnes. Bicarb.	Sp. Ammonia Arom.
" Sulphuretum	" Sodæ Chlor.	" Vol. C. C.	Sulphur Præcip. Ver.
Argenti Nitras			Ung. Hydr. Fort.
Bismuth, Nitras			Zinci Acetas
Camphor Ang. Purif.			" Chlorid
Cheltenham Salt			" Oxydum
Creta Præcip.			" Sulphas Purif.

*This announcement appeared in the first  
edition of the Chemist and Druggist  
on the 15th September, 1859*

MANUFACTURED BY MAY & BAKER LTD

DISTRIBU



**1834**

In this year John May founded the company which bears his name and that of his partner William Baker.

**IN 125 YEARS**

of development, manufacturing facilities have rapidly expanded to increase the range and output of fine chemicals. M&B research chemists have not only kept pace with the development of modern medical science, but have also been responsible for many outstanding contributions to that development.

**1959**

Today, a wide range of pharmaceutical chemicals and medical products are prepared to the most rigid specifications.

Facilities are continually being improved to allow research and development work to expand, and to ensure the maintenance of present high standards of quality and reliability.

**M&B***brand***P R O D U C T S**

PHARMACEUTICAL SPECIALITIES (MAY & BAKER) LTD • DAGENHAM • TELEPHONE: DOMINION 3060

PHA1400/120



*My Lords  
Ladies  
and Gentlemen  
I give you a toast  
**THE CHEMIST  
AND DRUGGIST**  
on this auspicious  
occasion  
of its Centenary*

. . . . may I, on behalf of  
the House of PINAUD, whose  
superb range of gentlemen's  
toilet requisites I am privileged  
to represent, express our  
sincere appreciation and thanks  
to *The Chemist and Druggist* for  
the courtesy and service they  
have always rendered to us over  
the last 100 years.

**PINAUD**  
LIMITED

*Established 1810*

LONDON      PARIS      NEW YORK



XX

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

[JAN. 15, 1861.]

THE LARGEST PERFUMERY FACTORS IN THE WORLD.

GOLD MEDAL.

LONDON,  
1854.

A LA CORBEILLE FLEURIE.



GOLD MEDAL.

PARIS,  
1855.

PATRONIZED BY ALL THE COURTS OF EUROPE.

**ED. PINAUD & MEYER,**  
**298, RUE SAINT MARTIN, PARIS.**

WHOLESALE DEPOT AND FOR EXPORT,  
**LUSCHER, KENNETT, & CO.,**  
27, CANNON STREET, WEST, LONDON, E.C.

PRICE LIST.

**ED. PINAUD'S Fashionable Perfumes for the Handkerchief.**

The yearly statement of the Customs of Paris show that ED. PINAUD & MEYER alone export nearly as much Perfumes as all the other Manufacturers, which is the best proof of the superiority of their articles.

EXTRACTS.

Aubépine	Héliotrope	Mousseline	Rose
Ambroisie	Hyacinth	Muguet	Roses de Turquie
Ambregris	Jasmin	Muse Ambré	Rose, Thé
Bergamotte	Jonquil	Muse Tonquin	Rose Geranium
Caprifolium	Lilas	Oeillet	Tubereuse
Carnation	Magnolia	Patchouly	Vanille
Cassia	Maréchale	Pois de Senteur	Verbena
Clématite	Miel d'Angleterre	Portugal	Violette de Parme
Eglantine	Mignonette	Réséda	Violette [Violet]
Geranium	Millefleurs	Rondeletia	Violettes des Bois (Wood)

BOUQUETS.

Caroline	Ess Bouquet	Horse Guards	Opera
Chantilly	Fleurs des Alpes	Impératrice	Pré Catalan
Delice des Boudoirs	Fleurs d'Italie	Jockey Club	Prince Imperial
De Brighton	Fleurs de Mai	Kiss-me-Quick	Piccolomini
Duc de Malakoff	Fleurs des Indes	Louise and Marie	Queen Victoria
Elysée	Fleurs de Chine	Magenta	Solferino
Empereur	Frangipane	Nobility	West End

	Per Doz.	Sold in bulk, in bottles of
Half-ounce Bottles...	9/	4 lb., 1/2 lb., and 1 lb., or in
One-ounce ditto.....	16/	Tins from 1 gallon upwards,
Two-ounce ditto.....	28/	at 12/ per lb. net all round.
Four-ounce ditto....	51/	

**NOTICE.**

Attention is requested  
to the annexed REDUCED  
PRICES.

**WITH  
ALMOST  
A CENTURY!**

**OF CONTINUOUS SERVICE AND  
PROGRESS BEHIND US, WE OFFER  
YOU THE NEXT 100 YEARS SERVICE**

We extend our congratulations to the "CHEMIST & DRUGGIST" on reaching their century . . . like them we are in our hundredth year. Though old and experienced in the packaging field, we are young and progressive with modern ideas and methods.

As an INDEPENDENT COMPANY, free from the restrictions of centralised administration, we offer you

**PERSONAL SERVICE . . .**

**QUICK DELIVERY . . .**

**THE FINEST MATERIALS . . . and**

**QUALITY CASES at competitive prices**

**to fit the personality of your product.**



**COOKS CORRUGATED CASES LTD.**  
**HATFIELD, HERTS** Telephone: HATFIELD 2323 (10 lines)



# Materia Medica Riker

## DEANER \*

'Deaner' is the para-acetamidobenzoic acid salt of 2-dimethylaminoethanol indicated for the treatment of debility and mild endogenous depression. Good reports have also been received on the use of 'Deaner' in chronic and migraine headache.

## DUROPHET

'Durophet' contains a new formulation of *dextro* and *laevo* amphetamine, in the ratio of 3 to 1, bonded to an ion-exchange resin to give prolonged action. It assists appetite control in the treatment of obesity without producing overstimulation and the effect lasts 12 to 14 hours. It is available in capsules containing 7½ mg., 12½ mg. and 20 mg., to meet the requirements of individual patients and the dose is one capsule a day at breakfast time.

## FERROIDS \*

A new iron compound containing iron aminoates in which the iron is partly chelated with a mixture of amino acids. The compound provides an exceptionally high degree of utilisation of iron with negligible side effects. Daily rises in haemoglobin of up to 2% a day have been reported.

## INTRALGIN \*

A percutaneous analgesic for the treatment of acute trauma, sprains, strains and all forms of non-articular rheumatism. 'Intralgin' is not a rubefacient but is absorbed through the skin into the affected muscles. 'Intralgin' liquid is available for application as a wet dressing. 'Intralgin' Gel is intended for gentle massage in less severe cases.

\* Regd. Trade Mark of



## THE MEDIHALER \*

The first product to apply the principle of the pressurised aerosol to inhalation therapy. In each 'Medihaler' the drug is suspended in an inert propellant under pressure in a stainless steel vial. The drug is micronised to optimum particle size to ensure effective deposition in the lower respiratory tract.

The following 'Medihaler' products are available for use in the *symptomatic relief* of bronchial asthma.

### 'Medihaler Epi' \*

Each unit contains 7 mg/ml of Adrenaline Bitartrate B.P. and a dose equivalent to 0.15 mg of adrenaline base is delivered at each operation.

### 'Medihaler Iso' \*

Each unit contains 2mg/ml of Isoprenaline Sulphate B.P. and a dose of 0.075mg of the drug is delivered at each operation.

For prophylactic treatment in bronchial asthma the following is recommended :-

### 'Medihaler' \* Cort.

Each unit contains 30mg/ml of Hydrocortisone Acetate B.P. and each single operation delivers 1.5mg. of the drug.

Each 'Medihaler' vial contains approximately 200 doses.

## PENTOXYLON \*

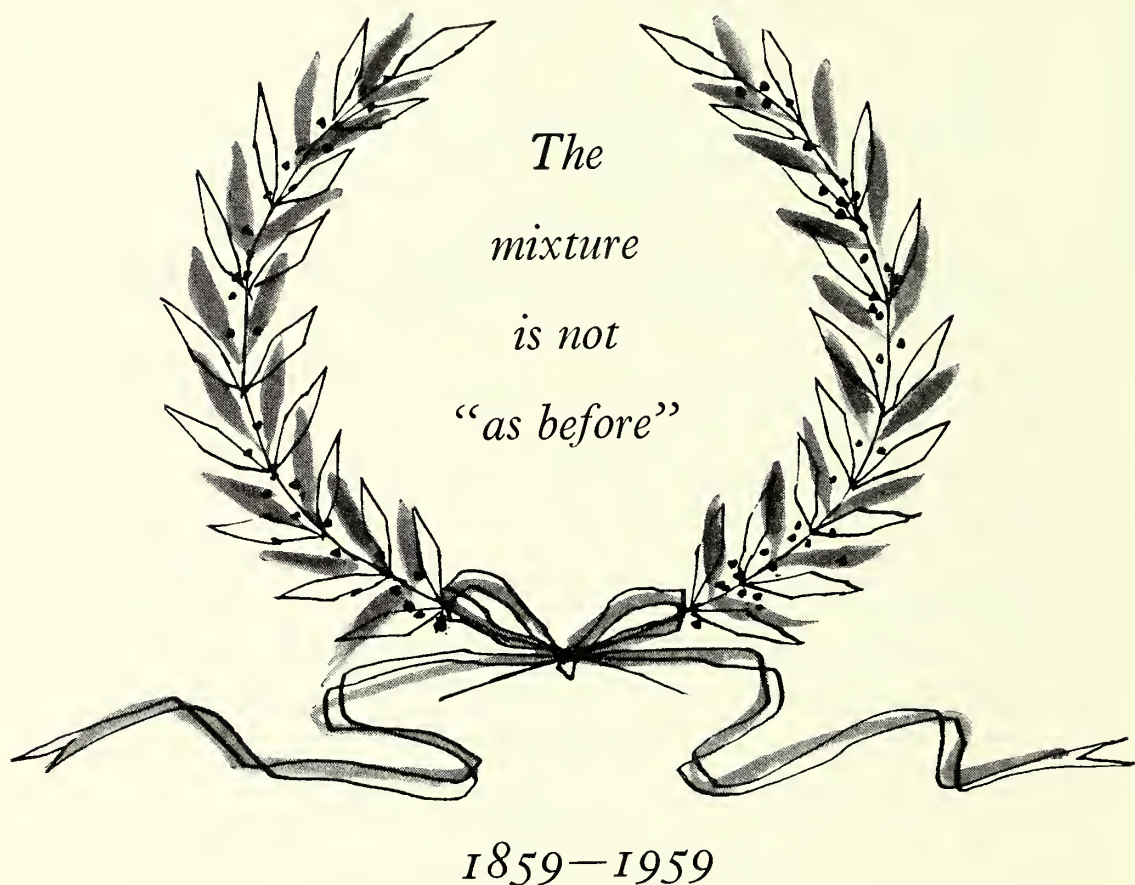
A more complete treatment for angina pectoris, combining the bradycardic and tranquillising effects of Rauwiloid with the prolonged vasodilating action of pentaerythrityl tetranitrate.

## RAUWILOID \*

A standardised Rauwolfia product containing all the desirable alkaloids of the crude drug in purified form.

## RAUWILOID + VERILOID \*

A balanced combination of 'Rauwiloid' and 'Veriloid' enabling higher doses of the latter to be administered with no undesirable side effects.



Queen and consort reigned over a progressive nation when *The Chemist and Druggist* opened its pages. Herb gardens and tropical trees grew the materials used in treating the sick. Lewis Carroll

—treble genius of mathematics, literature, and photography—made portraits by pouring chemicals over home-prepared plates.

Queen and consort lead a still-progressive people.

Cultures grown in gigantic Petri dishes have

superseded the herbs and simples of Victoria's day. Photography by candlelight has been made possible by new emulsions. The pages of *The Chemist and Druggist* have faithfully reported the new developments. ILFORD LIMITED congratulate the old and respected journal that has given 100 years of loyal service to the cause of progressive medicine, and to the improvement of the nation's health.

# ILFORD

ILFORD LIMITED · ILFORD · ESSEX





*We*  
**THE PRODUCTS OF  
 DOMESTOS LIMITED**  
*congratulate*

**“CHEMIST & DRUGGIST”**

*A hundred years of successful publishing history merits more than congratulation . . . so we add a personal vote of thanks. We will always remember the helpfulness of both you and your readers, and to have your confidence is gratifying indeed.*

*Without the trade's full co-operation the four of us would never have found ourselves in most of Britain's homes, where we take a modest pride in the high standard of hygiene and cleanliness we have helped to create.*



**DOMESTOS LIMITED**

*College Works*

NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE, 6





# COX & CO. LTD.

*of service to Pharmacy*

**T**HIS is one of those rare occasions when we pause for a moment to look back over the period of years which stretches between us and our first Founder's Day.

The bond of mutual trust and service developed during those years between ourselves and pharmacists throughout the world at one time became an achievement and then a great heritage. It is the source of inspiration and determination to continue to develop our resources of traditional craftsmanship allied to progressive science for the benefit of all.

How much of our efforts and service would have been lost to humanity had not the Trade Press supported us so loyally, it would be impossible to say.

We are happy indeed, then, to to be associated with our friends THE CHEMIST & DRUGGIST in this memorable year when having looked back we both can look forward with renewed faith in the lasting qualities of great achievements.

The COX organisation was founded in 1839 by ARTHUR HAWKER COX, the originator of pearl coating and tasteless pills.



**T A B L E T   H O U S E**





The kennelmaid knows how to bring out the highlights in a champion's silky coat, though she may know nothing of Marchon's important place in the making of detergents of all types. To the detergent manufacturer, on the other hand, Marchon is a name that stands for leadership in development and large-scale production of detergent raw materials.

**Marchon make detergent chemicals and sell them all over the world.**

# Marchon

PRODUCTS LIMITED

AGENTS & OFFICES IN PRINCIPAL CITIES OF THE WORLD

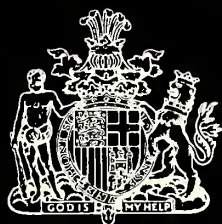
*Manufacturers of: Fatty alcohol sulphates (EMPICOLS), Emulsifiers (EMPILANS), Self-emulsifying waxes (EMPIWAXES), Alkyl aryl sulphonates (NANSA), Hydrotropes (ELTESOLS), and other detergent bases in powder, paste and liquid forms; Fatty alcohols (LAUREX); Phosphoric acid and complex phosphates (EMPIPHOS)*

HEAD OFFICE: Whitehaven, England  
Telephone: Whitehaven 3131  
Telegrams: Marchonpro, Whitehaven, Telex  
LONDON OFFICE: 140 Park Lane, London, W.1  
Telephone: Mayfair 7385  
Telegrams: Marchonpro, London, Telex

Member of the Albright & Wilson Group of Companies



*Centenary congratulations  
and best wishes from **RONSON**  
—world's greatest shaver*



By Appointment  
To H.R.H. The Duke of Edinburgh  
Suppliers of Electrical Shavers  
Ronson Products Ltd.



RONSON PRODUCTS LIMITED · LEATHERHEAD · SURREY · LEATHERHEAD 4444





**C AND D**

100 YEARS  
OF SERVICE

PACKED PHARMACEUTICALS  
of DISTINCTION and QUALITY

LIQUIDS  
POWDERS  
AND  
ESPECIALLY

*Spun*

OINTMENTS and CREAMS

PREPARED TO CUSTOMERS'  
OWN FORMULÆ AND REQUIREMENTS

*Congratulations  
from*

ROBERT  
**Blackie**  
LIMITED

POMEROY STREET, LONDON, S.E.14

★ PACKERS TO THE TRADE  
HOME AND EXPORT FOR  
NEARLY 60 YEARS

**MONTANA**

TELEPHONE  
HYDE PARK 6288  
TELEGRAMS  
NOLATOMPICCY  
LONDON  
CABLES  
NOLATOMLONDON  
ACME CODE

*For all Pharmaceutical  
and Fine Chemicals..*

We also represent:

OESTERREICHISCHE STICKSTOFFWERKE A.G. Pharm. Division  
and MEDIMPEX, BUDAPEST for ERGOTAMINE.

**MONTANA (LONDON) LIMITED**  
10 ALBEMARLE STREET LONDON W 1



# FINE CHEMICALS



*"We look before and after  
We pine for what is not,  
Our sincerest laughter  
With some pain is fraught"*

Thus saith the wistful Muse . . .

But we look ahead with confidence  
not forgetting those who pioneered and made  
possible modern advances.  
With gratitude we remember the great services  
to pharmacy rendered by "The Chemist and Druggist"  
who now celebrate their 100th birthday.  
Together we stride forward into the future for  
even better achievements.

CONGRATULATIONS!

**Alkaloids and  
Salts**

**Hormones**

**Pharmaceutical  
Chemicals**

## LAKE & CRUICKSHANK LTD.

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS

NORTH BRIDGE ROAD • BERKHAMSTED • HERTS

Phone: Berkhamsted 1880/1/2.

Cables: Lake Berkhamsted



*in***1859****SAVORY & MOORE***Introduced the now familiar***POISON BOTTLE**

**I**NTRODUCED by Savory & Moore at the Exhibition of the Royal Society of Arts in 1859, the world's first patent poison bottle was described in the Exhibition Catalogue in the following words:

"These bottles are hexagonal in shape with deep fluting or grooves running lengthways along the bottle. To the sight and touch they instantaneously present most striking points of difference from any other bottle."

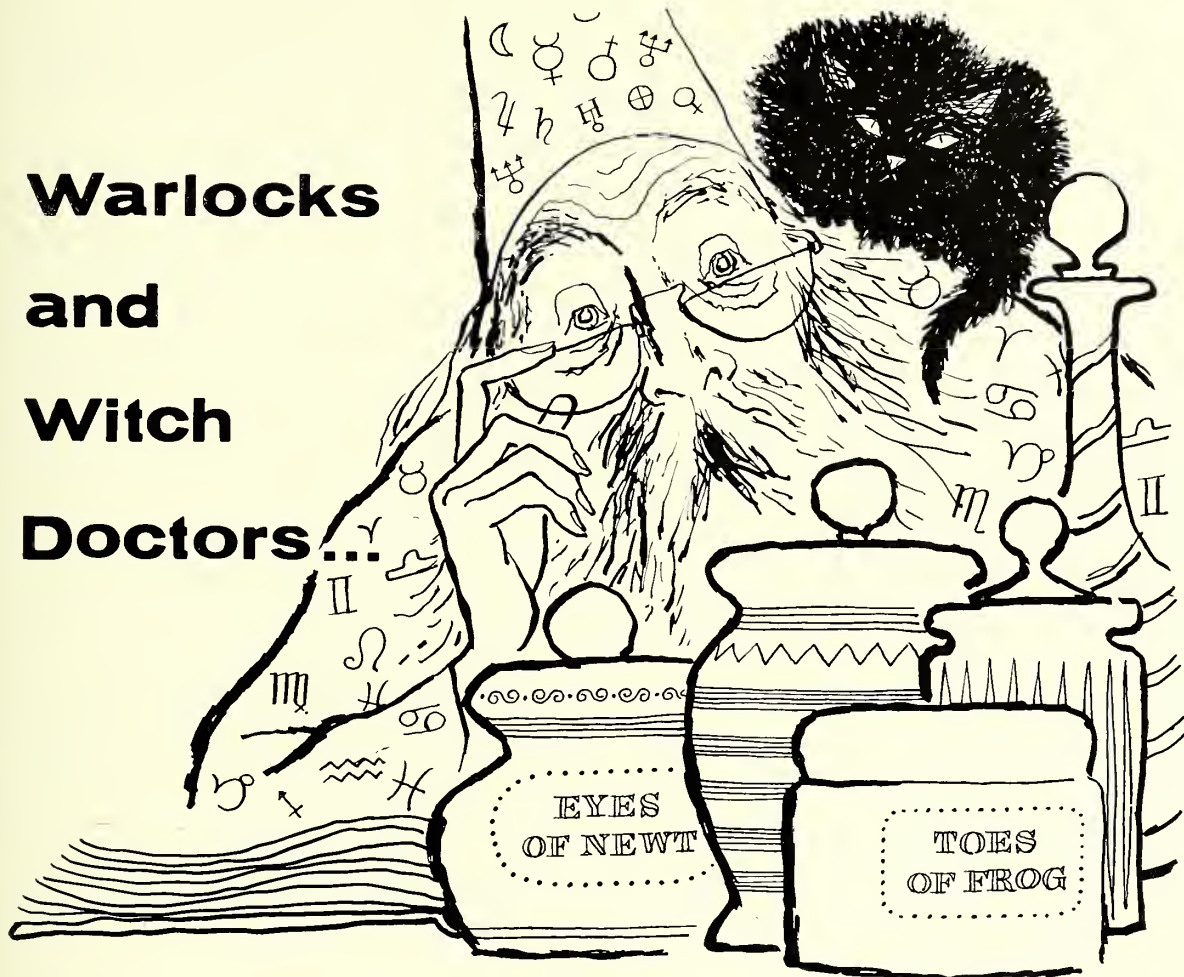
Like so many other Savory & Moore specialities the "patent bottle" has long since become a familiar household article.

**SAVORY & MOORE LIMITED, LONDON, W.1**  
by appointment to Her Majesty The Queen, Chemists





# Warlocks and Witch Doctors...



**please note** *Incantations, treatment timed by stars, and musty parchments with strange symbols, are old hat.*

The *Chemist and Druggist* has been 'in print' now for 100 years, (for which we offer our heartiest congratulations), and that's a sign of the times. For most of the past century, nobody doubted that the *Chemist and Druggist*, (and the modern ways of 'making medicine' to which it refers), were here to stay.

## AWAY WITH MASK

Yes, superstition has given way to science. Trickle bag has been thrown away, broomstick chopped

up to light the fire. Now good shaving, too, really matters. Chuck out old, awkward shaving gear. Go modern in every way!

Sell the modern way to shave—no fuss, no mess, no bother, this is the scientific age. Sell the scientific dry shaver, the jet-age 'Philishave' Jet with the world-famous Rotary Action. And to celebrate this centenary, why not get *yourself* a 'Philishave' Jet, and enjoy a real jet-age shave.

Go modern with the **PHILISHAVE** *Jet*



**PHILIPS ELECTRICAL LTD**

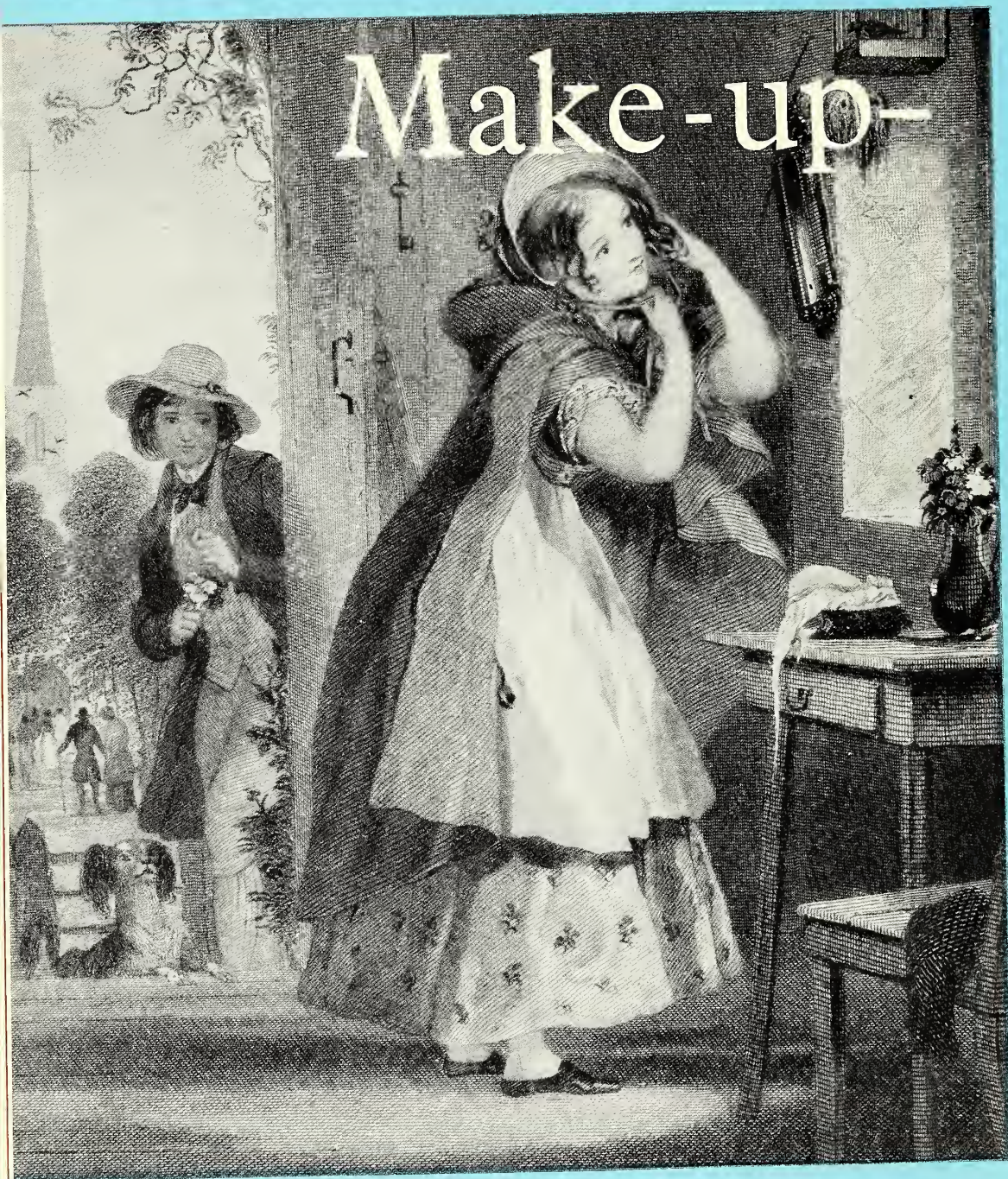
CENTURY HOUSE • SHAFTESBURY AVENUE • LONDON • W.C.2.





# Make-up-

# 100



*Photograph by courtesy of Radio Times, Hulton Picture Library*

# today, cosmetics from

# DCL

## THE DISTILLERS COMPANY

Bisol Sales Office, Devonshire House, Piccadilly, N



# years ago

Go back a hundred years and the art of beautifying woman was as complicated as it is today. Artificial aids were suspect, considered rather 'fast' and there was only a very limited range of manufactured beauty products, such as colognes, toilet waters and perfumed soaps. But beauty was not to be defeated. Many home-made artifices are recorded in the housewife's notebooks. Beetroot juice, powdered chalk, lamp black obtained by condensing the soot from candles, on a cool surface, could all be used to advantage. When too shy to buy rouge from the chemist, she was advised to try rubbing the cheeks with a piece of bright crimson silk dipped in spirit of wine which would 'defy detection'.

The art of concocting personal recipes has now been replaced by scientifically backed beauty preparations. The cosmetic technologist has been called in to formulate uniform hygienic bases utilizing the modern high grade materials now placed at his disposal. The BISOMEL range of cosmetic chemicals has been designed to satisfy this demand.

D.C.L. Chemical Division in presenting the BISOMEL range brings many years of experience in the chemical industry to bear on this specialised field, setting new and consistent standards of high quality for cosmetic chemicals, and the cosmetics themselves.

Woman today calls on Science to reinforce her arts, and the man in the laboratory works on, finding new ways for her to deceive him.



# Bisomel Chemicals

LIMITED • CHEMICAL DIVISION

MAYfair 8867 Cables: Chemidiv London

From THE CHEMIST & DRUGGIST  
I880

**WHITE FELT CORN AND BUNION PLASTERS.**

SOLPORT BROTHERS, 68 Shaftesbury St., New North Road, LONDON, N.  
ESTABLISHED 23 YEARS.  
SOLPORT BROTHERS are the ORIGINAL MANUFACTURERS of the only genuine White Felt Corn and Bunion Plasters.  
WHOLESALE ONLY.

and in 1959  
STILL SUPREME!

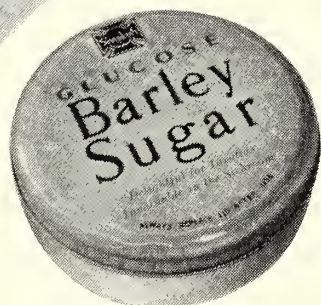
Manufactured in London by:-

**SOLPORT**  
BROTHERS LIMITED

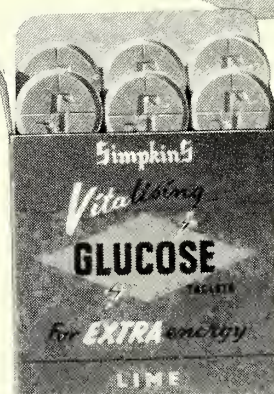
'PORTIA' HOUSE 44/7 SPENCER STREET,  
LONDON, E.C.1 Telephone: CLerkenwell 2472



## TWO CAPITAL LINES IN GLUCOSE PRODUCTS



Glucose is also packed into  
2/6d. tins of Assorted Fruit Drops,  
Barley Sugar Drops, Acid Drops,  
Tangerine, Lemon and Grapefruit  
Drops and Digestive Mints.



**NEW!**

THE VERY LATEST  
PRODUCT

*Vitalising*  
**GLUCOSE  
TABLETS**

- A smaller tablet that needs no breaking.
- Smoother texture in four delicious flavours.
- A new attractive 'Easy-to-open' packet.
- 18 tablets at the same price as before — 11½d.
- Colourful and convenient counter dispenser.

Please write for free  
sample

**Simpkins** OF SHEFFIELD 6



**THOMAS WHIFFEN**  
(Successor to JACOB HULLE),  
LONDON.  
MANUFACTURER OF  
**QUINETUM**  
The Alkaloids of *Echinandian* and *Bassa Chinchona*  
(*Succirubra*), Quinine, Cinchonidine, Cinchonine and  
Amorphous Quinine.  
**QUINETUM SULPHATE,**  
The Crystallisable Sulphates of the Alkaloids of  
*Chinchona Succirubra*.  
The above Preparations are very valuable remedial Agents  
at a cost of LESS THAN HALF that of QUININE.  
**QUININE SULPHATE.**  
White and Unbleached.  
**STRYCHNINE**  
(Hulle's), and its Salts.

# the crucible of time

Since Thomas Whiffen broadcast details of his alkaloids and sulphates in the "Chemist and Druggist's Diary" of 1877, the chemistry of the years has been unceasingly at work.

The change in the style of advertising is obvious enough—so, equally unmistakable and considerably more profound, is that in the outlook of the manufacturers and the scope of their activities.

Today, the Whiffen organisation, backed by the resources of the Fison Group, is geared to the very different tempo and the enormously increased demands of mid-twentieth century pharmaceutical production. Typical of the many current Whiffen contributions to progress in medicine and veterinary science, is the use of hydrazine derivatives for the preparation of drugs and veterinary preparations.



## WHIFFENS

*A member of the Fisons Group of Companies*

### pharmaceutical chemicals

Whiffen and Sons Limited  
Willows Works, Derby Road, Loughborough, Leicestershire  
Tel: Loughborough 3141 Grams: Whiffen Loughborough Telex No. 34548

# four very good reasons...



- **DEVELOPED BY DOCTORS**  
for correct feeding action and jaw-development
- **APPROVED BY MOTHERS**  
Britain's top-selling Teat now and for many years  
because of its essential softness and freedom from trouble
- **BACKED BY CONSTANT ADVERTISING**  
three times more advertising this year than ever before
- **AND SOLD THROUGH CHEMISTS ONLY**  
because this is Maw's unchanging policy



Congratulations to the  
Chemist & Druggist on  
their century of fine work,  
and thanks for the  
co-operation they have  
helped establish between  
Maw's and the  
professional chemist.

## ...for selling



## teats!



# *Two Famous Names in Pharmacy*

1770



1959

**BARCLAY & SONS LIMITED**

*congratulate*

*The*  
**CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST**

*on reaching its Centenary of publication 1859-1959*

We look forward to celebrating our own Bi-centenary, and to  
our continued association with "The Chemist and Druggist"  
in the service of Pharmacy.

**BARCLAY & SONS LIMITED**  
**37 • 39 Devonshire Place • Brighton 1**

Telephone: BRIGHTON 62251

100 good wishes

---

**Prize Medal  
Toilet Soaps and Perfumery.**

---

**YARDLEY & CO.,**

(ESTABLISHED 1770,)

**Manufacturers of Old Brown Windsor,**


Honey, Sunflower-Oil, Glycerine, Elder Flower, and every description of Fancy Soaps and Perfumery, for the Home and Chemist and Druggist Export Trade.

Importers of French and Italian Essences, Extracts, Pomades, Naples Soap, Eau de Cologne, &c., Bruetzel's Medicated German Soap, Sulphur Soap, &c.

**7, Vine Street, Bloomsbury, London, W.C.; and  
5, Rue du Grand Chantier, Paris.**

*Price Lists forwarded on application.*

---



Our long association with your journal makes us particularly happy to offer our warmest good wishes on its hundredth birthday. May you enter upon your second century with the brightest prospects. The advertisement we reproduce appeared in 1873. Now, as then, we find your pages a most valuable medium for our messages. The best of luck always from **Yardley.**



The advertisement features a central logo for U.M.P. (Universal Metal Products) with the text "U·M·P" inside a shield-like border. Below the logo, it says "For Tubes and Plastics". Surrounding the central text are several product tubes and containers, all pointing towards the center. The products include:

- Sebbix** MEDICATED SHAMPOO for healthy hair
- NESTLE'S** RICHEST IN CREAM MILK
- Kolynos** DENTAL CREAM
- Gibbs S.R.** for
- Pepsodent** Contains Trium
- Colman's Pic Nic Mustard** Mixed ready for use, and specially prepared
- OLGAT** RIBBON DENTAL CREAM with G
- GLEEM** tooth powder
- Tri-gel** BRILLIANT CRYSTAL HAIR
- HORSE RADISH SAUCE**

# UNIVERSAL METAL PRODUCTS LTD.

SALFORD 6 LANCs.

Telephone: PENDLETON 4444

LONDON OFFICE: ARGYLE HOUSE, 29/31. EUSTON ROAD, N.W.1. TEL. TERMINUS 2073

**BURROUGH'S****ETHYL ALCOHOL****ABSOLUTE ALCOHOL****PURE METHYL ALCOHOL****JAMES BURROUGH LIMITED***Established 1820*

A CALE DISTILLERY, LONDON, S.E.11.

TELEGRAMS: "BURROCALE, SOUPHONE, LONDON"

TELEPHONE NO RELIANCE 1166 (9 LINES)

OVER A HUNDRED YEARS OF PHARMACEUTICAL EXPERIENCE

**LOFTHOUSE & SALTMER  
LIMITED****MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS****HULL***Offer a really Comprehensive Service for the Pharmacist*

Telephones: 35981 (8 lines)

**CALL, WRITE OR TELEPHONE**

Telegrams: PODOPHYLLIN, HULL

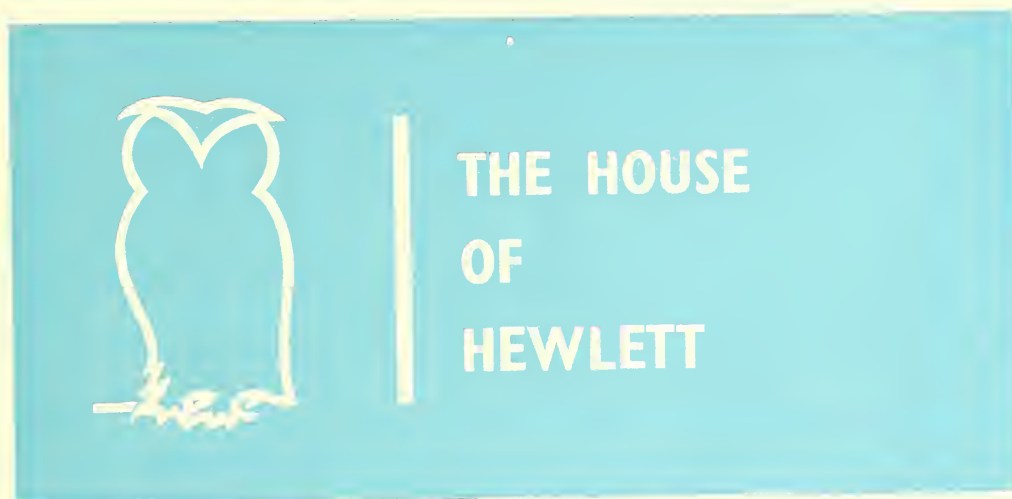


*C. J. Hewlett & Son Ltd extend their congratulations and good wishes to 'The Chemist and Druggist' on the occasion of its Centenary.*

**1832 - 1959**

*The House of Hewlett was established in 1832 and over the past 127 years has seen many advances in medical therapeutics and in methods of pharmaceutical manufacture.*

*Today, the Company is abreast of modern developments and with its large modern manufacturing plant and aseptic laboratories at Watford is devoting its capacity to the production of new and improved medical and pharmaceutical specialities.*



**C J HEWLETT & SON LTD**

**KING GEORGE'S AVENUE · WATFORD · HERTS**

Telephone: Watford 34401

Telegrams: Pepsine Watford

# MULTIPAX CHEMICALS LIMITED

Congratulate  
 "The Chemist and Druggist"  
 on its hundred years of service to the Pharmaceutical Industry.

## MEDICAL SPECIALITIES:



**'ALUHYDE'** Antacid, Sedative, Antispasmodic.  
 TABLETS

**'ADRENAPAX'** Rheumatic conditions, Fibrositis, etc.  
 CREAM

**'COMPLEX Z.A.'** Treatment of advanced or inoperable malignancy.

**'OTOPHEN'** Treatment of Pyogenic Aural Infections.

**'LIBEROL'** For the relief of chest conditions such as bronchial catarrh,  
 OINTMENT cough and bronchitis, especially when complicated with  
 tenacious sputum.

142-144 & 146 LARKHALL LANE • LONDON S.W.4

Phones: MACaulay 8493, 6821

*Congratulations from  
 Hommel Pharmaceuticals  
 in your 100<sup>th</sup> year of publication*

## HOMMEL PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS

### CONVENIL

New Antispasmodic—Sedative  
 in Autonomic Nervous System

### DORMUPAX

Hypnotic

### HAEMATOGEN

Blood forming tonic

### HICOSEEN

Highly effective expectorant

### HYPERYSIN

Anti-hypertensive vasodilator

### NYXOLAN (in oxyuriasis)

Syrup 8 fl. ozs. Dragées 60  
 600 Dispensing

### PERTIX

New method of treatment for  
 Whooping-cough

### TRISAN

Anti-asthmaticum

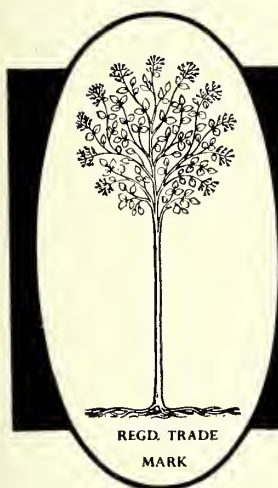
# HOMMEL PHARMACEUTICALS

121 Norwood Rd., Herne Hill, London, S.E.24

Tel: Tulse Hill 3276/7



# ENGLAND'S LEADING AND LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF QUININE AND SALTS



## CARNEGIES *of* WELWYN

ESTABLISHED  
1911

ENQUIRIES ARE INVITED FOR

ADRENALINE  
ADRENOCROME  
MONOSEMICARBAZONE  
ALPHA-NAPHTHYL  
ACETIC ACID  
AMINOPHYLLINE  
BISMUTH SALTS  
BRUCINE & SALTS  
CAFFEINE & SALTS  
CHRYSAROBIN  
EPHEDRINE & SALTS  
HYDANTOIN DERIVATIVES  
IODIDES  
ISOPRENALINE SALTS

METHOIN  
NORADRENALINE & SALTS  
P.A.S. SODIUM  
PIPERAZINE & SALTS  
RESERPINE  
SANTONIN  
STRYCHNINE & SALTS  
THEOBROMINE & SALTS  
THIOMERSALATE  
QUININE & SALTS  
CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE  
TOTAQUINA

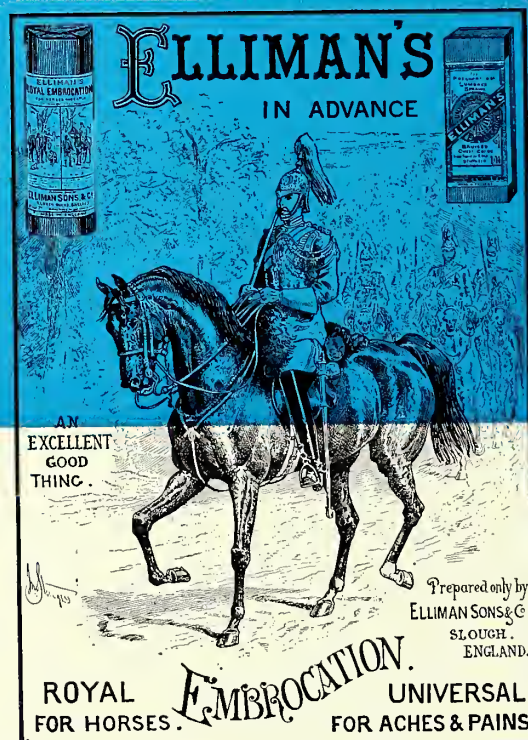
## CARNEGIES OF WELWYN LTD.

*Manufacturers of Fine Chemicals* WELWYN GARDEN CITY • ENGLAND

Tel.: WELWYN GARDEN CITY 5001 (10 lines) Cables: CARNEGIES, WELWYN GARDEN CITY Telex: LONDON 28676

# Five score years and twelve

When the first issue of 'The Chemist and Druggist' appeared in 1859, Elliman's had been established for twelve years, and was already a leading name in preparations for the relief of muscular pain. Today it is known all over the world. From the earliest days, the Company's products have been formulated on the most advanced medical and veterinary knowledge available and, with the many important discoveries in medicine during the past 100 years, these formulæ have undergone many improvements. This policy of constant progress in the fight against pain has made Elliman's Universal Embrocation and Royal Embrocation famous. It has also resulted in the development of new treatments such as Elliman's Athletic Rub, and Elliman's Fibro Cream. Research will continue, new discoveries will be made—and Elliman's will keep pace with them in the future as they have done since 1847.



*This reproduction of a full-page advertisement  
or Elliman's appeared in 1896*

## ELLIMAN'S LTD. SLOUGH BUCKS.





# Quality in Glass Containers

*A Tradition of Craftsmanship  
dating back to the 1790's*



The original "York Measures", made on the site of our present Works, were famous for their high quality and accuracy. That tradition of craftsmanship which dates back to the 1790's, continues to-day in the manufacture of our ranges of white flint glass containers. To this is now added our reputation for prompt delivery and efficient service —so important in the pharmaceutical trade.

*A page from our  
illustrated Catalogue  
a copy of which we  
shall be glad to send  
you on request.*



**NATIONAL GLASS WORKS (YORK) LTD**  
FISHERGATE, YORK Telephone 23021

London Office: Caroline House, 55-57 High Holborn, W.C.1  
Telephone: Holborn 2146

**NATIONAL GLASS  
WORKS (YORK) LTD.**

FISHERGATE, YORK. Tel. YORK 23021  
ALSO AT: CAROLINE HOUSE, 55-57 HIGH HOLBORN,  
LONDON, W.C.1. Tel. HOLBORN 2146



# This is a Baby Corner

... and this is why you really need one:

- ★ All goods are within easy reach of the consumer.
- ★ Arrangement of foods and other goods in logical order makes selection easy, encourages buying.
- ★ Offers customers a full range—builds sales *plus* goodwill.
- ★ Items can be displayed according to relative rates of sale, making for easy service and economical stock cover.



And here's how Heinz Baby Foods play their own special part:

★ *They're fast-moving*

Heinz Baby Foods are bought *every week*—at least! They are one of the fastest-moving lines you carry, and they keep bringing mothers into your shop.

★ *Sales are increasing*

Sales of Heinz Baby Foods have doubled over the past 5 years.

★ *Heinz can help . . .*

. . . by advising you on a Baby Corner layout and by servicing your stocks of Heinz Baby Foods.

**HEINZ** <sup>57</sup> Baby Foods



## Halos for all

Although primitive methods of permanent waving were employed by the Ancient Egyptians, it was not until Karl Nessler invented his borax method<sup>1</sup> in 1909 that the technique assumed its modern form. The locks of hair were wound on a form, and placed in a tube filled with borax which was then baked hard in a cylindrical electric heater. The success of this early achievement led directly to the many systems of permanent waving so widely used today, and to attractive new hair styles. Borax and boric acid have since been used in many other ways for the care and beauty of the hair. Their mildly antiseptic action plays an important part in the cleansing action of rinses and shampoos<sup>2</sup> and antiseptic scalp lotions,<sup>3</sup> and they have contributed once again to the art of permanent waving in new, odour-free permanent waving solutions.<sup>4</sup> With their many safe and versatile properties, borax and boric acid will continue to hold an important place in cosmetics and pharmacy.

<sup>1</sup> 'The Art and Craft of Hairdressing', (New Era Publishing Co. Ltd.)

<sup>2</sup> PHARMACEUTICAL JOURNAL, March 11th, 1933, page 203.

<sup>3</sup> 'War-time cosmetic formulas: VIII Hairdressings' CHEMIST & DRUGGIST, June 28th, 1941, page 376.

<sup>4</sup> U.S. Patent 2776760.

### 20 MULE TEAM

# BORIC ACID

AND BORAX

**BORAX CONSOLIDATED LIMITED**

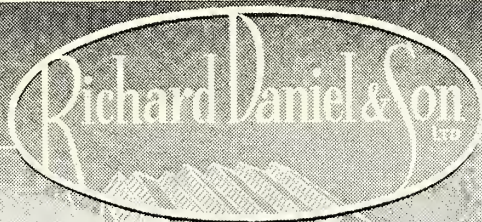
BORAX HOUSE · CARLISLE PLACE · LONDON · SW1 · VIC 9070



20 MULE TEAM Registered Trademark

TGA BX 128





PROPRIETARIES  
SUNDRIES DRUGS  
TABLETS & PILLS

FOR  
CHEMISTS

*Manufacturing  
Chemists*

Head Office & Works:

Mansfield Road, Derby. Tel: 40671 (10 lines) Branch Warehouse: Grosvenor St., Ashton-under-Lyne. Tel: 5161 (9 lines)

**Free**

**WITH ORDER**

From now till the end of the year you can get the Certor Screw Cap Dispenser *free* with order for 5-gross screwneck bottles and 5-gross Certor Screw Caps, and a contract for 20 gross screwneck bottles and caps, to be taken over 12 months.

**OTHER CERTOR CABINETS**

CERTOR DISPENSING PARCHMENT CABINET

CERTOR DISPENSING SATCHEL CABINET



★ Strongly made of wood, with glass screen at front. Divided into sections, one section for each of the five sizes of Certor Screw Caps—all you need to cap between 40 and 50 dispensing, packing and tablet bottles of all sizes. Speeds up your dispensing service.

All Certor Screw Caps are supplied in these attractive printed cartons, each holding one gross.

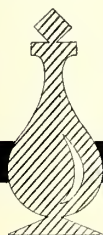
**MODERN AIDS  
TO DISPENSING**

**Certor**

Regd.

**SCREW-CAP  
DISPENSER**

Regd. design No. 878768



**MACDONALD & SON LTD. of MANCHESTER & LONDON**

PORTLAND MILL, ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE, LANCs. 25 HOLYWELL ROW, LONDON, E.C.2  
TELEPHONES: ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE 4422 (10 LINES). BISHOPSGATE 4809 (2 LINES)



*We take pleasure in  
offering our hearty*

*Congratulations*

*to the*

**CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST**

*in achieving their*

*Centenary*



We are looking forward to celebrating our  
**THREE HUNDRED YEARS**  
of service to the Pharmacist on  
January 1st., 1960.

**W. SUTTON & Co.**  
DRUGGISTS SUNDRIES LONDON  
LIMITED

**HORSESHOE LANE, ENFIELD, MIDDX,**

Enfield 4747 (Private Branch Exchange)

also **Albert Road, Newbury, Berks**

Newbury 1461/2



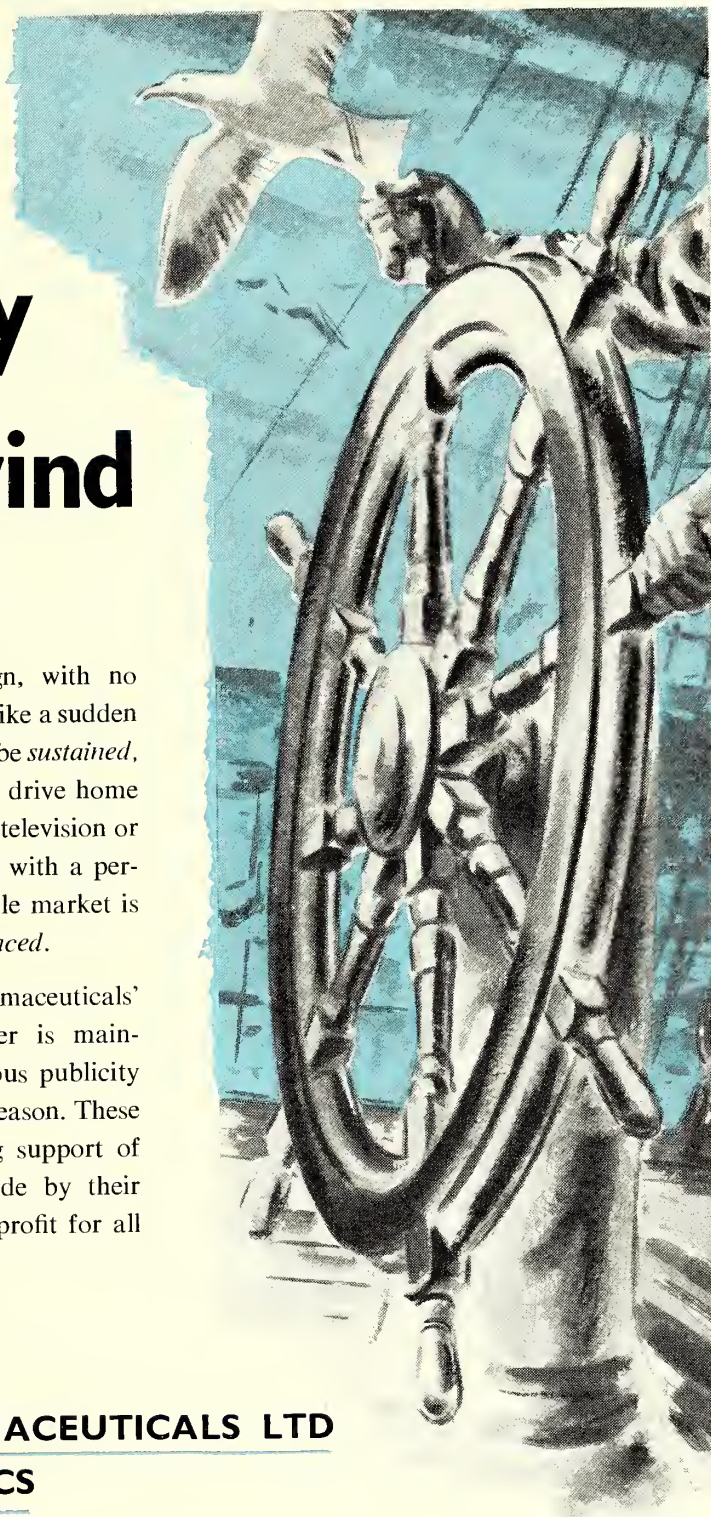
# A steady trade wind

A brief advertising campaign, with no follow-up, is soon forgotten—like a sudden squall. Good advertising must be *sustained*, as steady as a trade wind. To drive home persuasion, advertisements on television or in the press must be repeated with a persistent pressure, until the whole market is convinced, and *remains convinced*.

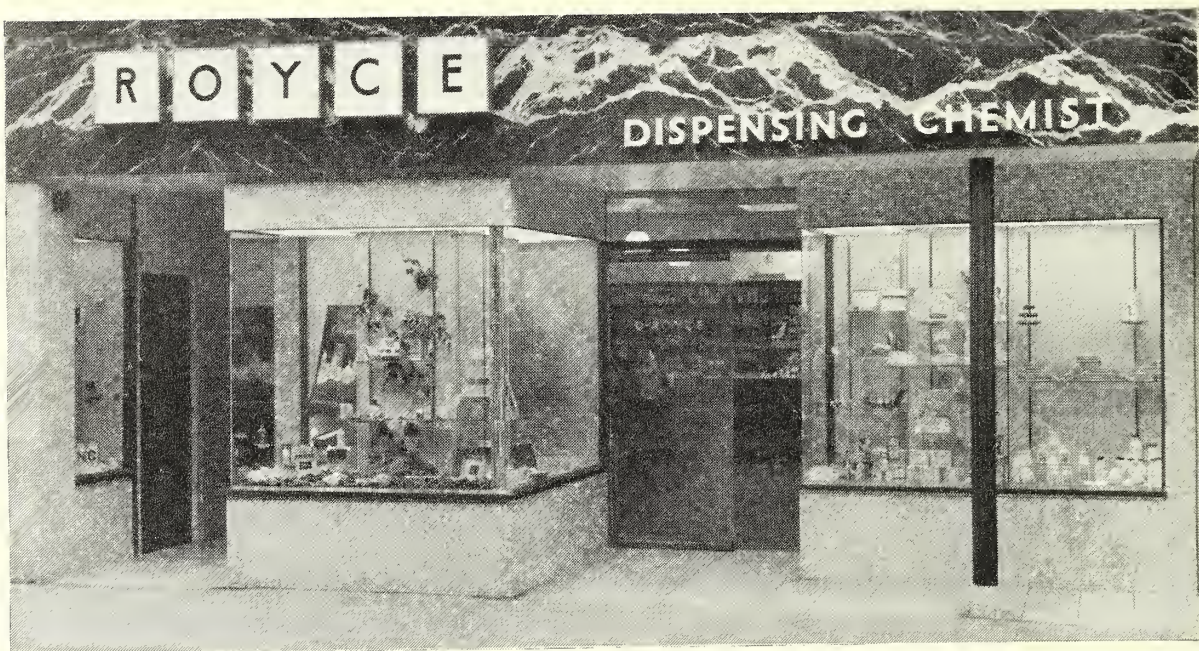
The flow of Beecham Pharmaceuticals' products across your counter is maintained by persistent, continuous publicity throughout the whole selling season. These lines have earned the willing support of the retail and wholesale trade by their power to earn a *continuous* profit for all who handle them.

## **BEECHAM PHARMACEUTICALS LTD** **ST. HELENS, LANCs**

BEECHAM'S POWDERS, BEECHAM'S PILLS, PHENSIC, CEPHOS,  
GERMOLENE, GERMOLOIDS, IRON JELLOIDS, PHYLLOSAN,  
PHOSFERINE, THERMOGENE, SETTLERS, VENO'S COUGH MIXTURE







Pontefract Yorks

LEEDS :  
Gelder Rd.  
Leeds 12.

*Masons*  
**THE STOREFITTERS**

LONDON :  
128 Baker St.  
W.1.

**Now introduced to the Medical Profession...**

- ♦ "A.P.P." STOMACH POWDER
- ♦ "DEANASE"
- ♦ "GELCOSPONGE"
- ♦ "MINAMINO" COMPOUND

THE "DEANASE" & "GELCOSPONGE" ARE MAINLY HOSPITAL PRODUCTS.  
THE "A.P.P." STOMACH POWDER & "MINAMINO" ARE ON PRESCRIPTION ONLY.



**CONSOLIDATED CHEMICALS LIMITED.**  
THE INDUSTRIAL ESTATE · WREXHAM

Tel: DUTTON DIFFETH 231/2

TELEGRAMS · CABLES, CONCEN, WREXHAM



# Quality and Service in Glass



CONGRATULATIONS! Beatson,  
Clark & Co. Ltd., would like to  
take this opportunity of wishing  
the Chemist and Druggist  
well in this their  
CENTENARY YEAR

"The Sign of a



Good Bottle"

BEATSON MEDICALS  
PANELS  
RIBBED OVALS  
EMULSIONS  
TABLETS  
OLIVE OILS  
POISONS  
WINCHESTERS

## BEATSON, CLARK & CO LTD

GLASS BOTTLE MANUFACTURERS

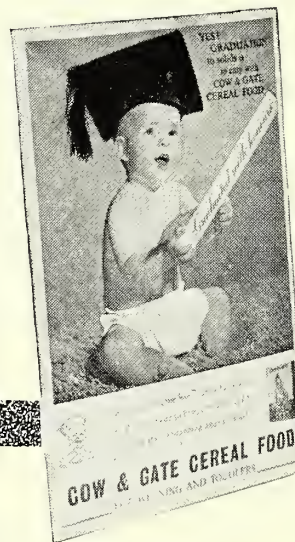
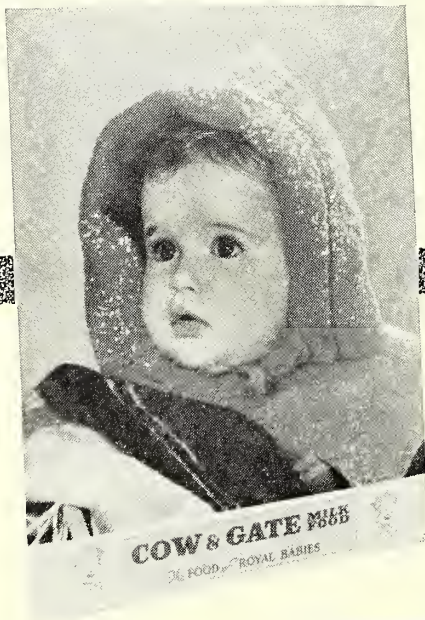
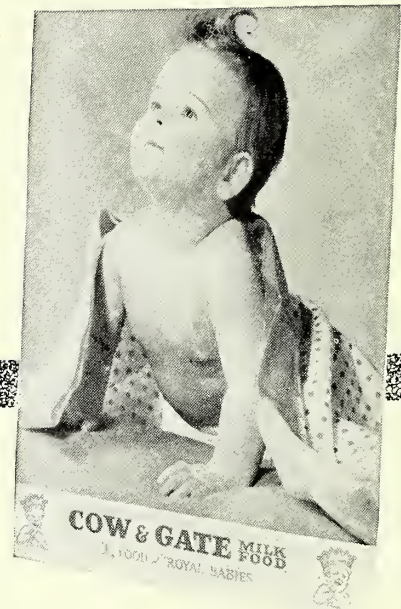
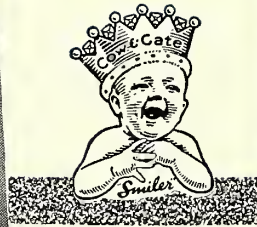
ROTHERHAM

ESTABLISHED 1751

YORKSHIRE



*We help create the sales..*



*Be sure you can supply the demand*

Our ever-expanding advertising campaigns in the national, provincial and magazine press are constantly stimulating new sales, which mean new customers for you!

Here are five examples of our new plastic processed Showcards. All are in full colour and are eye catching, appealing and decorative.

We shall be pleased to send you display matter if you will let us know your requirements. Attractive "G" Brand Showcards are also available.

Please address your enquiries to

**Cow & Gate Ltd** (Dept. CD) • GUILDFORD • SURREY



The makers of  
Izal products  
congratulate the  
Chemist and Druggist  
on 100 years of  
service to pharmacy



**IZAL**  
PRODUCTS

ZAL • SANIZAL • IZAL TOILET ROLLS  
POLLY KITCHEN ROLLS

Newton Chambers & Co. Ltd., Thorncliffe, Sheffield

LES PARFUMS  
DE

*Molyneux*  
PARIS

offer  
congratulations  
to the  
**CHEMIST & DRUGGIST**  
on their

100<sup>th</sup>

year of  
publication



**Oxford  
University Press**

*To be published early 1960*

**Bentley and Driver's Textbook of  
Pharmaceutical Chemistry**

*Revised by J. E. DRIVER*

Professor of Chemistry in the University of Hong Kong

SEVENTH EDITION

Royal 8vo. 750 pages 50 illustrations (about) **63s. net**

Although the general arrangement of this new edition follows the lines of its predecessors the text has been very extensively revised and much of it rewritten. As before the book is divided into three parts. Part I gives a full account of the physical and chemical methods used in determining the purity of pharmaceutical substances. Part II deals mainly with the inorganic compounds in common use in pharmacy and the text has been very largely rewritten to bring it into line with modern teaching. Part III, which comprises a description of organic compounds of pharmaceutical importance, has also been extensively rewritten and most of the elementary organic chemistry has been replaced by general and modernised outlines. This has allowed considerable expansion of the section on modern synthetic drugs and a number of new chapters have been added dealing with them.

Although the text has been brought fully into line with the British Pharmacopœia 1958 the author has aimed at making this new edition more general in scope and he has expanded the text beyond the syllabus for examinations in pharmaceutical chemistry. The book should therefore be of much greater use to those working outside the United Kingdom and it should appeal as much to practising pharmaceutical chemists as to students of pharmacy. The text has been reset and a larger page size adopted.



# A Comprehensive wholesale service of Ethicals, Patents & Sundries

is  
available  
from  
these  
warehouses

★ **MARTINDALES • 14-16 BRUTON PLACE • LONDON, W.1**  
Telephone :—Mayfair 7811

★ **ARMSTRONGS OF CAMBRIDGE  
COLDHAMS LANE • CAMBRIDGE**  
Telephone :—Cambridge 55255

★ **SMITH & SONS (NORWICH) LTD.  
44 & 48 MAGDALEN ST. • NORWICH**  
Telephone :—Norwich 26112

★ **MARTINDALES • IMBERHORNE LANE,  
EAST GRINSTEAD • SUSSEX**  
Telephone :—East Grinstead 4261



...daily deliveries—

**MARTINDALES**  
WHOLESALE DISTRIBUTORS

**Bengue & Co. Ltd.,**

*Manufacturers of Medical Specialities*

*Congratulate  
"The Chemist and Druggist"  
on 100 Years' Service to the  
Pharmaceutical Profession*



BENGUE & COMPANY LTD WEMBLEY MIDDLESEX

METANIAM • TRINURIDE • NESTOSYL • RHINAMID • PULMO BAILLY • PYOREX • GT50 • ANTALBY • VELTIS • AGOCHOLINE • OPOBYL • GUTTILIN • DIUROPHYLLINE • NEO-RHINAMID • BENGUE'S BALSAM

# SEAMLESS

## GELATINE CAPSULES

... by the  
most modern  
encapsulating  
technique

*The Mark...*



*of Quality*

Uniformity  
accuracy and  
brilliant  
appearance

Capsules  
to Customers'  
Specifications

### B. & P. LABORATORIES LTD.

Manufacturers of Seamless Gelatine Capsules

9 PACKINGTON ROAD, ACTON, LONDON, W

Tel: ACOrn 6771

Head Office:—ROYAL LONDON HOUSE,  
FINSBURY SQ., LONDON, E.C.2. Tel: MET. 0414

Samples and Literature on request.





## **BAUMOL SOAP**

brings you profit — 25 per cent: you pay 2s. 6d. for a box of 3 tablets and you sell it for 3s. 1½d. (plus 7½d. tax)

BAUMOL SOAP brings you professional satisfaction:  
Duncan Flockhart, well-known to you all your professional life, have sold this soap through pharmacists for about sixty years — mostly on personal recommendation and entirely without 'ballyhoo'.



It says much for its quality,  
for the co-operation of pharmacists and for the discrimination of a large section of the community that the sales of Baumol Soap continue to increase.

Your wholesaler carries stocks.

A discreet yet telling showcard is available.



**DUNCAN, FLOCKHART & CO LTD · EDINBURGH**

*who have advertised in the 'C & D' since 1870*



# THE FLEET ENEMA

A new ready-for-use and disposable enema unit that  
attains the highest standard of comfort and hygiene

***THE ENEMA THAT BRINGS REPEAT SALES***

---

from the list

<b>AFDIGYL</b>	<b>ACECOLINE</b>
<b>NOVALKAL</b>	<b>BACTE-PHAGES</b>
<b>MYCOLACTINE</b>	<b>ENCYNEX (Medethical Products)</b>
<b>PHOSPHO-SODA (Fleet)</b>	<b>TULLE GRAS (Lumière)</b>
<b>ADREPATINE</b>	<b>URASEPTINE (Rogier)</b>
<b>NAIODINE (Logeais)</b>	<b>ALLOCHRYSSINE (Lumière)</b>
<b>TRINITRINE CAFEINEE (Dubois)</b>	<b>THIONAIODINE V. (Logeais)</b>

Your enquiries are invited

*The* **ANGLO-FRENCH DRUG CO.** *Ltd*

11-12 GUILFORD STREET  
LONDON, W.C.1

Telephone HOLborn 6011

Telegrams Ampsalvas, London





*“ Take the fresh roots of VALERIAN without odour and hang them in your dwelling until cats disport themselves beneath those roots as though possessed. Then indeed shall they be ripe to drive all evil spirits from out the human body.”*

Old. MSS.

We claim no particular credit for having improved considerably upon the above directive, but we are justly proud of having established and held for nearly half a century a world-wide reputation for VALERIAN products of unsurpassed distinction including . . .

**ELIXIR** (Bromo-Valerianate) **GABAIL**

the sedative of choice in all forms of anxiety neuroses

**SYRUP PERTUSSIS** (Gabail)

for the control of the paroxysm of whooping cough

and now

## **CAPSULES GABAIL**

an outstanding example of pharmaceutical elegance  
and a mental relaxant of proved therapeutic value

your enquiries are also invited for:-

**SODIUM GENTISATE** (Gabail) in rheumatic disease

**BISMUTH SUPPOSITORIES** (Gabail) featuring organic bismuth in tonsillitis

Distributors:

**The ANGLO-FRENCH DRUG CO.** *Pdls*

11-12 GUILFORD STREET  
LONDON, W.C.1

Telephone: HOLborn 6011

Telegrams: Ampsalvas, London.

*Cash in on these Nationally  
Advertised Products and make*



**RETAIL**

Month's supply 5/10  
5 Months' course 23/4

*It will pay you to*



**50%****PROFIT**  
*on cost!*

Consistent National Advertising maintains a steady demand for these two popular lines and 'repeats' flow freely from initial orders.

Here is really worthwhile business. Your profit on every '**NERVONE**' and '**ELASTO**' sale is 50% on cost—it will pay you to stock and display.

*Show Material Free on Request.*

## **NEW ERA LABORATORIES LTD.**

Cecil House, Holborn Viaduct,  
London, E.C.1.



### **RETAIL**

Month's supply 5/10  
3 Months' course 14/7

**Stock and Display!**

# BUTLERS of LEICESTER

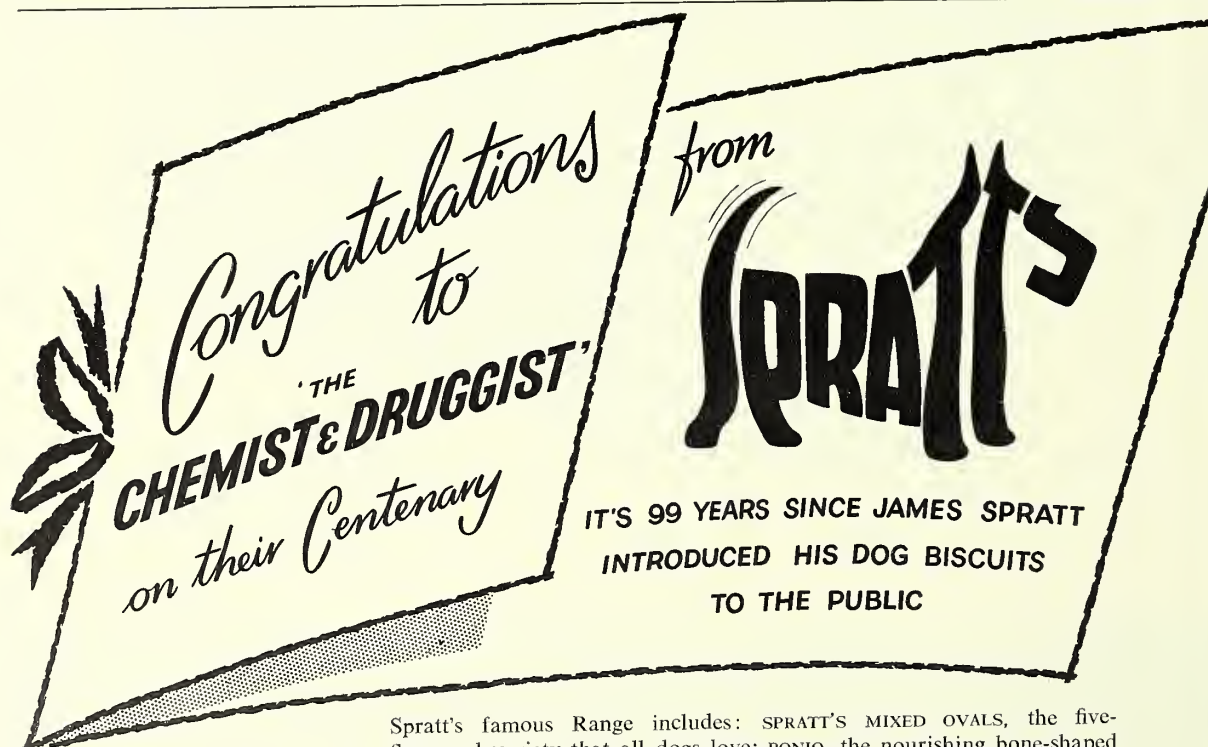
*Congratulate the*  
**"CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST"**  
*ON ONE HUNDRED YEARS OF SERVICE*

They have also been in the Pharmaceutical Industry since 1827, and now offer from their new premises a reliable and comprehensive service throughout the Midlands

**E. H. BUTLER & SON LTD**

5-19 BRUNSWICK STREET  
**LEICESTER**

Telephone: Leicester 25261



Spratt's famous Range includes: SPRATT'S MIXED OVALS, the five-flavoured variety that all dogs love; BONIO, the nourishing bone-shaped Biscuits; SPRATT'S MEAT, the protein boost for dogs and cats; SPRATT'S TOPCAT and SPRATT'S BUDGERIGAR MIXTURE, etc.

SPRATT'S PATENT LTD., 41-47 BOW ROAD, LONDON, E.3



# **MATTHEWS AND WILSON**

## **For Your TABLETS**

We have long experience in the  
**FORMULATION AND MANUFACTURE**  
of medicinal tablets of all types for  
pharmaceutical organisations, hospital  
authorities and proprietary houses,  
both at home and for most countries  
of the world—All standard B.P., B.P.C.,  
N.F. Tablets are stocked for  
prompt delivery

*Customer's Materials Processed  
Home and Export Inquiries Invited*

**MATTHEWS & WILSON LTD.**

Larkhall Works, Morrish Road, London, S.W.2. Tel: TULSE HILL 5881/2



# A NAILBRUSH that a MAJOR



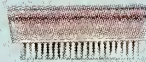
6 GLOWING  
COLOURS



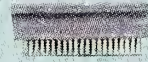
SCARLET



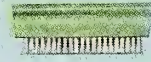
YELLOW



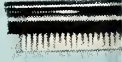
PINK



BLUE



APPLE GREEN

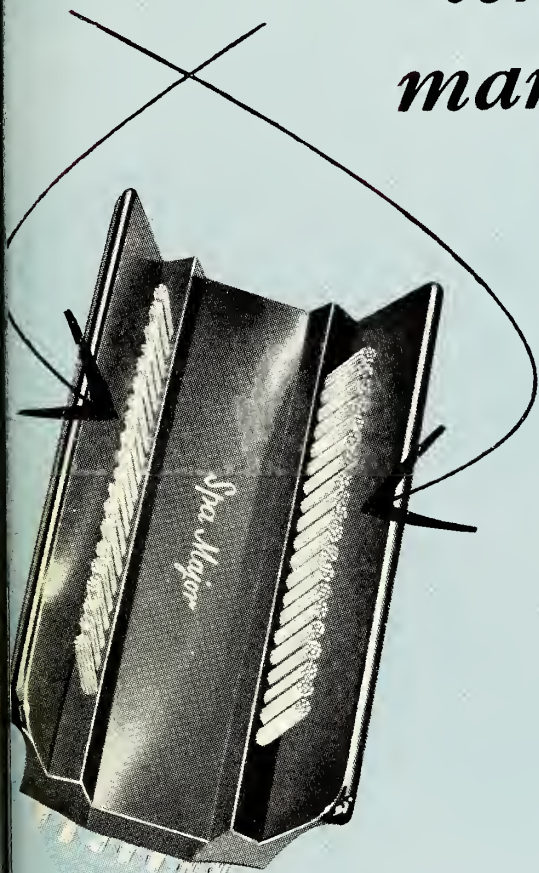


BLACK



# can get a grip on !

*Extra large • Reinforced  
centre • Two  
manicure rows*



Here at last is a man-size nailbrush — the brilliant new Spa 'Major'. A great deal of thought has gone into the styling of the 'Major' — and the result is a nailbrush that a man can use effectively in comfort. It's bigger, the centre tufts are reinforced and there are two useful manicure rows on the back.

The 'Major' is a gift idea that will really catch on this Christmas. Place your order *now*.

The 'Major' is packed in an individual acetate box. Trade Price 39/6d. per doz.

P.T. 9/11d. Retail Price 5/9d.

**the Spa Major NAILBRUSH**

Spa Brushes Ltd • Freeman Works • Chesham • Bucks  
Tel: Chesham 371/5



## ***Gale, Baiss & Co., Ltd.***

ILDERTON ROAD · LONDON · S.E.15

We salute the Chemist and Druggist on attaining their centenary.

A hundred years is a proud achievement whether in the life of man or of an organisation.

We know something of the pride with which in 1886, Mr. Gale stepped from his carriage and crossed the threshold of his premises in Bouverie Street, as he and his predecessors in Gale and Co. had done for 100 years before. And similarly, in 1933, a proud Mr. Baiss dismissed his taxi with more than usual pride before stepping into his Bermondsey office to receive the felicitations of his staff on completion of 100 years of his family's connections with the firm of Baiss Brothers and Co. Ltd.

Alas, in spite of procaine injections and other geriatric aids, none of our present staff can reasonably expect to experience the same ecstatic pride when the centenary of the merging of these two old drug companies and of the formation of Gale, Baiss and Co. Ltd. is celebrated in 2034.

But all can take pride in past achievements and in saluting 100 years of past endeavour resolve to march in step with pharmaceutical progress and service of mankind.

AMPOULES

TABLETS

GALENICALS

SPECIALITIES





SINCE the 1860s, the name of Thos. Christy has been associated with a wide range of medicinal and pharmaceutical products, toilet preparations and perfumery.

By the end of the 19th century it was already renowned for the introduction of numerous hitherto unknown medicinal plants and drugs from all over the world. Later, in the years between the wars, Thos. Christy & Co. Ltd. became one of the leading importers and distributors of proprietary medicines.

Today the firm is equally well-known not only for its traditional products, but also as manufacturers and distributors of many internationally famous cosmetics and toilet preparations.

For nearly 80 years the firm has been associated with the Chemist and Druggist, and looks forward to the continuance of this connection for many years to come.

# THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 1893 THOMAS CHRISTY

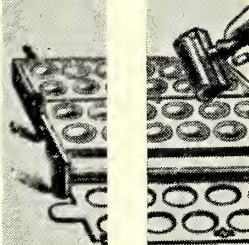
## CHRISTY AND FIBRINE CHE

have entirely... and, the...  
for silk, gutta... a tissue, or...  
Imported Fibrine C... from 1s. 8s.

## RUBY CHRISTIA

by physical photog

## CACHET AND C



No. 000  
0  
0

## PALMA CHRISTI

ayru... an oil...  
Christi is no...  
The B... Medical J...  
extracting... the oil its...  
impossible... y is castor...  
The M... Press and...  
which enti... obviates th...  
properties... much is th...  
ance it is t... t and clear...  
inexorable... subject pat...

1-lb. 1

## Photog

for dark-n



Net

A. 12  
" 12  
B. 12  
C. 12  
" 12  
Com

Quinine...  
is of Quinine...  
ing Cachet...

## Standl

readily tak...  
less but em...  
May 21st, 1...  
reable flav...  
r, May 25th...  
tionable qu...  
ase, that w...  
n fact it h...  
the nausea...

es, 2s.

only of ni...  
ely

## INHAL

all l

## HOL

DOCKE

ffere

thrititis in s...  
and effective...

ut to the F...  
og Kola Cl...  
es and furtl...

certain form...  
commended by those who hav...

Earache, and Neuralgia.  
olds. MYOCOM the most su...

25

IME S

ET, LO

These materials have...  
pertie... which were fo...  
ughly recor...  
es, improve...  
according to...

## phers'

illumination

quick, an...  
a different...  
y are firm...  
the lids of...

Net

ing 12 Cach...  
12...  
12...  
12...  
12...  
Com

Per 1000  
5/-  
5/-  
5/-

name, 6d

Is a high

is entire...  
children...  
dy Tasty.

says:—"Tl...  
but also in...

22, says:—"...  
s of the cr...  
not for the...  
distinguish...  
eparable fr...

per 1

lithograp...  
Inexpensi...

INHAL

shial affecti...

HALER

It is the mc...

atterns. W...

as and stag...  
for treating...

public, and...  
s, Kolatina...  
ticulars upo...

Cancer, for...

commended by those who hav...

Earache, and Neuralgia.

olds. MYOCOM the most su...

25

IME S

ET, LO

THOS. CHRISTY and CO. LTD.

THOS. CHRISTY & CO. LTD.  
NORTH LANE, ALDERSHOT,  
HANTS.

## ANTROI

For...  
the most sim...

vere the int...  
rs of the K...  
ive line, in...  
to forward...

Simms).

is for use...  
Veins. It is we...  
preparation with testimonia...

MISTOLE for Tooth...

HONEY for Coughs a...

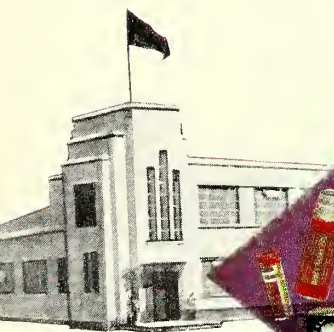
25

IME S

ET, LO



# OUT FOR BIGGER SALES...



**SIX**  
**lines that**  
**really repay**  
**display**

- \* Iron-ox Tonic Tablets
- \* Ipsolon Rheumatic Balm
- \* Juno-Junipah Salts and Tablets
- \* Dodd's Kidney Pills
- \* Noxacorn Corn Remover
- \* Junipah Major Effervescent Salts



**THOMAS MARN'S LIMITED**

GREEN LANE, HOUNSLOW, MIDDLESEX • Telephone: HOUNslow 5122







# JOHN RONALDSON & CO. LTD.

*Established 1860*

**3/4 CROOKED LANE  
CANNON STREET, LONDON, E.C. 4**

TELEPHONE: MANSION HOUSE 1321 & 6806 CABLES: CLANRANALD LONDON

---

***Importers & Exporters***  
***for over 90 years of:-***

HERBS, ROOTS, BARKS, BALSAMS, GUMS, SPICES,  
SEEDS, RESINS, ESSENTIAL OILS, WAXES,  
TANNING MATERIALS, etc.

---

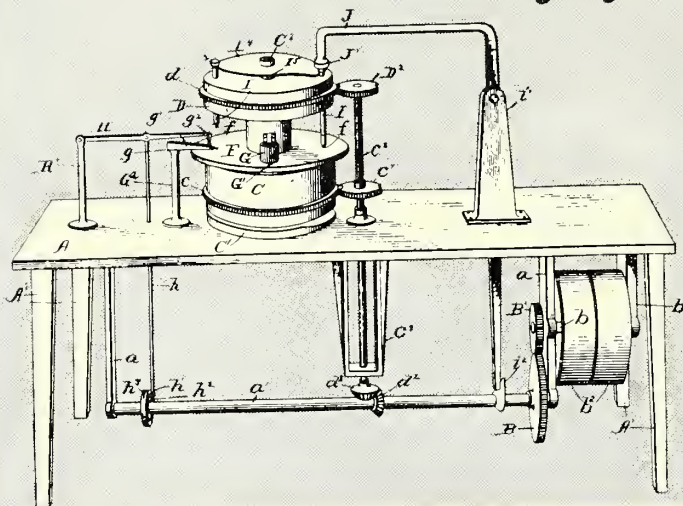
We specialise in:—

**SENNA**  
ALEXANDRIAN & TINNEVELLY  
**RAUWOLFIA**  
ALL VARIETIES

Strophanthus ★ Agar-agar  
Menthol ★ Peppermint Oils  
Senega ★ Ipecacuanha ★ Rhubarb  
Gum Olibanum ★ Gum Benzoin



## Sixty years ago...



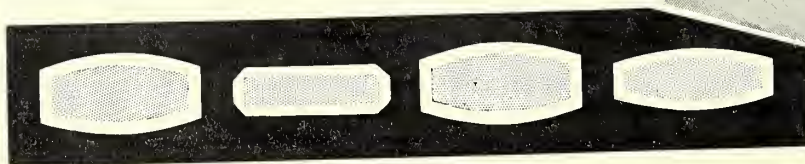
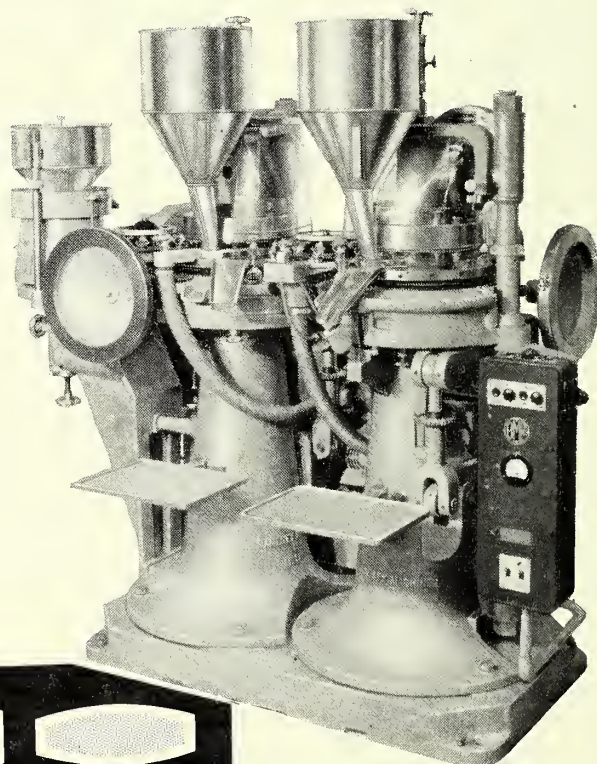
Parker Jewitt Noyes had patented the first machine for drycoating tablets. This made one tablet per revolution of the turret.

## To-day...

the Manesty DryCota makes twenty-three tablets per revolution, or 900 per minute and with an accuracy which would astonish Mr. Noyes. In addition, each tablet is checked and, if by chance a faulty tablet is made, it is immediately rejected. Today, dozens of entirely new products are being made on this versatile machine which can make ordinary or coated tablets or layer tablets with equal ease.

... And just introduced the Manesty ROTAPRESS, 5,280 tablets per minute—the *fastest tablet machine in the world*.

Write for full details of our machines and experimental service.



**MANESTY**

**MANESTY MACHINES LIMITED**

SPEKE • LIVERPOOL 24

Telephone: Hunts Cross 1972

Telegrams: Manesty Liverpool 24

TABLET MACHINES • MIXERS • GRANULATORS • COATING PANS • DRYING OVENS



We congratulate  
the  
Chemist & Druggist  
on  
the occasion  
of their Centenary

**SEARLE**

DARTALAN, DIDOQUIN, DRAMAMINE, ENAVID, FLORAQUIN, METAMUCIL, MICTINE,  
NILEVAR, PRO-BANTHINE, ROLICTON, VALLESTRIL.

**As Manufacturers of  
SURGICAL DRESSINGS  
for over 50 years —**

it gives us great pleasure  
to pay tribute to the guide,  
philosopher and friend  
whose centenary this issue  
celebrates. Here's to the  
second century of the

**CHEMIST & DRUGGIST!**

**VERNON & CO. LTD**

Absorbent Cotton Wool  
Plain & Medicated Absorbent Lint  
Plain & Medicated Absorbent Gauze  
Surgical Bandages · Gauze Sponges  
Cotton Wool Swabs · Dental Dressings  
Paraffin Gauze Dressings  
Made up Dressings of all types  
and

**PRESTOBAND**

*The Antiseptic Self-Adhesive Bandage  
Sticks to itself but not to the skin*

which celebrates its twenty-first birthday  
this year—(and is distributed by  
Fassett & Johnson, Ltd.)

**VERNON AND COMPANY LIMITED**

PENWORTHAM MILLS · PRESTON · LANCs  
(WHOLESALE & EXPORT ONLY)



ESTABLISHED 1889

**FASSETT & JOHNSON**

L I M I T E D

*Manufacturers & Distributors of*

**MEDICINAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL PROPRIETARIES**

**SURGICAL DRESSINGS**

**TOILET PREPARATIONS, ETC.**



We offer unrivalled service in the  
manufacture and marketing of sound branded  
products for sale in the United Kingdom and  
World-Wide Markets. Your enquiries are welcome.

**FASSETT & JOHNSON**  
L I M I T E D

*Head Office:*

**86, CLERKENWELL ROAD, LONDON E.C.1**  
and at 139, BATH STREET, GLASGOW, C.2

**FASSETT & JOHNSON (IRELAND) LTD., 6 CROW STREET, DUBLIN**

# SCHOOL OF PHARMACY UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

29/39, Brunswick Square, London, W.C.1

Tel. No. TERMINUS 7651

**DEAN :**

PROFESSOR W. H. LINNELL, D.Sc., Ph.D., F.P.S., F.R.I.C.

**CLERK TO THE COUNCIL and SECRETARY :**

S. R. CURTIS, B.A., A.C.A.

**HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS :**

Pharmaceutical Chemistry	Professor W. H. Linnell, D.Sc., Ph.D., F.P.S., F.R.I.C.
Pharmaceutics ... ..	Professor E. Shotton, B.Sc., Ph.D., F.P.S., F.R.I.C.
Pharmacognosy ... ..	J. W. Fairbairn, B.Sc., Ph.D., F.P.S., F.R.I.C., F.L.S.
Pharmacology ... ..	Professor G. A. H. Buttle, O.B.E., M.A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Courses of training for the B.Pharm.(Honours) Degree of the University of London, and facilities for post-graduate work in all subjects of the degree, are provided.

Particulars may be obtained on application to the Dean.

## PROPRIETARY ARTICLES TRADE ASSOCIATION

FOUNDED 1896

### *Membership and Service*

Some 300 Proprietary Manufacturers, 800 Wholesalers (including affiliated members) and 11,000 Retail Chemists are members of the Proprietary Articles Trade Association—which continues to foster the interests of those manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers who believe in price maintenance.

Under Section 25 of the Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1956, manufacturer members of the P.A.T.A. who attach price conditions to their goods are empowered to enforce such conditions in the Courts, and the Association is able to assist them to use the legal facilities available for the purpose.

Since the Act came into force a number of such manufacturers have obtained injunctions against defendant traders restraining the latter from selling the respective plaintiff's goods except at their fixed or minimum retail prices in contravention of Section 25. In these cases the P.A.T.A., at the request of the individual manufacturers concerned, rendered assistance—by serving notice of their price conditions, making test purchases, and in the institution of the proceedings which followed. Thus, membership of the P.A.T.A. affords to the manufacturer the means by which his individual price maintenance scheme can be effectively and economically enforced, and to the retailer the assurance that in these matters his interests are not neglected.

43 GORDON SQUARE, LONDON, W.C.1.

EUSon 3275

Secretary: H. E. Chapman, M.P.S., F.C.S., J.P.





MIDCCCLIX

*C & D*  
*Sine qua non*

Recipe. C & D hebdomada centum anni (non tradet sine nummo). Nota bene ad libitum de die in diem—post jentaculum, prandium or hora decubitus magno beneficio.

MICMILIX

**BAYER PRODUCTS LIMITED**

Kingston-upon-Thames

ACTAL · HEXOPAL · LENIUM · PLAQUENIL  
NEOPHRYN · PANADOL · FERGON · FRANOL

Associated exporting company

**WINTHROP PRODUCTS LIMITED**

# Happy Birthday **YOUNG 'UN!**

Hearty congratulations "Chemist and Druggist."!  
 So you are now one hundred years old—or should we say one hundred years young? It seems only yesterday when you launched your first issue in 1859. We at Robinsons remember the occasion quite clearly of course. Admittedly, we were only 20 years old at the time but long enough in the tooth to recognise a good journal when we saw one. That is why we've been consistent advertisers ever since. Well, now you know what it feels like to be a centenarian. Congratulations young 'un'!

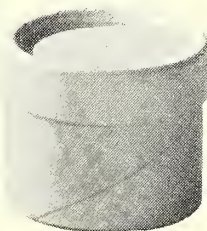
**1859**

**1959**

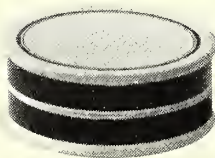
Since 1839, Robinsons of Chesterfield have specialised in the manufacture of standard round boxes for the chemist. Today, the cumulative experience of 120 years 'know how' is available to those who seek quality boxes at a keen price for holding pills, ointments tablets, crystals, etc.  
*Write to your Wholesaler today.*



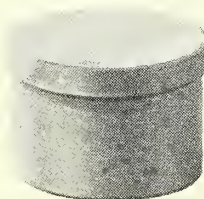
"LITTLE JOHN DRUMS"



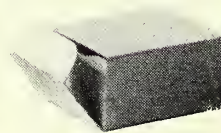
"SEALITE"  
 (wax impregnated)



PURPLE FLANGED



CHEPETTE  
 (greaseproof.)



PILL & TABLET CARTON



**Robinsons** of Chesterfield

ROBINSON AND SONS LIMITED WHEAT BRIDGE MILLS CHESTERFIELD

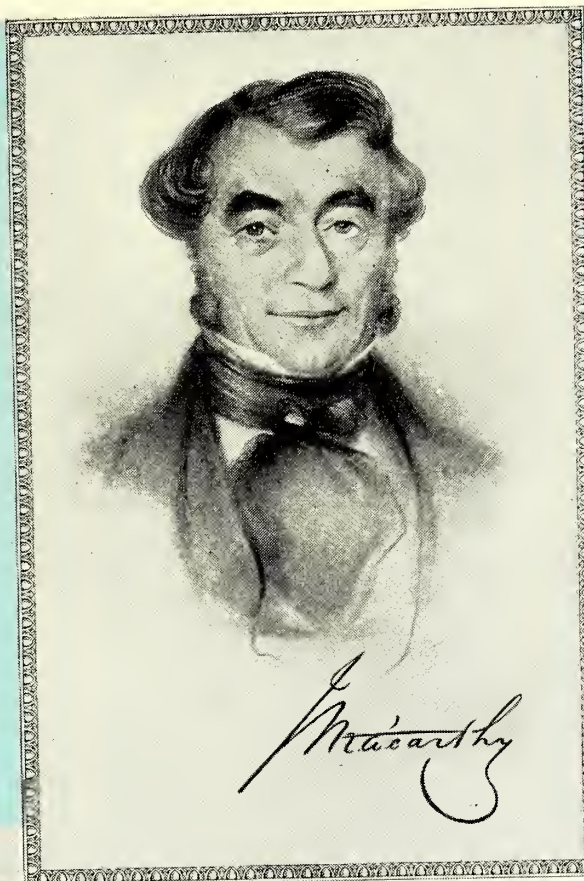
Telegrams: "Boxes" Chesterfield. Telephone: 2105, 8 lines

London Office: King's Bourne House, 229/231, High Holborn, London W.C.1    Telegrams: 'Omnibox' Holb. London.    Telephone: Holborn 6383



1787

When the apothecary whose name we bear first opened his pharmacy in Romford's famous old Market Place, the need for Pharmaceutical Wholesaling lay deep in the future. James Macarthy had to prepare his own drugs from raw materials in order to serve the public of yesterday.



1959

Revolutions in drug technology and therapeutics which have characterised the last two decades have completely changed the routine of dispensing practice. The employment of an efficient pharmaceutical wholesaler is essential to the modern retail pharmacist if he is adequately to serve the public of today.



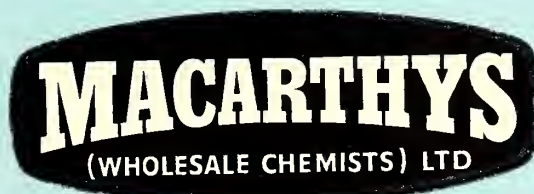
## For Pharmaceutical Service now and in the future

Our van fleet is ready to deliver with speed and efficiency, ethical pharmaceuticals, drugs, and surgical sundries from our depots at:-

ROMFORD, ESSEX  
Telephone: Romford 46021

SIDCUP, KENT  
Telephone: FOOTs Cray 5511

WILLESDEN, N.W.10  
Telephone: WILLESDEN 1200



MACARTHYS (WHOLESALE CHEMISTS) LTD., MACROM HOUSE, SEYMER RD., ROMFORD, ESSEX.



# 100 Years . . .

*A proud record — Congratulations !*

**C. OLLEY & SONS LTD.**

CAMPERDOWN STREET    LEMAN STREET  
LONDON E.1

. . . are also justly proud of their **UNIQUE**  
**SERVICE TO THE PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRY**

since **1844**

**CORKS & CLOSURES**

**BROOK  
PARKER  
E CO. LTD.**  
ASHFIELD  
BRADFORD 7

Specialists in-GALENICALS, PHARMACEUTICAL  
CHEMICALS, ETHICALS, PACKED MEDICINAL  
SPECIALITIES, TABLETS, PILLS, CAPSULES,  
N.H. SUNDRIES, VETERINARY PREPARATIONS,  
INSECTICIDES, and DETERGENTS.

Direct importers of all VEGETABLE DRUGS.  
Factors of PHOTOGRAPHIC & ELECTRICAL GOODS.

*for*  
**Home**  
*and*  
**Export**  
**Markets**

also at  
314 DUKE STREET  
(Mr. Duncan McKeitch)  
GLASGOW, E.I.

TELEPHONE: BRIDGETON 0127

TELEPHONE  
**BRADFORD**  
**32281-2-3-4-5**  
(5 LINES)

TELEGRAMS  
**BROPARCO**  
**BRADFORD**



# COMPACTS by Stratton



FM.325/333 The new slim Stratton "Convertible" Compact. Will hold solid powder or loose powder. Decorated with beautiful reproductions of Ballet scenes. Three designs available 3½" dia. 180/- doz.



FM.520/350 Slim "Princess" Compact with floral bouquets in soft pastel shades on satin gilt background. 3" dia. 168/- per doz.



FM.175/332 "Spring-Top" fan lipstick mirror with sea fern design on various pastel enamel grounds 120/- per doz.

TAKES MOST POPULAR SIZE REFILLS  
*See them at your wholesalers*

## LAUGHTON & SONS LTD.

SALUTE THE 100 YEARS OF  
"THE CHEMIST & DRUGGIST"

AND AT THE SAME TIME ANNOUNCE THEIR  
OWN FORTHCOMING CENTENARY

1860 - 1960

In a few months—1960—time will record the Centenary of the foundation of the business now known as Laughton & Sons. At this happy moment of retrospection we are mindful of the many pleasant business associations time has given us, and we trust that this test of time warrants us looking forward to a still closer contact with our widening circle of business friends.

### Ladye Jayne HAIR GRIPS



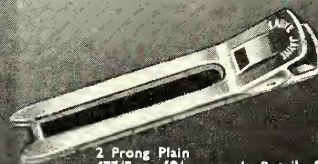
870. Wallet. 24 cushion tipped hair grips. Black, Brown, Blonde or Grey. 80/- per gross. Wallets. Retail 1/- each. 960. Handy Folder. 12 cushion tipped Ladye Jayne Hair Grips. Black or Brown. 40/- gross cards. Retail 6d. each



886. Gay Girl Cushion tipped Hair Grip. Brown, Black or Blonde. Packed 1 gross outside 18 on 36 gross cards. Retail 6d.

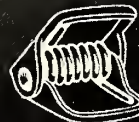
Ask by name for  
**Ladye Jayne**

### Ladye Jayne Guaranteed **STAINLESS** curl clips



2 Prong Plain  
477/5 on 60/- gr. cards Retail 9d.  
477/7 on 80/- " " Retail 1/-  
Boxed 1 doz. cards " 1/-

NOTE  
THIS  
SPRING



480/6 on Single Prong, Flat Spring  
60/- gross cards. Retail 9d.  
Boxed 1 doz. cards.

Also available in Saloon Pack  
- Plain or Colours

ESTABLISHED 100 YEARS

**LAUGHTON & SONS LTD.**

FORMERLY JARRETT, RAINSFORD & LAUGHTON LTD.  
WARSTOCK ROAD, BIRMINGHAM, 14



## CAFFEINE AND THEOPHYLLINE

Caffeine Salts — Dihydroxypropyltheophylline

Aminophylline — Hydroxyethyltheophylline

$\beta$ -Hydroxypropyltheophylline — 8-Chlorotheophylline

## ALKALOIDS

Arecoline — Emetine — Ephedrine — Eserine

Homatropine — Hyoscyamine — Lobeline — Pilocarpine — Reserpine

Rescinnamine — Scopolamine — Sparteine — Yohimbine

## PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMICALS

Adrenaline — Cholesterine — Cholic Acid — Cinchophen

Dehydrocholic Acid — Desoxycholic Acid — Iodine

Iodine Salts — Neocinchophen — Bismuth Salts



C. H. BOEHRINGER SOHN · INGELHEIM AM RHEIN



## ***Fine and Pharmaceutical Chemicals***

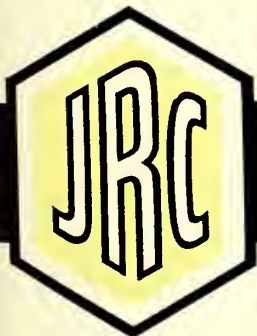
CAFFEINE & SALTS  
THEOPHYLLINE & DERIVATIVES  
HOMATROPINE  
ATROPINE  
RESERPINE  
YOHIMBINE  
PHENYLEPHRINE  
PARACETAMOL  
PHENOLPHTHALEIN  
PHENACETIN  
ATROPINE & SALTS  
ADRENALINE  
CINCHOPHEN  
BILE ACIDS & SALTS  
QUININES  
ANTIBIOTICS  
SALICYLATES  
VITAMINS  
GALENICALS, ETC., ETC.



★ *Enquiries welcomed.  
A complete buying and  
confirming service for  
overseas buyers.*

## ***Agricultural Chemicals***

LINDANE  
BENZENE HEXACHLORIDE  
2,4,5-T.  
CHLORDANE  
WARFARIN  
C.S. 301  
"GAMMA OIL," Etc., Etc.

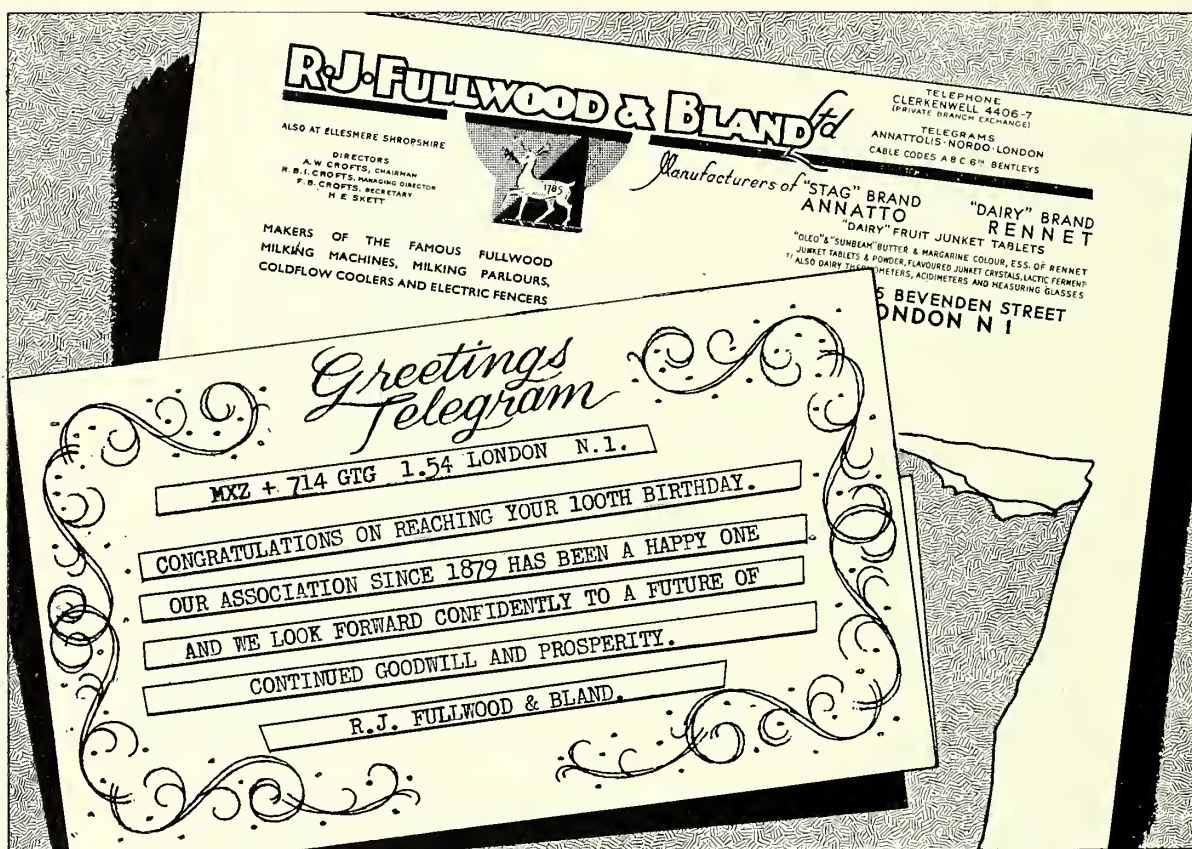


**J. R. COCKTON & COMPANY LTD.**  
21 JOCKEY'S FIELDS • LONDON W.C.1.

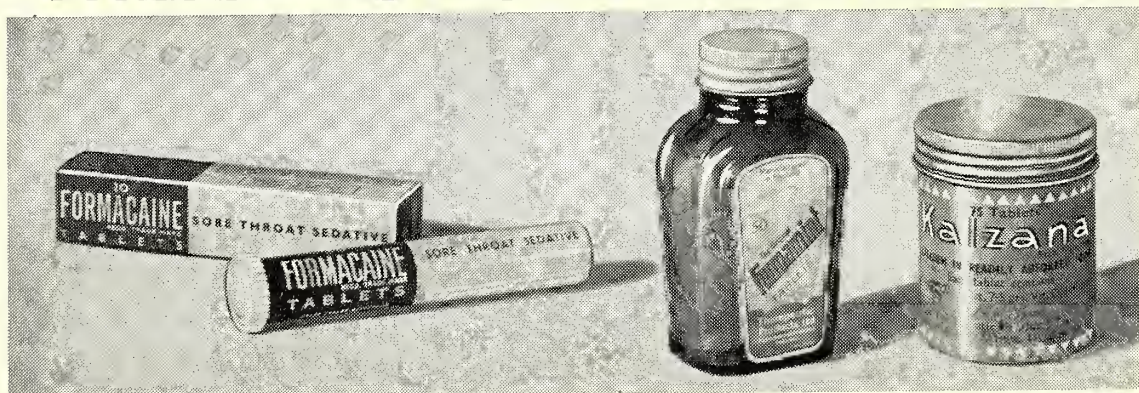
Telephone: CHANCERY 5988/9

Cables: COCKTON • LONDON





## THERAPEUTIC PRODUCTS LTD



### FORMACAINE TABLETS

The sore throat sedative that is both a surface anaesthetic and antiseptic against throat infections. In tubes of 20 tablets; also dispensing pack.

### WULFING FORMAMINT TABLETS

For disinfecting the mouth cavity and upper air passages. A substitute for gargles in all forms of sore throat, tonsillitis, etc. Bottles of 50 tablets.

### KALZANA TABLETS

Calcium in readily absorbed form—indicated in all forms of calcium deficiency and for expectant and nursing mothers. Containers of 75 tablets.

SOLE DISTRIBUTORS: FASSETT & JOHNSON LTD. 86, CLERKENWELL ROAD, LONDON, E.C.1

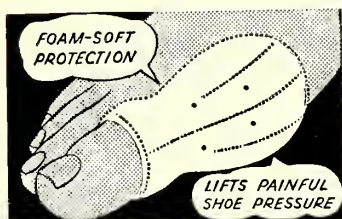




Dr. Scholl's Zino Corn Pads



Dr. Scholl's Air-Pillo Insoles



Dr. Scholl's Bunion Shield



Dr. Scholl's Ball-o-Foot Cushion

# Congratulations

To serve faithfully is a fine thing, and to do so for a hundred years commands our respectful admiration. THE CHEMIST & DRUGGIST over all this long time has been disseminating information and news of new products to the trade. Scholl are proud of their long association with it during almost half of these hundred years.

The Scholl Mfg. Co. Ltd., as the largest manufacturers of foot aids in the world have the great pleasure to extend congratulations to THE CHEMIST & DRUGGIST.

## Scholl

# Felsol (Regd.)

FOR

## ASTHMA

### BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

Eire . . .	John Smith & Son, Ltd., 8 Terenure Road East, Rathgar, Dublin.	H. K. of Jordan .	A. Halaby & Bros., New Municipality Bldg., Salt Road, Amman.
Egypt . . .	J. P. Sheridan & Company, P.O. Box 1764, Cairo.	Iran . . .	Sherkate Tazamoni Dr. Tébbi Va Sharik, Nasser Khosrow, Sarayé Row- chan, Teheran.
Malta G.C. . .	Collis & Williams, 300 Kingsway, Valetta.	Barbados . . .	Knight's Ltd., P.O. Box 195, 33 Broad Street, Bridgetown.
Canada . . .	The Anglo-French Drug Company, Ltd., 209 St. Catherine Street East, Montreal, 18.	Pakistan . . .	The Anglo-French Drug Co. (Pakistan), Ltd., "Jamshed Katrak Cham- bers," Machi Miani Road, Karachi, 2.
Jamaica . . .	Kinkead Ltd., 20 King St., Kingston.	India . . .	The Anglo-French Drug Co (Eastern) Private Ltd., 24/26 Tardeo Road Bombay, 7.
Grenada . . .	Powell's Ltd., 6 Halifax Street, St. George's.	Ceylon . . .	Millers Ltd., P.O. Box 100, York Street, Colombo.
Trinidad . . .	W. C. Ross & Company, Ltd., P.O. Box 226, Port of Spain.	Burma . . .	The Anglo-French Drug Co. (Estn.) Ltd., Post Box No. 697, Rangoon.
British Guiana .	Bookers Drug Stores, P.O. Box 190, Georgetown.	British East Africa	A. H. Wardle & Co, Ltd., Nairobi, Dar-es-Salaam, Mombasa and Eldoret.
B.W. Africa and Ghana . . .	Kingsway Chemists Ltd. Accra, Cape Coast, Kano, Kumasi, Lagos and Sekondi	Singapore, Malayan Union, British Borneo, Brunei and Sarawak . .	Maynard & Co., Ltd., 11 Battery Road, Singapore.
Lebanon . . .	Khalil Fattal & Fils, Boîte Postale No. 773, Bey- routh.	South Africa . .	Macdonald, Adams & Com- pany, 21 Kerk Street, Johannesburg.
Syria . . .	Khalil Fattal & Fils, Société Anonyme Syrienne pour le Commerce, P.O. Box 15, Damascus.	Rhodesia . . .	Macdonald Adams & Co. Rhodesia (Pvt.) Ltd., 180/182 Prince Edward Dam Road, Salisbury.
<b>AUSTRALIA</b>		Hong Kong . . .	Central China Syndicate, G.P.O. Box 2174.
New South Wales	D.H.A. (N.S.W.) Pty. Ltd., Box 494, G.P.O., Sydney.	New Zealand . .	Kempthorne, Prosser & Co's. New Zealand Drug Company, Ltd., Auck- land, Christchurch, Dun- edin, Wellington.
Victoria . . .	D.H.A. (Victoria) Pty. Ltd., 504 Bourke Street, Melbourne, C.I.		
Queensland . .	D.H.A. (Queensland) Pty. Ltd., 150/160 Charlotte Street, Brisbane.		
South Australia .	D.H.A. (South Australia) Ltd., Box 415C, G.P.O., Adelaide.		
Western Australia	D.H.A. (Western Austra- lia) Pty. Ltd., 297 Murray Street, Perth.		
Tasmania . . .	D.H.A. (Tasmania) Pty. Ltd., 42-48 St. John Street, Launceston.		

# BRITISH FELSOL COMPANY LTD

WIGTON HOUSE, 206-212 ST JOHN STREET, CLERKENWELL, LONDON, E.C.1.

Telephone, CLerkenwell 5862

Cables, 'Felsol', Cent, London.



---

THE ETHICAL MEDICAL PREPARATION FOR  
THE TREATMENT OF ASTHMA

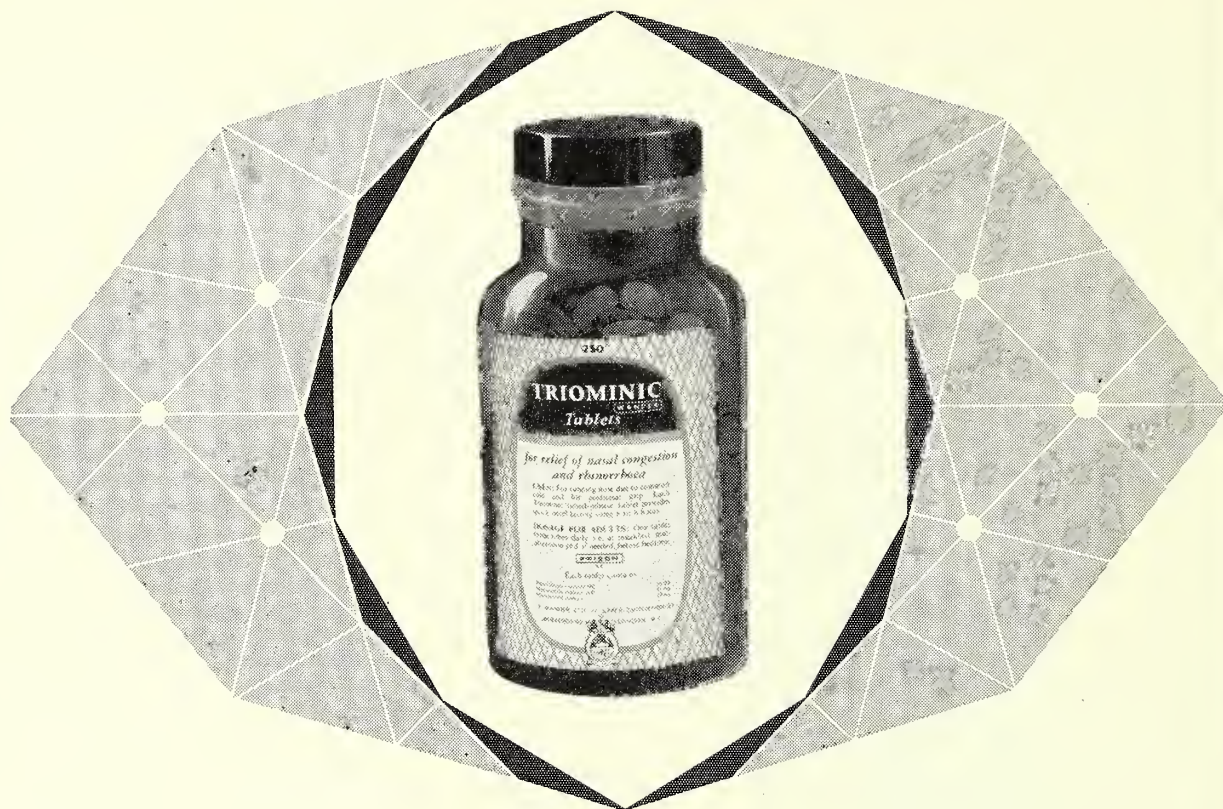


*Prescribed and recommended by the Medical Profession  
in Hospitals, Private Practice and Government  
Departments in all parts of the world to which it  
has been introduced.*

Tax free Dispensing Pack available.







## The NEW CONCEPT for relief of the common cold orally

TRIOMINIC is an effective treatment for the relief of common cold symptoms and will again be in constant demand — on script only (Schedule 4)—this autumn and winter because —

**Triominic** is therapeutically sound: it comprises effective decongestant and anti-allergic drugs.

**Triominic** taken by mouth thrice daily in "timed-release" tablet form provides around-the-clock relief from running nose and postnasal drip.

**Triominic** has already proved an exceptional success in this country as well as in the U.S.A. for the Associate Companies of A. Wander Ltd.

Formula per "timed-release" tablet:	Packs: Dispensing bottles of 50 and 250
Phenylpropanolamine-HCl 50 mg.	tablets. Price per dozen including Pur-
(norephedrine-HCl)	chase Tax: 50's 127/1; 250's 346/-.
Mepyramine maleate B.P. 25 mg.	
Pheniramine maleate 25 mg.	
S4	

**TO MEET THIS WINTER'S DEMANDS, BE SURE  
TO ORDER YOUR STOCK NOW!**

# Triominic

WANDER

Literature on request from the Medical Department

A. WANDER LIMITED, 42 UPPER GROSVENOR STREET, LONDON W.1.



Also available: 'Triominic' Syrup, for children and those adults who prefer a liquid medication, in bottles of 2 fl. oz. and 20 fl. oz. (dispensing). Price per dozen including Purchase Tax: 2 fl. oz. 37/6; 20 fl. oz. 212/6.



# The Chemist & Druggist Centenary Number

## A MESSAGE FROM THE MINISTER OF HEALTH\*

*"I am very glad to have this opportunity of offering congratulations to THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST on its Centenary. As an independent pharmaceutical publication with a justly high repute and widely circulated in all branches of pharmacy, your journal is noted for the fairness of its views—critical when constructive criticism is felt to be justified, but equally ready to praise when praise is considered due. In recent years there have been many significant advances in pharmacy and therapeutics; new and complex drugs have been introduced which have been of the greatest importance in the treatment of patients and to the well-being of the community as a whole. The rôle of the pharmacist is vital in the handling and dispensing of these products and it is essential that his information and knowledge should always be abreast of the time. Your journal has played its part in helping to this end. Pharmaceutical education has always been made a special feature, and many valuable articles of particular interest to students have been produced. Other regular features, which contain a wealth of accurate pharmaceutical information or serve as a useful source of reference, have earned the special appreciation not only of pharmacists but also of others concerned with this important field. These features, and the artistic treatment and presentation which from time to time is given to interesting historical articles, as well as your journal's well-balanced and fair editorial views, entitle it to general congratulation on this important anniversary."*



\* Minister of Health in the Government that went to the Country on October 8. The one-hundredth anniversary of publication of the first issue of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST occurred on September 15, when this number would have appeared but for a dispute within the printing industry.

*Herbert Walker Smith*

# FOREWORD

## BY THE

## CHAIRMAN

## OF THE

## COMPANY

TO issue a periodical continuously for a century is an achievement of which any publishing company may be justifiably proud. The directors of Morgan Brothers (Publishers), Ltd., have triple cause for such pride, for THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST is the third of their technical and trade periodicals to arrive at its 100th birthday, the others being *The Engineer* (1956) and *The Ironmonger* (earlier this year).

The issue now belatedly published should have appeared on September 15, the date of the first issue in 1859, but was prevented from doing so by a dispute in the printing industry. The event now celebrated is in one way specially remarkable. THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST was established to serve a class of persons known by that description, which they acquired by passing a statutory examination. When the decision was taken in recent years to abolish the Chemist and Druggist Qualifying examination a less firmly established paper might have hastened to change its title. Two inferences may be drawn from the fact that it did not, and, on the other hand, has never acquired an appendage to the title. One is that the paper's lusty independence has demanded no blood transfusion. The other is that those two essential elements in any newspaper's success—readers and advertisers—are being too well served in practice to worry about the theory behind the title.

We hope and believe that they are. For pharmacists the reality, irrespective of title, is of a paper championing their interests, independent (and if necessary critical) of officialdom, and providing information promptly. The advertisements in this Centenary issue alone speak eloquently of the outlook of advertisers. Most of those represented have been consistent users of its pages for long periods—some, indeed, throughout the life of the paper. What better testimony that "it pays to advertise in the *C. & D.*?"

In this centenary issue emphasis is naturally, but I hope not disproportionately, laid on the *C. & D.*'s own story. Old and new friends of the paper will expect no less. The story is one justifying deep family pride, since direct descendants of the founders are on the present board of the company. It also justifies journalistic pride, since the continuity of editorial policy and contents is almost as remarkable as the unbroken family connection. It is rounded off and brought up to date with an account, illustrated in colour, of how the paper is produced in the conditions of today.

Yet it is not in the spirit of self-congratulation that the issue has been produced. The *C. & D.*'s existence being so closely bound up with the practice of pharmacy, it pays tribute to that profession with an account of the pharmaceutical events of the century. A century that has seen a truly phenomenal expansion in the pharmaceutical industry deserves and has received more than a brief outline of that growth. The Editor has been especially pleased to tell, under the title "Friends of a Lifetime" the stories of manufacturing and retail organisations of equal and greater longevity—some, indeed, considerably senior in years. May they all be represented again in the paper's Bicentenary issue!

It is in the confident intention of reaching that landmark that the paper sets out on its second century, its editorial and publishing staffs determined to seek new ways of providing value to subscribers and advertisers. With that declaration of faith I now invite you to turn to the main contents of this Centenary issue. May you find in them something of interest, relaxation, entertainment, but above all of permanent value.

*Cp. Chadwyck-Healey /*

28 ESSEX STREET

LONDON, W.C.2



Oxford Street, London,  
in the third quarter  
of the nineteenth century.

From a print in the  
possession of  
Mr. S. D. Steyn, M.P.S.



## The Year of our Birth

1859 and its events.

The kind of world into which  
**THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST**  
made its entry

THE year 1859 is connected with no such momentous event in British history as those which made 1588 and 1815 memorable. But though the reluctant schoolboy is spared the necessity of including it in his list of "dates," much that happened during the year has proved to be of lasting significance. Men and women were discussing the same topics as occupy their descendants today—the threat of war, taxation, and that subject of perennial interest—ladies' fashions.

In 1859 Britain had enjoyed a long spell of freedom from any major conflict, but there seemed to be indications that Louis Napoleon was bent on sending an invasion fleet against this island. Those fears were unfounded, but at the time the threat seemed real, and drastic measures were taken to deal with the situation. It was decided that Britain's defences had to be strengthened without delay, and to meet the need Gladstone, in his first year as Chancellor of the Exchequer, had the unenviable duty of almost doubling the rate of income tax. Present-day readers may be excused sighs of envy on learning that the increase was from fivepence to ninepence in the £, but that it was considered a most unwelcome imposition, however necessary, was made clear in a *Punch* cartoon entitled "An Unpleasant Neighbour." It depicted John Bull standing outside his shop, a

roast-beef house, and remonstrating with Napoleon III, who was featured as the proprietor of a fireworks factory. John Bull, who held in one hand a slip of paper bearing the words "Income tax 9d.," was saying to his neighbour "Here, have I got to pay double insurance, all along of your confounded fireworks." The emergency was also responsible for the beginning of the Volunteer movement, and among the familiar sights in 1859 were bands of tradesmen and their employees drilling after working hours.

In the realm of fashion the innovation that excited most comment was the crinoline. The pages of *Punch* abound with jokes such as the one in which a collector is asking a lady how many park chairs she is occupying. In an age when women had not yet begun to participate in any sporting activities of a strenuous nature, the ungallant assertion was made that some lady croquet players were in the habit of manoeuvring the ball into a more advantageous position under cover of the ample crinoline.

Politicians were again debating the subject of Reform. Lord John Russell in 1832 had complacently regarded the passing of the Reform Bill of that year as a "final" measure, an opinion which earned him the nickname "Finality John." Few shared his satisfaction, and early in 1859 the lofty idealist and eloquent orator John Bright was prominent among those who began a renewed agitation for reform. The inadequacy of the 1832 measure is apparent when it is realised that it gave the vote to only 217,000 more men, bringing the total to 648,000 voters in a population of 14 millions. Since members of the Jewish faith were excluded from the House of Commons until 1858, it is interesting to note that Benjamin Disraeli was by then a prominent member. As a boy he had been baptised into the Church of England, and he was first elected to Parliament in the year of Queen Victoria's accession.

### The "Fancy Franchise"

During 1859 Disraeli introduced an ill-fated Reform Bill which was intended to counter the increase in the popular vote by allotting extra votes to property owners. That "fancy franchise," as it was called, received scant support, and the Derby-Disraeli administration was forced to resign. The combined backing of Peelites, Whigs, and Radicals put Lord Palmerston in office, giving the popular "Pam" his second term as Prime Minister, a position he was to hold until his death in 1865. Though Disraeli once described him as "at best ginger beer and not champagne," Palmerston's impetuous and at times disastrous diplomacy was always



directed toward the protection of British interests. In the Palmerston government of 1859 Gladstone became Chancellor of the Exchequer for the first time (he opened thirteen Budgets in all), and Lord John Russell began his second term as Foreign Secretary.

The declaration that May 1, 1859, should be observed as a day of thanksgiving "for the suppression of rebellion and the restoration of tranquillity in Her Majesty's Indian Dominions" reflected the general relief at the ending of the Indian Mutiny, which had finally been quelled in June 1858. The termination of that unhappy episode brought the virtual extinction of the East India Company, its lands being annexed to the Crown in November 1858.

The newspapers of 1859 contained news of exciting events in Italy, for in that year the people of Sardinia allied them-

kinds. It was recorded that when its "properties" were sold, articles of the "meanest description" were acquired by the "lowest of dealers, at the lowest conceivable prices."

The summer of 1859 was a hot one, and there were many deaths from sunstroke in July. The heat of the sun was matched by the heat engendered by the industrial disputes then in progress. The builders came out on strike in an attempt to obtain a nine-hour instead of a ten-hour day. Accustomed as we are to the five-day week, holidays with pay, etc., it is difficult to realise how revolutionary such a demand appeared to the employers. The proposed shorter day was sufficiently disturbing, but the men's insistence that they should receive the same pay for the nine hours was regarded as an irresponsible request that would have the most dire effect on industry.

In the 1850's agriculture still held pride of place among British industries. Nearly one and a half million men and a considerable number of women and children earned a living on the land, and 1859 came almost at the middle of a twenty-year period of unparalleled prosperity for farmers. The land and its output was undergoing improvement not only by the introduction of new machinery and new breeds of cattle, but by the utilisation of the advances in agricultural chemistry. The work of Sir John Bennet Lawes, who established the world-famous research station at Rothamsted, Herts; and the application of the discoveries made by the German (Justus von Liebig) led to the widespread use of chemical manures such as nitrate of soda, sulphate of ammonia, and muriate of potash.

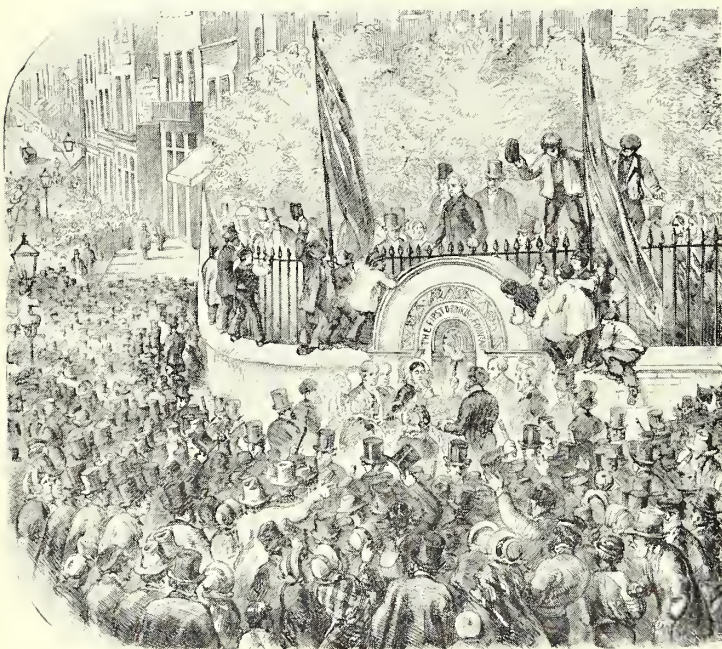
The great cotton industry of this country, shortly to be hit hard when the American Civil War caused a drop in the number of ships bringing raw cotton to Liverpool, was prosperous. Power-looms had largely superseded the "mules" which, invented by Samuel Crompton in 1775, had remained in use until about the middle of the nineteenth century.

#### Behind U.S.A. in Tonnage of Ships

The development of the railways had made an enormous difference to the majority of people. Those formerly cut off from the towns could now make shopping expeditions to centres from which an ever-increasing variety of goods could be obtained. In London the well-to-do would travel in a landau, the Victoria or hansom cab. While the horse-bus provided the more democratic with a means of transport. Ocean transport, which was of supreme importance to manufacturers who wished to expand their business and to sell their goods abroad, seemed in 1859 to be allowing British shipowners to be outstripped by their American rivals. Indeed in 1860 the Americans had the greater tonnage. The American Civil War helped to restore the situation, and when Britain began to build iron ships she quickly regained the ascendancy.

At the turn of the century half of Britain's population was concentrated in the towns, and in 1856 had come yet another innovation that affected the habits of many thousands of families. William Whiteley had been inspired by his visits to the Great Exhibition to launch out as a "universal provider," and to open the first departmental store. That pioneer effort was soon imitated, and though the small tradesmen protested against what they considered to be unfair competition, those establishments undoubtedly filled a need. Few shops in the 1850's stocked household goods within the means of the poorer sections of the community, and such items as furniture were generally bought second-hand.

The English novel flourished in the Victorian era, although works of religion outnumbered works of fiction. The majority of educated people found their chief recreation in reading. Dickens, Thackeray and Trollope were the three outstanding novelists. The fact that their books could be read aloud to the whole family was one reason for their popularity, and each new volume or serial instalment was



Seeds of the Welfare State?  
First public drinking fountain,  
St. Sepulchre's Church, London, 1859

Courtesy, Illustrated London News

selves with France to attack Austria and to win Lombardy, the first step toward the establishment of a unified Italy, and the ending of centuries of foreign domination. Less spectacular, but equal in courage, to the deeds of the Italian liberators were those of David Livingstone, whose discovery of Lake Nyasa was accomplished in 1859.

Spectacular indeed were the exploits of the Frenchman Charles Blondin, who, on August 17, 1859, became internationally famous when he crossed Niagara Falls on a tight-rope. Not content merely with making the crossing, Blondin gave his audience of 10,000 people additional thrills by carrying a man across the Falls on his shoulders, and by cooking an omelette while balanced on the rope. A political cartoon inspired by that event appeared in *Punch* under the title "Blondin Outdone." It showed Palmerston wheeling a barrow containing Lord John Russell along a rope bearing the words "Palmerstonian Politics." The Falls in the background were designated Indian, Chinese, Italian, American, and Reform Difficulties.

The year 1859 saw the end of Vauxhall Gardens, the popular riverside resort which had flourished in the seventeenth, eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Its days as a haunt of fashion were long since over, and in its degenerate period it had become a rendezvous for undesirables of all



eagerly awaited in thousands of homes. The status of the woman writer had been established by the three Brontë sisters considerably before the death of Charlotte, last survivor, in 1855. Another woman writer, Mary Ann Evans (George Eliot), had come into prominence (*Adam Bede* appeared in 1858).

Among the literary men who died in 1859 were Thomas De Quincey, whose "Confessions of an English Opium-Eater" provided so faithful an account of his experiences as a drug addict, and Lord Macaulay, who achieved fame as administrator, poet, essayist, and historian. Macaulay's historical works, biased though they might be, are still enjoyed by many for the grandeur of the narrative style in which they are written. Arthur Conan Doyle, born in 1859, was destined, in the latter part of the century, to achieve fame as the creator of Sherlock Holmes.

The years of industrial expansion had taught the middle classes that, despite old and carefully fostered beliefs that

great work on "Liberty." In the same year two books from the pen of one of the most remarkable women of all time made their appearance. The books were "Notes on Hospitals," and "Notes on Nursing." The woman was Florence Nightingale, whose unique experience and incisive writing made the work on hospitals an invaluable guide to those who followed her. Her "Notes on Nursing" is a classic, recognised as a marvel of compression and the "Bible" of nursing.

The proportion of educated people was still relatively small. In 1853 an attempt had been made to encourage people to send their children to school by making a grant for each child who attended on not less than 176 days a year. Attendances in 1860, however, were poor and irregular, while the standard of teaching was low. Only a decade later came the Elementary Education Act, 1870, an effort toward a national system of education.

Improvement in public health measures and in housing



PHOTO BY ROGER FENTON. Courtesy, Royal Photographic Society.

Hyde Park Corner before 1860.

men were born "high or lowly" according to Divine dispensation, there existed in their midst several examples of the "self-made man." It was not difficult to find men of humble birth who had seen or created opportunities to acquire wealth and position. The Victorians approved of the self-made man, as is shown very clearly in the enthusiastic reception accorded "Self-help," the work of the Edinburgh doctor Samuel Smiles, on its first appearance in 1859. The book was to be found in thousands of British homes, and was translated into seventeen languages. It has for long been fashionable to poke fun at the Victorians, and the worthy Smiles and his book have come in for their share of badinage, but the powerful influence of "Self-help" during the latter half of the nineteenth century cannot be denied.

Publication in the same year of "The Origin of Species" was an epoch-making event. In his famous book Charles Darwin set down the conclusions reached during the twenty-eight years that had elapsed since he joined H.M.S. "Beagle" as a naturalist in 1831. It was not his purpose to attack religion but, as Sir Charles Lyell had done in "The Principles of Geology," published in 1830, he expressed views that were at variance with Victorian religious beliefs. Bitter controversies raged between some scientists on the one hand and certain churchmen on the other.

The first signs of another trend were discernible—the tendency for men and women of education to exert their right to freedom of thought. It found its most notable expression in the publication in 1859 of John Stuart Mill's

came slowly in the first half of the nineteenth century, and in many dwelling houses the supply of water, light, and air was woefully inadequate. Medicine had gained one prize of inestimable value—the ability to perform surgical operations without causing pain through the discovery of ether anaesthesia in 1846 and the use of chloroform for the same purpose a year later. Speed ceased to be the overriding necessity, and operations could be planned.

As we look back one hundred years at the Britain into which THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST was born, we find, as others have found throughout the ages when they have surveyed the past, that, despite all the changes of the intervening years, many things are unchanging. *Punch* carried in 1859 the paragraph:—

#### *Medicine and Morality*

In no other country is so much medicine drunk as in England. When the teetotallers have put down the drinking of spirits, they must direct their attention to the putting down of the enormous consumption of medicine . . . in our opinion the one habit is just as pernicious as the other, and in its nauseous time has perhaps killed nearly as many. . . . It seems that the duty paid on patent medicines during the last year amounted to £43,090 14s. 1½d. Now, the duty on every box of magic ointment, or vial of infallible elixir, amounts, we believe, to three-halfpence, which sum will enable the reader to calculate for himself the exact number of draughts and pills that were consumed in patent medicines alone by the medicine-taking community in the course of the year.

What will posterity say of the Britain of 1959 in which THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST reaches its century?



## Our First Hundred Years

How the C. & D. came to be launched.

Its development into  
a trade and technical weekly  
of international reputation.

WITH pardonable pride THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST celebrated the completion, in September (on the fifteenth) of one hundred years of continuous publication. Clearly the occasion is one on which to record, however briefly, the circumstances in which the paper came into existence, and to outline the events and changes that have marked its progress through the years. In any history of the paper a start must be made in the small village of Glasbury, on the river Wye. There, on the Welsh marches, lived Thomas Morgan and his wife Marianne, to whom between the years 1823 and 1838 nine sons and a daughter were born. Mrs. Morgan's father was William Vaughan, of Brecon, described as "an apothecary and druggist," and each of the children was given her maiden name, Vaughan, as a second name.

To one of the sons, William Vaughan Morgan, there came, from a friend of the family, in 1852, the offer of the old-established business of Edward Halse & Son, wholesale chemists' sundriesmen and hardware factors, of 1 Jewin Street, in the City of London. Although his only previous experience of trade had been gained in the textile industry in London, William Vaughan Morgan quickly decided to seize the opportunity that had come his way. On taking the business over he was joined in partnership by a friend, Richard Rees, who appears to have provided part of the

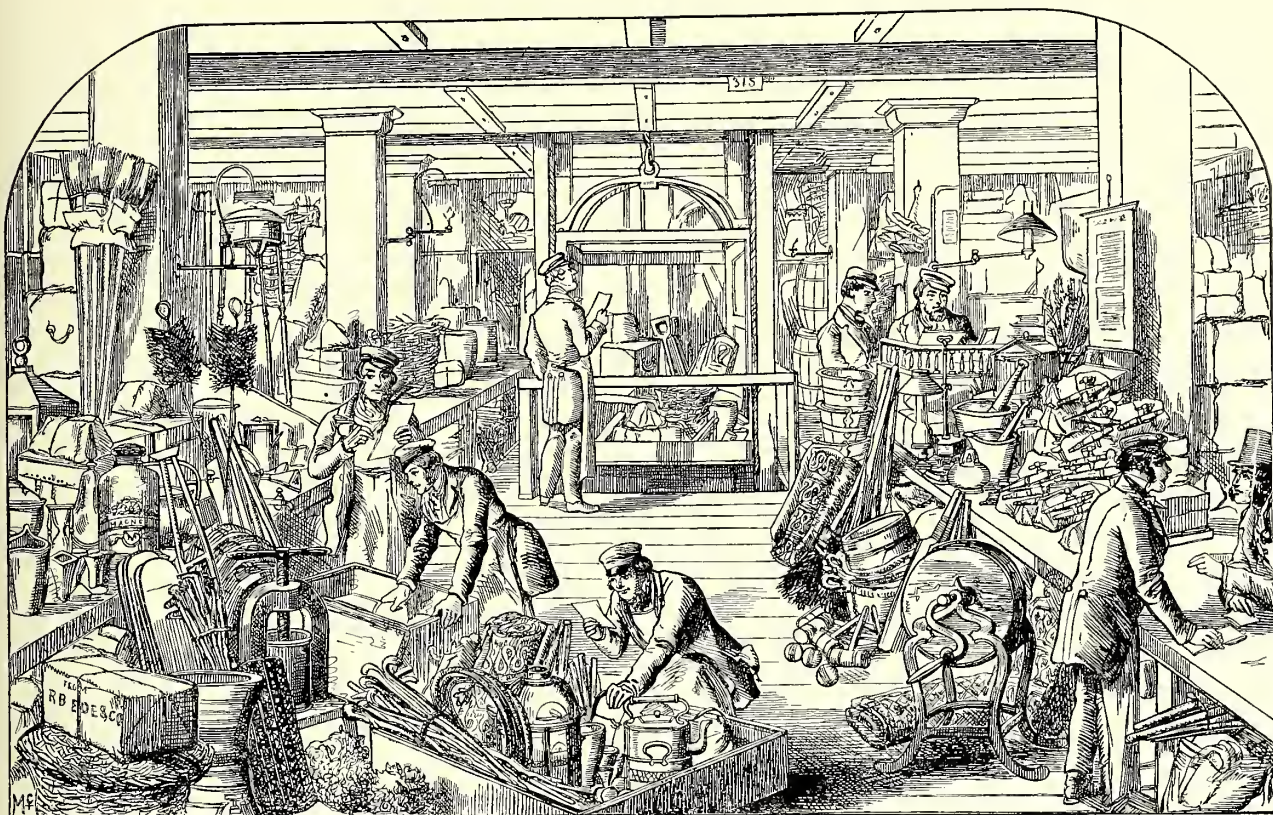
capital for the venture, for the name of the firm was changed from Edward Halse & Son to Morgan & Rees. Under its new management the business rapidly expanded and when, two years later, Mr. Rees decided for family reasons to retire, William Vaughan Morgan invited his brother Septimus Vaughan Morgan to join him, with a promise of "plenty of work and little money." Time was to show that only the first part of that forecast would prove to be well-founded! Soon after his arrival in the office Septimus started as a traveller for the firm, being accompanied on some of his earlier journeys by his brother William, from whom, as he said, he "got an eye-opener in pushful ways." It was not long before Septimus was taken into partnership and the firm's name was again changed to Morgan Brothers, the appropriateness of which title became increasingly evident within the next few years, during which Thomas Vaughan Morgan, Walter Vaughan Morgan, Octavius Vaughan Morgan and Edward Vaughan Morgan became partners.

### "Energy, Acumen and Advanced Ideas"

All six brothers were men of exceptional energy and acumen, and the result of their combined efforts in the office and "on the road" was a gratifying increase in the firm's volume of trade. As evidence of their advanced ideas, it may be mentioned that they may well have been the first firm in the City of London to employ women clerks. That revolutionary step was, it is true, taken more by chance than by design. In 1858 Morgan Brothers had occasion to advertise for an "analysis clerk" and, much to their surprise, one of the applicants who were invited to an interview proved to be a young woman. As her qualifications for the job appeared to be better than those of any of her male competitors, she was engaged, and afterwards thoroughly justified her selection. Nor was it long before other female clerks joined the staff; indeed, some of the girls who worked in the packing department were, at their request, transferred to the office.

One of the firm's important lines was the sale of graphite crucibles, made by a small concern at Battersea which they owned, and whose works at the time were housed in what was little more than a shed. In 1855 Morgan Brothers acquired the patent rights for the whole world, except the United States, of the Dixon plumbago crucible, and that part of their business was carried on thereafter as a separate entity under the name of the Morgan Crucible Co., later to be converted into a limited company. Before many years had passed Morgan Brothers disposed of their interest in the crucible business for a sum which one of the part-





"Morgan Brothers, 1860". The wholesale business in drysaltetry and chemists' sundries continues. Not yet is there a switch to publishing to the exclusion of all else.

ners afterwards described as "a mess of pottage." Thus from a small beginning by the brothers Morgan there has since developed the enormous undertaking which is still carried on under the name of the Morgan Crucible Co., Ltd. (see p. 200).

Business hours for Morgan Brothers, in the early days of the firm, were from 8 a.m. to 7 p.m. and none was more punctilious in making full use of them than the partners themselves. The first relaxation in working conditions came in 1858 with the introduction of a Saturday half-holiday for the staff. But it seems that the partners themselves did not by any means always take advantage of that opportunity for added leisure. At any rate it was during the unaccustomed quietude in the office on one Saturday afternoon that William and Septimus Vaughan Morgan discussed ways and means of improving the price lists which the firm issued, from time to time, in connection with their wholesale business. History does not relate which of them first had the idea of incorporating in their hardware price lists items of trade news that might be expected to induce their customers to look at the lists more closely and with more interest. The suggestion, when it was considered by them jointly, was at once approved by them and afterwards by the other partners. Thus it came about that on May 31, 1859, was born *The Ironmonger* whose claim to be the first trade paper, as the term is now understood, ever to be published, will be challenged by few. It consisted of thirty-two pages, measuring 8½ in. by 4½ in., of which eight were devoted to news and the rest to offers of goods. It was decided to charge for *The Ironmonger*, which was to be published monthly, an annual subscription of 2s. 6d., collected in the first place by the simple expedient of debiting the accounts of the customers to whom it was sent!

The experiment of providing a monthly newspaper for the ironmongery trade was, from the start, a resounding

success. So much so, indeed, that on another of those peaceful Saturday afternoons thoughts came into Septimus Vaughan Morgan's mind which he afterwards recorded in these words: "I remember that, as the afternoon went on and I got through my work, I lighted a cigar and began to think of the hit we had made with *The Ironmonger*, which had caught on at once. Customers round Birmingham immediately advertised situations in it, assistants used it to get berths, and there were dozens of ways in which we found it to be useful to those who read it. It was doing Morgan Brothers' business good, too; and that set me musing. Why should we not bring out a journal for chemists and druggists as well? The more I thought of it, the surer I felt that somebody would bring out a trade journal of the kind I had in mind. So I jotted down some of my thoughts, and these were the beginning of the *C. & D.*"

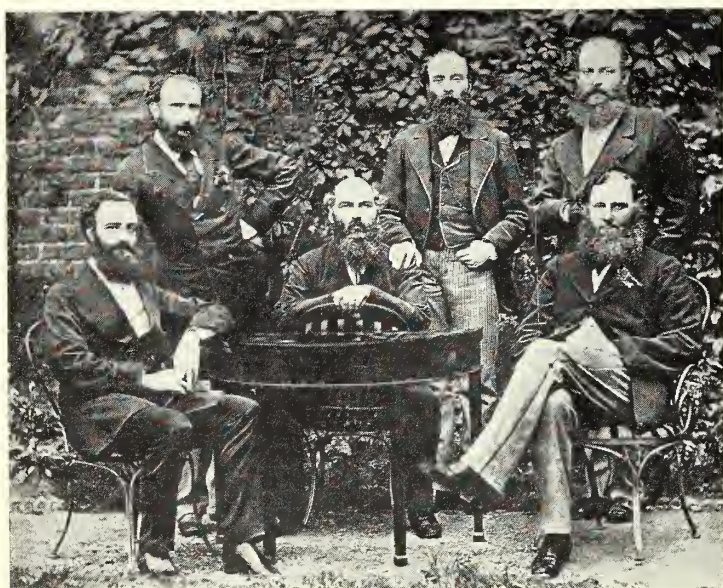
#### Birth of the C. & D.

Thus it came about that the first number of *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST* saw the light on September 15, 1859. It consisted of 64 pages, of which sixteen were utilised for literary matter, the others carrying advertisements. "The present number," stated the leading article, "forms our prospectus and upon its reception depends our future." Of the first issue 25,000 copies were printed, and 23,000 of them were distributed immediately to the firm's customers and other chemists. From the start it was emphasised that the paper would be "supplied only to annual subscribers, who must be members of the trade," a policy that has been adhered to ever since. The original subscription was, as before, a humble half-crown. Amongst the contents of the first number were quotations from contemporary pharmaceutical and medical literature; an article on "galvo-electric brushes," with wood-cut illustrations; short news items under the heading "Trade Intelligence"; a "Correspondence"



feature containing letters prompted by a circular previously sent out notifying the paper's publication; descriptions of new lines and processes; particulars of recent patents; and a "Trade Report" summarising the Board of Trade returns of imports and exports and a selection of "Prices Current." There was even a special article with no trade interest. It was entitled "French Manners," and in it the general standards of morality of our friends across the Channel were compared unfavourably with those in this country!

When the second monthly issue of the *C. & D.* made its appearance on October 15, 1859, the number of editorial pages had risen to twenty, of which five were monopolised by letters, all of a highly congratulatory nature. One of them added a plea for shorter hours for chemists, the writer expressing the opinion that "it would tend greatly to elevate our standing both in the eyes of the public and ourselves, if we, as a body, would keep closed on Sundays



**The Brothers Morgan.** In the centre of the group is William, head of the firm and first Editor of the *C. & D.*

and also shut our shops earlier on week-days." He recommended that chemists should close their shops at 9 p.m. instead of 11 p.m., the two hours of extra leisure to be devoted to "promoting our health and happiness."

From the start the *C. & D.* was well received by the trade and during the first few years of its existence it showed a steady increase in circulation, while the number of literary pages increased from the original sixteen to an average of twenty-eight in 1860 and thirty-six in the following year. During the second year a four-page supplement was introduced, which included the "Trade Report" and items of late news. With the December 1860 issue, readers were also supplied with *The Chemist and Druggist Almanack for 1861*. More than a calendar, it included "several useful tables which have been expressly prepared for it." By 1869 the annual *Almanack* had become an *Almanack and Text Book* of far more ambitious scope and proportions. It was, in fact, the first number of the annual *C. & D. Diary*, though that description was not used until 1871.

A major development in the life of the *C. & D.* occurred in January 1864, with the enlargement of the page size from 8 in. x 5½ in. to 10½ in. x 7½ in. The first number in the new page size consisted of sixteen pages of literary matter and thirty-two pages of advertisements; but as the years went by there was a steady increase in the allocation

of space for both sections of the paper. A bold decision, which subsequent events proved to have been fully justified, was to publish the *C. & D.* weekly instead of monthly from March 6, 1886. Obviously, from the publishers' point of view, that fundamental change presented many technical and other difficulties, not to mention great financial risks. On the other hand frequent and rapid developments were taking place in the trade which it was desirable should be brought to the notice of readers more promptly than monthly publication made possible. Nor was it long before the immense advantages of more frequent opportunities for recording events and for the expression of editorial and readers' views upon them became apparent. Indeed, from the moment the change took place, the *C. & D.* began to show a steady increase in its usefulness and influence, which was reflected in a growing circulation and a frequent need for additional pages.

To members of the present generation, who have become accustomed to the plain and clear types and headings that are the rule today in newspaper publication, it might come as a surprise to see some of the more florid styles that were favoured in the past, of which back numbers of the *C. & D.* furnish excellent examples. The adoption of intricate, ornamental headings for regular features in the paper started in January 1861, and although some of them were changed, from time to time, or abandoned, a few lasted for a great many years—notably the heading of "Correspondence" in which the letters composing the word were transfixed by a quill pen. In the matter of ornamentation one example has persisted throughout the history of the *C. & D.*, namely the symbol of a phoenix holding a key in its mouth, which has appeared on the title page of the first and every succeeding number of the paper.

The practice of publishing special numbers of the *C. & D.* started while the paper was still a monthly, the issues of January and July being, as a rule, larger than any others. The same policy was continued after the paper became a weekly; but the practice had to be abandoned during the 1914-18 war. Not until 1920 did publication of special numbers again become possible. Thereafter for several years the proprietors concentrated on producing one large special number annually, at the end of June. Apart from the period of the 1939-45 war and immediately after, the *ANNUAL SPECIAL ISSUE* has been published annually ever since. In modern times, again with a break for the war, special numbers have appeared either regularly or occasionally on such subjects as Packaging, Photographic Goods, Drug-trade Machinery, Education and Christmas Goods, not to mention an enlarged annual issue devoted to the British Pharmaceutical Conference. Amongst other services which the *C. & D.* has rendered to the trade over the years, mention should be made of the supplement of classified small advertisements, which has been published weekly ever since 1886, when it started in the form of a loose insert, printed on coloured paper. The Information Department has helped to solve the problems of generations of chemists and can truly be said to be as old as the paper itself. In the very first number there were seven "Queries," one of which was for a manufacturer's name and address; but several years were to elapse before the number of inquiries received became so great as to demand the services of a special staff to handle them, as it has ever since. More will presently be said of that department.

Throughout the hundred years during which it has been published, the *C. & D.* has kept in the van of progress in developments in printing techniques. Clear and up-to-date type faces have been chosen for text and headings, and in the field of illustration advantage has at once been taken of every important advance. In the early days wood-cuts and engravings provided all the illustrations that appeared in its columns. With the perfecting of the half-tone process it was not long before full use was being made of half-tone



## TO OUR READERS.

"SI MONUMENTUM REQUIRIS CIRCUMSPICE."

WITH a slight modification we might adopt this oft quoted passage for our address. The present number forms our prospectus, and upon its reception depends our further progress.

We feel, however, that our readers will expect a few introductory words; and, indeed, should be loath to send our offspring into the "wide, wide world," without asking for it at their hands the indulgence that is usually accorded to a first appearance. This indulgence is the more necessary, inasmuch as we have not yet been able fully to organise our staff; many who promise their support stand aloof watching our *début*, which, of course, renders that *début* all the more difficult, and has, in fact, prevented our fully realising our intentions.

Such as we are, however, we confidently anticipate a favourable verdict; and while we refer "all whom it may concern" to the pages of *The Chemist and Druggist* itself for its matter and manner, we will briefly recapitulate the plan of our publication, and the mode in which we propose to carry it out.

In a circular forwarded to a few of the leading wholesale houses we stated, that "the establishment of the Book Post had been followed by the production of several 'Class Papers,'—thus the Publishers had *The Bookseller*, the dealers in Textile Fabrics *The Draper and Clothier*, and the Ironmongers *The Metal Trades' Advertiser*, all of which had proved highly beneficial to the trades represented; and although the Chemists and Druggists, possessing such an excellent periodical as *The Pharmaceutical Journal*, could not be said to be unrepresented, we proposed occupying *entirely* different ground, and we considered the commercial magnitude and numerical importance of the constituency appealed to rendered any apology for our appearance superfluous." To this we might add, that class journals are a necessity of the times in which we live. In these days of steam and electricity, all things—trade included—are rapidly changing; and they who realise the fact, and take advantage of it, soon outstrip their competitors.

It is necessary now-a-days not only to possess a greater amount of information than our ancestors, but also to turn it to better account; and it is quite impossible to derive *special* information from *general* publications: hence the utility of a literature which collects, as it were, into one focus the requirements of its constituents, and enables them to gain possession of the necessary information with the *least possible expenditure of time*.

A writer whose remarks on the subject we have much pleasure in adding to our own, and who from his position possesses the best means of judging, considers the status of the Chemists as a body to be rapidly improving. This, thanks to the efforts of the Pharmaceutical Society, and other means now within reach, seems an undoubted fact, and is proved by the success of *The Pharmaceutical Journal*, which would have been an impossibility a few years back. A well-worn proverb says, "tell me your company and I will tell you what you are;" in like manner it might be said, let us see the journals of a country or class, and we will tell you the status of its constituents.

Leaving the scientific field in the possession of its present occupant, our humble aim is to be simply useful; and in the capacity of a *trade* journal—while we propose devoting a few pages in each number to Original Scientific Articles—we shall issue a *résumé* of the month, which will include Leading Articles; Extracts; Trade Reports; Price Currents, and Statistics; Reports of Trade Meetings, &c.; Lists of English and Foreign Patents, and Novelties (illustrated when necessary); Correspondence; Gazette; Chronology of the Month; and all other matters interesting to the Trade, specially selected and arranged for our columns. Our Journal will also contain a complete List of Businesses in the Market; wants of Employers and Assistants; and every other species of class advertisement: our object being to provide Manufacturers, Inventors, and others, with a *regular channel* through which their Price Lists, Inventions, Articles suited to the Season, &c., may be economically and usefully brought under the notice of the Trade, in a form calculated to ensure their *greatest efficiency and preservation*, and to give (at a trifling expense) a publicity unattainable by any other method, except the expensive, troublesome, and irregular one of sending Lists, &c., by post, not one in a hundred of which, from their irregularity of size, &c., ever finds its way into the List Book; and to supply the Trade with a reliable medium for making known their mutual wants and wishes, and in which will be chronicled, in an uniform size, properly indexed, &c., the announcements of all the leading Wholesale Houses, the fluctuations of the Markets, and Novelties, while still worthy the name and suited to the season.

*The Chemist and Druggist* will be published in the middle of every Month, and lays claim to many features peculiar to itself. Amongst others, it will be supplied only to ANNUAL SUBSCRIBERS, WHO MUST BE MEMBERS OF THE TRADE; single copies, except as specimens, not being issued. This arrangement will enable Manufacturers to quote in its pages their best terms, a *special index* of which will be given.

NO ADVERTISEMENTS EXCEPT THOSE BEARING ON THE INTERESTS OF CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS WILL BE ADMITTED; therefore every page, whether it contains original, or advertisement matter, will be of interest to the man of business.

For the convenience of Foreign, Provincial, and other Advertisers not having London agencies, an arrangement has been entered into with Messrs. MORGAN BROTHERS, who will undertake, if required, the sale of any articles advertised in our columns.

It only remains for us to add, that the price at which we shall supply our Journal, post-free, is 2s. 6d. per annum—a mere registration fee, placing it within reach of all, and scarcely covering the outlay for postage and wrappers; our object being to secure a circulation among the entire body of Chemists and Druggists at home and abroad.

As an earnest of our decision to spare neither trouble nor expense in our attempts to realise this object, we may state that our outlay on the present number over and above any income derived from it exceeds £400.

For our future guidance we earnestly solicit the suggestions of the Trade, either in the form of private letters, or, better still, for insertion in that portion of our columns devoted to Correspondence. We shall also be happy to receive any articles of a character likely to be useful or interesting to our readers.

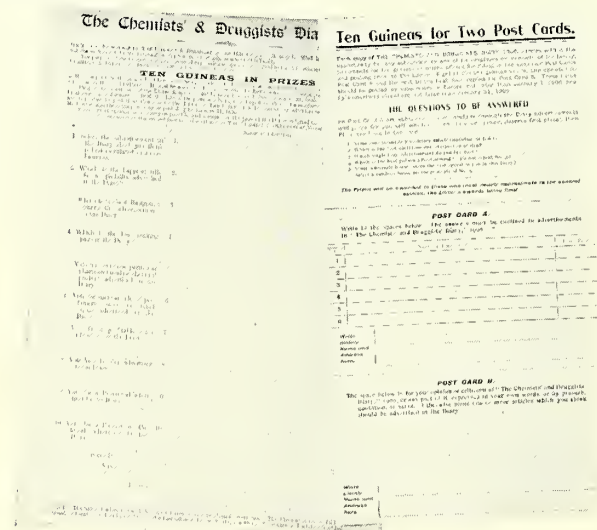
A  
manifesto  
that, with  
slight  
changes,  
could  
stand  
today

blocks for the reproduction of photographs, with great improvements in quality over the years. Recourse has often been had to photogravure, lithography and "line" colour for illustrations, especially in the Annual Special Issues.

Publication of the *C. & D.* in war-time has naturally presented certain difficulties. One has been the absence of members of staff on war service; another the rationing of paper. During the 1914-18 war it was possible to overcome



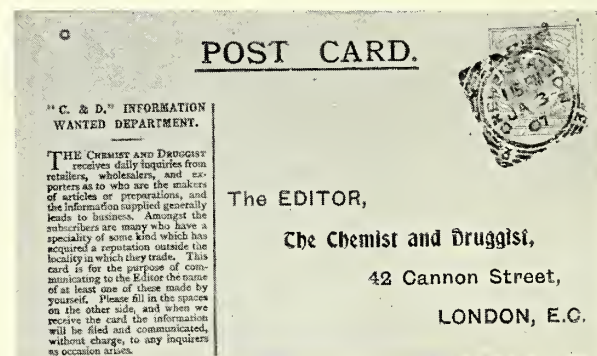
Special issues, a *C. & D.* speciality for many years, tend to reflect the artistic style of the period. The covers illustrated are from 1908 and 1910. Technical advances, such as photogravure, have been embraced at an early, almost a pioneering, stage. A conspicuous example is the first prize competition organised by a newspaper on the basis of the then newly introduced postcards, 1894.



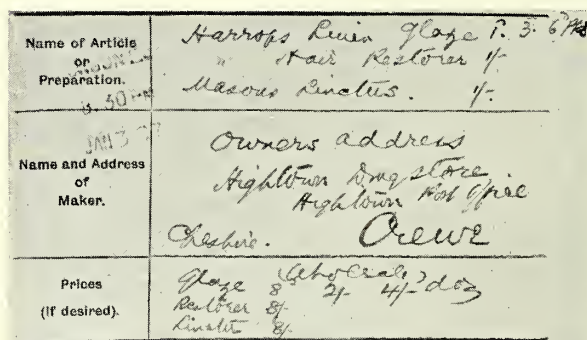
the latter handicap by using thinner paper and reducing the number of pages and the widths of margins. In the 1939-45 war even more drastic measures had to be taken. In May 1943 the area of the pages of the *C. & D.* was halved, thus reverting to approximately what it was at the beginning of its career. Nor did it become practicable to return to the larger page until January 1953. Another factor that had its influence on war-time activities was the possibility of work being interrupted by enemy bombardment, a risk that was infinitely greater in the Second World War than in the First. As it seemed, in 1939, certain that London would become one of the main objectives of enemy air

attack, arrangements were made on the eve of the outbreak of war for the *C. & D.* to be printed at the Pitman Press, Bath. The majority of the staff of the paper were transferred to Bath, where offices were improvised in a couple of old cottages standing close to the printing works. Rapid contact between the offices in London and Bath was maintained by means of a Teleprinter, bulkier "copy" and proofs being conveyed by passenger train.

As events turned out, the decision to have the *C. & D.* printed at Bath was a fortunate one, because the works at which it was being printed prior to the war were virtually



With the coming of the postcard came also, not the *C. & D.* Information Department., which is as old as the paper itself, but of the systematic filing of sources of supply. Postcards were sent out to manufacturers inviting them to supply details of their products. The returned cards were arranged in filing cabinets and formed the original nucleus of the Department's records, in which there are today over 125,000 cards.

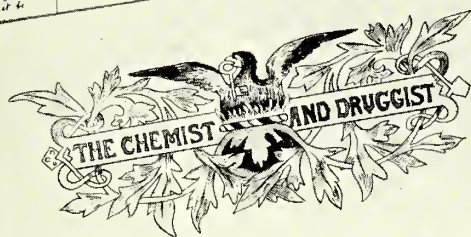


destroyed in one of the earlier mass air-raids on London. On the other hand, by a strange turn of fate, the relatively vulnerable London offices of the paper came through the war with only minor bomb damage resulting from a number of "near misses"; whereas, when the staff at Bath went to work on the morning of April 26, 1942, they found only an enormous crater from a high-explosive bomb where their offices had stood the day before! To make matters worse, the bomb responsible for the transformation had damaged the neighbouring printing works to such an extent as to stop production of the *C. & D.* there for several weeks. Luckily it was possible during that period to make emergency arrangements for printing the paper at Frome. It was not long before fresh office accommodation was found at Bath, the printing works was restored and after a few weeks publication from Bath was resumed. One other factor which, in war-time, added to the anxieties of newspaper production was the need for constant vigilance in



## SYSTEMATIC EXAMINATION FOR BASES

Divided in strong HCl and then diluted moderately				examined the HCl solution and passed $H_2S$ . Orange coloured precipitate which became darker as precipitation proceeded until it was brown. Boiled. Passed $H_2S$ again until no further precipitate formed.			
washed, and digested with ammonium sulphide. A portion dissolved and the remainder was quite black. Filtered.				Boiled the residue in dilute HCl, added a few drops of $HNO_3$ , boiled and added $CaCl_2$ and $AmCl_3$ . There was no ppt. Hence $Ca, Cl, Al$ are absent.			
washed. Heated with 50% $HNO_3$ . There was no apparent action. Filtered.				Added ammonium sulphide. There was a slight black ppt. which when filtered off & heated was found to be volatile and was therefore some $Hg$ which had escaped precipitation. $Si, Co, Mn$ in an amount.			
RESIDUE: washed. Dried by gentle heat. Mixed with dry $Na_2CO_3$ and heated in ignition tube.				In the filtered solution added ammonium carbonate. White ppt. showed presence of $Ca, Ba, Sr$ . Warmth and filtered.			
RESIDUE: washed. Dried by gentle heat. Mixed with dry $Na_2CO_3$ and heated in ignition tube.				PRECIPITATE: 1. washed on a little HCl and divided solution into two parts: 1. added $CaCl_2$ solution. 2. added $AmCl_3$ solution.			
RESIDUE: washed. Dried by gentle heat. Mixed with dry $Na_2CO_3$ and heated in ignition tube.				EXTRACTION: added ammonium oxalate to ensure the complete precipitation of calcium. Filtered. Evaporated filtrate to dryness and ignited until the ammonium salt was driven off. Divided residue on a little HCl and divided solution into 2 portions: 1. added $AmCl_3$ and $AmOH$ and $Si, HPO_4$ . 2. added chlorophosphate acid and alcohol.			
RESIDUE: washed. Dried by gentle heat. Mixed with dry $Na_2CO_3$ and heated in ignition tube.				EXTRACTION: added ammonium oxalate to ensure the complete precipitation of calcium. Filtered. Evaporated filtrate to dryness and ignited until the ammonium salt was driven off. Divided residue on a little HCl and divided solution into 2 portions: 1. added $AmCl_3$ and $AmOH$ and $Si, HPO_4$ . 2. added chlorophosphate acid and alcohol.			
RESIDUE: washed. Dried by gentle heat. Mixed with dry $Na_2CO_3$ and heated in ignition tube.				EXTRACTION: added ammonium oxalate to ensure the complete precipitation of calcium. Filtered. Evaporated filtrate to dryness and ignited until the ammonium salt was driven off. Divided residue on a little HCl and divided solution into 2 portions: 1. added $AmCl_3$ and $AmOH$ and $Si, HPO_4$ . 2. added chlorophosphate acid and alcohol.			



## Analytical Tournament

March

1904

"Arlene"

Fred J. Matt, Bingham, Norfolk.

## The Chemist and Druggist

## Analytical Tournament

February

1905



No. 4

"Roric"

Fred J. Matt, Bingham, Norfolk.

**STUDENT COMPETITIONS:** Over a long period, with educational opportunities much fewer than today, THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST encouraged students to perfect themselves in chemical analysis by offering prizes in an analytical tournament. Tests were set by two distinguished chemists—by Mr. R. J. Moss, F.I.C., F.C.S., in the period 1869-1901, and subsequently by Mr. Leonard Dobbin, Ph.D., F.R.S.E., F.I.C., F.C.S. The standard of entry was high, and the labour spent on their presentation often, as in the examples illustrated, painstaking and artistic in high degree.



avoiding the publication of any matter that might convey information of possible help to the enemy, for instance by disclosing the situation of a factory engaged on important war work. Censorship was entirely voluntary, and it was left to the discretion of editors and others to avoid publish-



In the 1939-45 war the London offices of the paper suffered damage from enemy action, but survived. The "offices" at Bath—two cottages beside the printer's works—were completely destroyed.



ing news or advertisements which offended in that respect but, in case of doubt, items could be submitted for censorship and an official ruling obtained without delay.

So far our story has been concerned mainly with the *C. & D.* itself; but more should now be said about the

activities of the remarkable men to whom the paper owes its existence. With the growing success of the *C. & D.* and *The Ironmonger* and of some other excursions into the field of journalism, it was not long before that side of the business of Morgan Brothers became so important as to demand the partners' whole attention. Consequently they ceased to trade as druggists' sundriesmen and hardware factors. In 1861 in co-operation with their brother-in-law, William Reed, the firm founded the *Grocer*, Reed later becoming its sole proprietor. A couple of years later they started the *British Trade Journal*, which also is still in existence, though under different ownership. Nor did Morgan Brothers rest content with the home country for their journalistic ventures. Some of the partners travelled widely abroad, visiting distant places, primarily in the interests of the firm's business; but also, one suspects, from a desire to see the world. Advantage was taken of those opportunities to extend the circulation of the *C. & D.* and other journals in which they were interested. Four trade periodicals, two of which survive, were established in Australia, though they were disposed of before the First World War. Mention should also be made of another of the firm's imaginative ventures in publishing. In 1868 they introduced the *European Mail*, with separate editions for Australia, Canada, India, South Africa, the Far East, South America and the River Plate. Its purpose was to keep those distant places informed of political and trade matters in Europe at a time when means of transmitting news were relatively slow and scanty. The success of the paper was immediate and considerable; but the outbreak of the Franco-German War, the development of the submarine cable and other factors soon began to limit its usefulness and prospects and in 1882 Morgan Brothers disposed of it.

#### Via Cannon Street to Essex Street

In 1859 the offices of Morgan Brothers were removed from Jewin Street to 29 Bow Lane, in the City of London, and when that building was pulled down ten years later, to make room for the Mansion House Underground Station, the firm acquired the adjoining premises: 42 Cannon Street, which remained their headquarters for more than half a century. Following an amalgamation in 1930 with another old-established family business which owned *The Engineer*, a move was made to the premises at 28 Essex Street, Strand, London, W.C.2, which have been the home of the *C. & D.* ever since.

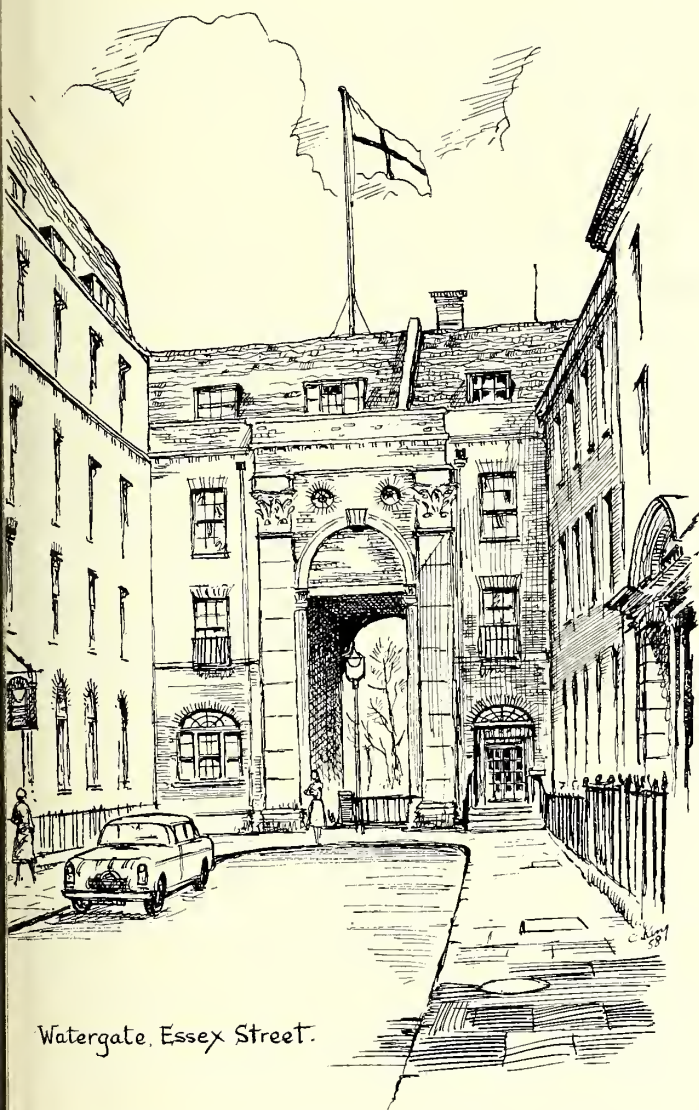
The foregoing account of the history of Morgan Brothers, brief as it is, makes it plain that the partners were men of exceptional enterprise and ability. One of them, Sir Walter Vaughan Morgan, Bart., achieved the greatest eminence in public life and was Lord Mayor of London, 1905-06. But all the brothers were men of parts and each of them in his own way contributed something to the creation and success of the business ventures in which they engaged. Lack of space prevents us from giving individual biographies of the partners; but an absorbing account of the careers of all of them, as well as of the brothers who did not join the firm, is given in a book entitled "The Brothers Morgan," which was published in 1953 for private circulation. The author was the late Sir Austin Uvedale Morgan Hudson, Bart., a director and later chairman of the company, whose mother was a daughter of Septimus, one of the brothers.

As the years went by the original partners in Morgan Brothers retired, or died, and for many years from 1898 onwards the business was under the active control of two members of the second generation of the Morgan family: the late Gwynne Vaughan Morgan, who died in 1945, and Mr. Percy Vaughan Morgan, who died in February 1959. They were the sons of Septimus and Octavius Vaughan Morgan respectively. But the direct family connection with the direction of the business did not end there because in 1919, when the firm was converted into a limited



company under the name of Morgan Brothers (Publishers), Ltd., two grandsons of one of the founders joined the board. They were the late Barton Middleton Morgan Hudson and the late Sir Austin Uvedale Morgan Hudson, Bart. Unhappily both those members of the third generation of the family died comparatively young, in 1943 and 1956, respectively; but two sons of the late Barton M. M. Hudson: Philip Alexander Hudson and Martin Morgan Hudson, are now both on the board of six directors of the

for one of the four brothers, Lionel, who was himself for a short time at 42 Cannon Street, originated the plan of selling newspapers through men or boys on the streets, and at his death was described as a "veteran actor," and three members of the next generation (Fanny, Mary and Sydney) all achieved fame on the professional stage. Ironically enough the C. & D. is not sold by street vendors, nor even through newsagents, but only to annual subscribers, but the present editor recalls an occasion when a friendly



Since 1930 the home of *The Chemist and Druggist* has been 28 Essex Street, Strand, London, W.C.2. The building was erected in 1925, replacing an older one whose doorway, illustrated at right, has been found worthy of preservation in the Geffrye Museum, London, E.2. Of the street itself Mortimer Rowe, in "The Story of Essex Hall" (Lindsey Press, London, W.C.2) from which the sketch of the Watergate is reproduced by courtesy of the artist (Mr. Charles King) and publishers, writes:-

"At first sight the street appears to be a cul-de-sac, failing to link the busy Strand with the equally busy Thames Embankment; but for pedestrians only there is a through route, for the street ends with a lofty narrow archway of ancient ornamental stonework, closely hemmed in by modern brick buildings left and right; and a couple of dozen stone steps lead downward beneath it to Temple Gardens and the broad Victoria Embankment. . . . When the Thames was unconfined this archway was the Water Gate at the lower end of the gardens of Essex House, the palatial residence of Robert Devereux, second Earl of Essex, the Queen's favourite; and his luxurious river-barge would often be moored below the steps to await his lordly pleasure. . . . Essex House was still standing after 1666, and retained its name until 'one Dr. Barbone, the son, I am told, of honest prays God [Praise god] . . . converted it into houses and tenements for tavernes, ale houses, cooks-shoppes and vaulting schooles, and the garden adjoining the river into wharfes'."



company, thus continuing without interruption into the fourth generation the Morgan family's direct and active participation in the control of the business.

#### Editors and their Influence

For the first few months of its existence THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST was edited by one of the Morgan Brothers of the partnership: Major William Vaughan Morgan, head of the firm at the time of his death in 1892.

The first salaried editor was appointed in 1860. He was Mr. John Cargill Brough, F.C.S., twenty-six years of age at the time of his appointment, and recorded as having shared with his three brothers literary and histrionic gifts transmitted by their father. The genes were evidently strong,

inquirer telephoned from Belfast to ask if a boy selling THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST on the streets of that city was doing so by authority. As it transpired that the boy was offering back numbers and asking 2s. a copy for them, no action was considered necessary in restraining him.

"Jack" Brough may be said to have embarked on his newspaper career as assistant to his father, who was at that time an accountant to the *Illustrated London News*, though at another period in his career he was a brewer and wine-merchant at Pontypool. In the evenings the young Brough attended science classes. He applied for and gained in 1852 a post as clerk in the audit department of the Great Western Railway, where his literary abilities were



noted so that he was transferred as secretary and librarian to a literary and scientific institution founded by the railway company. For five years he further cultivated the art of writing and then launched out as a freelance author and journalist. Through his contributions he became known to the proprietors of the *C. & D.*, and that led to his full-time appointment. He also edited the publishers' other journal *The Ironmonger*, and even had an additional part-time function on behalf of another publisher as one of the original subeditors of *Nature*. Unfortunately his health was never robust, and after ten years he had to take a less exacting and less onerous post as librarian and superintendent of the London Institution. During his ten years as Editor, however, he became the intimate friend of such outstanding pharmaceutical personalities as Mr. Michael Carteighe (president for fourteen years of the Pharmaceutical Society) and Dr. John Attfield, F.R.S. (professor of practical chemistry in the Pharmaceutical Society's school for thirty-four years; was elected a member of the Com-

put the Pharmaceutical Society on its feet." At the Nottingham Conference in 1866 Brough read a paper "On the Proposed Introduction of two Systems of Chemical Notation in the Pharmacopœia," and in the evening, at a private social gathering of Conference leaders, sang a "quaint and humorous ditty" which had an "electric" effect on his hearers, so much so that he was afterwards in much demand at social events within the trade. Brough died in 1872 at the age of thirty-eight.

His successor as Editor was Mr. Alfred Charles Wootton, who during two years as Publisher had often had to see the literary as well as the advertising pages through the press during Mr. Brough's absences caused by ill-health. Under its new Editor the paper grew in both size and influence. Mr. Wootton set the long tradition of editorial anonymity that still obtains, holding that "the value of

## EDITORS OF THE



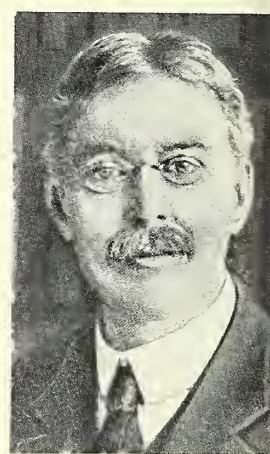
John Cargill Brough  
(1860-69)



Alfred Charles Wootton  
(1869-99)



Peter MacEwan  
(1899-1917)



Samuel Walter Woolley  
(1917-27)

mittee of the British Pharmaceutical Conference in 1868; and became the first editor of the Year Book of Pharmacy when it was established in 1870. Among the regular contributors he "signed-on" were Joseph Ince, author of the once-standard "Latin Grammar for Pharmacists," and J. C. Braithwaite, who provided among other things an appraisal of the 1867 British Pharmacopœia. The decade in pharmacy was marked by rivalries between the long-since defunct United Society of Chemists and Druggists\* and the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, in which situation he had to bear the brunt of criticisms from both sides. When the Pharmaceutical Society organised a meeting to promote an amendment to the Pharmacy Act he asked to be admitted to the meeting in his capacity as Editor, but was denied admission. "Yet it was this man," wrote a *C. & D.* leader writer in 1909, "who was responsible for directing the policy which demonstrated the need for a new Act, and

editorial direction and policy lies less in denominated personality than in finished literary style and matured opinions." When he wrote, it was as someone has put it, "THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST that thundered." He was described as "apt in expression, fearless in criticism, quick to perceive the trend of the times, and ready to help any movement for the benefit of the craft." For those qualities he secured as Editor the approbation of the proprietors, the devotion of his colleagues, and the esteem of hundreds of pharmacists at home and abroad who came into personal contact with him." During Mr. Wootton's editorship the series of *C. & D.* books began to appear. He edited "Veterinary Counter Practice" (now "Chemist's Veterinary Handbook") which was launched in 1888, and himself wrote "Pharmacy and Poison Laws of the United Kingdom" (not, of course, one of the books currently available), while if any copies of "Wootton's Chronicles of Pharmacy" (published not by the *C. & D.* but by Macmillan & Co., Ltd.) ever appear on second-hand bookstalls they are quickly snapped up. Soon after postcards were introduced as a means of communication he recognised their suitability for prize competitions, and the competitions he organised as weekly series were the first of their kind in any paper, *Truth*, the first "lay" paper to conduct such competitions, being less quickly off the mark.

Mr. Wootton retired in 1899. He was entertained to a farewell dinner by leading members of the drug trade, and put his new leisure to good use by becoming a member of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society.

\*In this connection a paragraph in Bell and Redwood's "Progress of Pharmacy" (1880) is of interest. It states "The advantage of having a journal devoted to the interests of a promoting body for a new Bill was also felt, and a proposition was made for establishing a new journal to represent the United Society, but this was not carried out. The proceedings of the Society had, from their commencement, been reported in the *Chemist and Druggist*, a trade journal, which had started some years previously in a small way, but was at this time expanding to larger dimensions, and ultimately became a popular, widely circulated, and influential publication. The independent spirit manifested by this journal sometimes gave offence to the leaders of the United Society, but no sufficient grounds were adduced for discrediting its reports and comments, which on the whole appeared to be true and fair."



Mr. Wootton's successor was a Scot who, fourteen years previously, had deliberately decided, after a more than promising period in research and administrative pharmacy, to make journalism his career. In doing so Peter MacEwan surrendered a post as the Pharmaceutical Society's salaried secretary in Scotland, which he had held for three years. Indeed he had worked so much to the satisfaction of his fellow countrymen that when he left it to come south to the *C. & D.* they organised a dinner in his honour and made him a handsome presentation.

Before and during his secretaryship, Peter MacEwan had shown himself prolific in the presentation of papers on aspects of pharmaceutical science, his subjects ranging from pungent liniment of iodine to indications of alkalinity in estimations of hydrocyanic acid and from alkali manufacture to spirit of nitrous ether. His platforms had been

The traditions Peter MacEwan had established during his eighteen years as Editor were well maintained by his successor. That fact should surprise nobody, since Samuel Walter Woolley, Ph.C., had been "hand-picked" by MacEwan himself. For eight years he had been conducting his own retail pharmaceutical business in Hornsey, North London, when in 1898 he was persuaded by his near neighbour MacEwan (they both lived in Highgate) to join him on the editorial staff of the *C. & D.* Woolley during his Editorship contributed a special knowledge of pharmaceutical law and a deep interest in the history of pharmacy. The trait in his character that impressed most of those who came in contact with him was his equanimity, especially in the difficult 1920's when, pharmaceutically, problems arising from the admission of Apothecaries' Assistants to the register, from the famous "Jenkin" case (which led to the creation of the National Pharmaceutical Union), and from a Government inquiry into the working of the Pharmacy Acts, were demanding answers. Mr.

## CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST



G. P. Forrester  
(1927-35)



A. St. Clair Geddes  
(1935-39)



O. F. C. Bromfield  
(1940-50)



Owen H. Waller  
(1951- )

both the British Pharmaceutical Conference itself, meetings of branches of the Pharmaceutical Society and, characteristically, meetings of the then active associations of assistants in Edinburgh and London. For throughout his life Peter MacEwan took a keen interest—which showed itself in the columns of the paper—in the student and young pharmacist. When, after his long apprenticeship under Wootton, he was promoted to the editorial chair, he imparted his own literary impress to the paper. Where the hallmark of his predecessor had been, in the words of an outside observer, "delicacy of touch," his own was a force and directness that "left no room for ambiguity or misconception." MacEwan was a strenuous worker and it was said of him that he always advanced the knowledge of any subject he took up. He was the first author of "The Art of Dispensing," and also launched "Pharmaceutical Formulas." There was no aspect of pharmacy in which he was not interested. He had pharmaceutical friends everywhere—in the United States, which he visited in 1893; in France (he was a corresponding member of the Société de Pharmacie, Paris); and in the English provinces (in Liverpool, for example, he was honoured by being made an honorary member of the local Association). MacEwan's "warm heart and lovable disposition" impressed more than one who put into writing their feelings towards him, and by his own staff he was held both in affection for those qualities and in respect for his high ideals and clear insight into the problems of pharmacy and journalism. He died suddenly in 1917.

Woolley retired in 1927, but unfortunately enjoyed only a few weeks of leisure before contracting a serious illness to which he eventually succumbed. A bachelor, he was like an uncle or second father to the young men on the staff of his company, whom it was his custom to invite to a weekly "at home" that was greatly appreciated by those who attended.

Next in the succession was Mr. G. P. Forrester, who occupied the editorial chair from 1927 to 1935. Mr. Forrester, no mean linguist, had had considerable experience with Continental pharmaceutical manufacturers. Under his Editorship the editorial columns reflected an interest in the problems of pharmacy and pharmaceutical manufacture in all countries; in pharmaceutical machinery; in overcoming legislative and tariff barriers to international trade in drugs (German and French items appeared in the market news); and most attractively in many handsomely illustrated articles on European pharmacies and pharmacy which appeared, some of them in photogravure, in the Annual Special Issues of the period. Forrester modernised *C. & D.* type and page layout, and saw through the press new editions of a number of *C. & D.* books. His interest in foreign pharmacopœias and his ability to translate from the Russian, Japanese, German and French, was especially valuable in the production of "Pharmaceutical Formulas, Volume 1," with its emphasis on comparative formulations. Mr. Forrester left the *C. & D.* to take up a post with a pharmaceutical company in Britain, but has continued until quite recently to contribute in a most valuable



and efficient way to the editorial work on *C. & D.* books, and indeed to the paper itself. He is now in retirement.

Mr. Forrester's successor, Mr. A. St. Clair Geddes, F.P.S., was one who had been brought up in the high pharmaceutical traditions of Edinburgh and Aberdeen. Both in the advertising department of Burroughs Wellcome & Co., of whose literary output he had been in control before coming to the *C. & D.* as Editor, and in the trenchant leaders he contributed on pharmaceutical political subjects, Mr. Geddes showed himself a literary craftsman of a high order, with a keen news sense. He went back to the pharmaceutical industry until retirement age, and subsequently launched out in retail with a pharmacy in St. John's Wood. His son, also a pharmacist, has a pharmacy at Hampstead.

Mr. Geddes' going left a vacancy that was filled by calling in a pharmacist whose previous career had been in training students first at Birmingham and then at Aberdeen. Dr. E. C. Bryant was followed by Mr. O. F. C. Bromfield, F.C.S., who since 1931 had, as Markets Editor, been responsible for the weekly Trade Report. Before that he had been, from 1923, an outside contributor and the secretary of the British Chemical Trades Association (now the British Chemical and Dyestuffs Traders' Association). He had many friends in the industry, and during his Editorship acquired many more among pharmacists, for he was a popular and attractive speaker at branch meetings. His Editorship was much involved in the practical difficulties arising from war-time conditions, and complicated by his having to travel constantly between the London office and the printers at Bath, where the paper was produced throughout the war. In 1950 a serious illness dictated his retirement, though he retained his interest in the paper and continued to be an occasional contributor. Mr. Bromfield died in January 1952, within a few months of his wife's death. His successor is the present Editor: Mr. Owen H. Waller, M.P.S.

### The Publisher's Part

As there are two sides to every question, there are similarly two sides in every newspaper office, whether the publication is a national daily, a weekly trade paper, or a popular magazine. Most people are familiar with the work of the editor, but the publisher's function is not generally so well understood. Broadly the publisher is the business manager, the person responsible for seeing, among other things, that the publication in his care remains a healthy proposition from an economic point of view—that its sales are adequate and that its advertisement revenue is maintained at a reasonable level. The present publisher of *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST* is a pharmacist who has on his staff three other pharmacists, as well as a group of people skilled in the various aspects of newspaper production.

The first publisher of the *C. & D.* was Mr. James Firth, who was a member of Morgan Brothers' staff when the *C. & D.* was founded.

From 1866 until 1870 the function of publisher was carried out by Messrs. William Canning and A. C. Wootton, but in the latter year the choice of the proprietors fell upon Mr. Henry Walker, whose service as publisher continued until his death in 1919, making a total of forty-nine years. Mr. Walker first came to the *C. & D.* office in the capacity of a junior clerk. His first independent publishing effort was in connection with the sale of a sixpenny pamphlet entitled "Excter Change for the British Lions," which was produced by Messrs. Jack Brough (Editor of the *C. & D.*, 1860-70), Henry Brady and Michael Carteighe for the meetings of the British Association and British Pharmaceutical Conference at Bath in 1869. Mr. Walker organised the local sale of the pamphlet, which incidentally helped the newly-established British Pharmaceutical Conference by closely associating it with the British Association. Among Mr. Walker's innovations in the *C. & D.*

were an exchange column and the introduction of the distinctive pink cover that has been retained in some measure until the present day.

In 1919, after ten years on the editorial staff of *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST*, Mr. William Chalmers was appointed publisher in succession to Mr. Walker, and occupied the post with distinction until his retirement in 1936. Mr. Chalmers first entered the drug trade by serving an apprenticeship in Dundee, training ground of many Scotsmen who have distinguished themselves in pharmacy and in journalism. He gained wholesale and retail experience in Elgin and with the Greenock Apothecaries' Company, passing the minor examination in the period of his employment there. He then served as a qualified assistant in the Liverpool area and in Cheshire, and for a time managed a branch pharmacy. In 1898, during the editorship of Mr. A. C. Wootton, Mr. Chalmers was appointed to a vacancy on the editorial staff of the paper. When, later, he transferred his services to the publishing side, Mr. Chalmers inherited a tradition evolved during sixty strenuous years of effort and experiment. He fully sustained that tradition. During his period of office he made considerable improvements in the *format* of the pages under his direction, keeping abreast, and often ahead, of current tendencies. He was a regular attendee at the British Pharmaceutical Conferences from 1899 onwards. Mr. Chalmers died in 1947.

From 1936 until 1951 the publisher's chair was occupied by Mr. John R. Goldthorpe, a Yorkshireman with great experience in the drug industry. Mr. Goldthorpe served his pharmaceutical apprenticeship with his brother, Mr. W. T. Goldthorpe, of Beverley, Yorks, and, after gaining further experience with Marshall Bros., Birmingham, studied at the Leeds College of Pharmacy, qualifying in 1912. During the 1914-18 war Mr. Goldthorpe served as an officer with the Northumberland Fusiliers, and was wounded on the Western Front. In 1919 he was attached to the Armistice Commission in Poland, later becoming a Staff Officer, and still later A.D.C. to Major-General Sir Henry Holmon (G.O.C. South Russian Forces). Mr. Goldthorpe joined the publishing staff of *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST* in 1921, when his area covered most of the North of England. His term of office as publisher was rendered difficult by the 1939-45 war, when the problems of publishers were greatly increased. For him the conditions were further complicated by the fact that printing and publication were carried out away from London. Mr. Goldthorpe applied himself with great zeal to overcoming war-time difficulties as they arose, and the success that attended the move to Bath, and the solution of the many problems that arose, were in great measure due to his efforts. Mr. Goldthorpe has been a regular attendee at the British Pharmaceutical Conference since 1928, and is well known throughout the trade. He is at present enjoying a happy retirement.

The present publisher of *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST* is Mr. Allan Shepherd, who was appointed to the post in 1951, on the retirement of Mr. Goldthorpe. Mr. Shepherd served his apprenticeship with G. H. Laird & Son, Queensferry Street, Edinburgh, and qualified in 1925 from the Royal Dispensary School of Pharmacy, Edinburgh. He then had experience in the wholesale and retail branches of the drug trade at home and overseas, before joining the editorial staff of *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST* in 1929. Mr. Shepherd is assisted by Mr. J. G. Wheeler, F.P.S., D.B.A., who has had a wide experience in industry, hospital, retail and administration. Mr. C. Barrie-Smith, M.P.S., who qualified in 1918, Mr. J. Foster Firth, M.P.S., who qualified in 1932, and Mr. F. P. Nicholls look after the paper's advertisement interests in the London and Home Counties area. Mr. E. L. Sheard represents the paper in Yorkshire and Lancashire, and Mr. E. A. Craig in Scotland and the North-east Coast. In charge of "make-up" at 28 Essex Street is Mr. F. S. Pye.







### Leading articles

It is largely by its leaders that a journal expresses its personality. That of the *C. & D.* as displayed a hundred years ago was forthright. "It looks as if there was some truth in the old suspicion that doctors are only trying guessers when they get beyond manipulative surgery," is the opening of the editorial on January 15, 1861. "It also looks as if they were determined to force their costly services upon the public, whether they may be required or not." If the medical profession had at that time an anti-chemist protagonist in the fiery *Lancet*, pharmacy now had a journal that could hit hard too, "We have no intention of defending the Glasgow chemist who has been fined £4 for substituting salicylate of soda for salicylate of methyl," but what the editorial "we" wanted to know, on July 14, 1883, was: "Under what law can a doctor himself be prosecuted when he makes a mistake?"

Although a trade paper is not ordinarily concerned in its leaders with national affairs in the way that a national daily newspaper is, it cannot of course be unconcerned with the greater world outside the trade which it serves. "It is gratifying to state that British merchants and all classes of traders are facing the situation with calmness," observed the leader which appeared on August 8, 1914, just four days after the lights went out in Europe. The editor gave this motto for the British drug trade: "Keep cool, be economical with everything you buy and sell, and help the country by not yielding to the temptation

of profiting yourself in the time of the nation's trial." In 1926 no issues appeared in the weeks ended May 8 or 15. "A body called the Trades Union Congress . . . ordered a general strike," explained the leader in the May 22 issue. Endorsing the "no-recrimination" plea of the then Prime Minister, the writer described how pharmacy fared in those bitter days. The greatest inconvenience was caused by difficulties of transport. "At the outset, however, the Drug Club organised a central depôt and the sending of bulk consignments of drugs from London to different parts of the country."

In 1938 came the crisis over Chamberlain's "far-away" country—the Sudetenland in Czechoslovakia. The demand for drugs, essential oils and quinine, iodides, bromides, aspirin, etc., rose sharply. When Chamberlain returned from Munich with "peace in our time," buyers who had thought they had been prudent wanted to cancel orders. "Where the circumstances point to the buyer having purchased for speculative purposes he should definitely be held to his contract," was the opinion of the *C. & D.* A leading article of the period records a forgotten sidelight on those days, when trenches were hastily being dug in the parks. "In some districts the local authorities bought up all available supplies of hospital and first-aid equipment and articles." In the issue of September 2, 1939, the editor wrote: "It may be that the present struggle will reveal the use of forms of warfare of which at the moment we cannot conceive."

## THE HERBERT FAMILY OF THE MIDLANDS

Like all newspapers, the *C. & D.* esteems highly the services of its journalistic correspondents. The writer of this article, now in retirement, tells of the long association, ranging over practically the whole of the paper's life, of his father, brothers and himself.

**W**HEN, as a youth, my father, Henry Herbert, went to stoke a boiler at a local blacking mill in one of the poorer parts of Oldbury, Worcestershire, little did he think that some day he and his family would gain much prominence in the Midlands as journalists.

Henry Herbert was born in the year 1850, and from the early years of his life he was, by his great eagerness to learn, destined to advance in a profession on which he had set his heart, but for which no one would have suspected he was fitted. His thirst for knowledge matched his determination to get on, leading him to study hard all the qualities that go to make a good journalist. To stoke the boiler at the blacking mill he used a large black shovel, and so great was his desire for something much higher than that, during meal times and at any other spare moment, he would clean the back of the shovel and practise shorthand on it. That diligence in later years caused him to be classed among the best shorthand writers of his time, and when I was a boy of about eight or nine my father could write about 180 words a minute.

There were three of us sons: Arthur Henry the eldest, Albert Percy the youngest, and myself Ernest Alfred in between. From my very earliest recollections we were schooled in the mysteries of journalism by my dad, who used to say that "anybody could be last," and would always insist we should be first.

I always remember how he would impress upon us boys the great importance of always getting the correct news, no matter what it concerned, as the printing and distribution in papers of news which was not absolutely correct might lead to serious trouble.

So well did we heed the warning that I remember only one case during over fifty years in which the truth of his

news was questioned. That was by a woman who attended an inquest and wrote to the *Birmingham Mail* (I think), complaining that the story was inaccurate. She was, however, later made to apologise for her words, as the coroner, who was holding the inquest, vouched that the report was quite correct. No other complaint was ever made against the reporting of our family during his lifetime despite the fact that, in politics a staunch Liberal, he was the representative for two Conservative papers.

As a young boy I can recall the very first trade papers that my father represented in the Black Country. Those were *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST*, the *Grocer* and the *Gas Journal*. I remember them so well because he was accustomed to get one of us boys to check an address to ensure it was correct.

Henry Herbert, though a dear father, was a model of journalism, keen in every detail of his calling. He always remembered that the journals he was sending to circulated all over the British Isles and often overseas.

While I was quite a young boy an incident happened which later deterred my father from allowing me to follow his profession. Without any provocation whatever I was struck on the ear by a man who knew our family well, and although he came and humbly apologised for his conduct, the blow affected my hearing. That persuaded my father as I grew older that it would not be safe to allow me to enter his profession because of the fear that I might not hear correctly some speech that might be published. So I entered the General Post Office, where I stayed for forty-two years. But during that time I never forgot the essential qualities that make a good journalist, and was always ready, so far as possible, to take a hand in the work my late father taught me.

My father passed away in November 1908, and my brothers Arthur and Percy took on the work my father used to do. Arthur did not long stay in the Black Country. For some years he represented the leading daily papers in the country, and that took him to all the principal cities. Eventually he bought a small weekly paper at Hythe, Kent (the *Hythe Reporter*) and ran that for some years until his death in 1939.



My father was for many years the official shorthand writer to the West Bromwich Bankruptcy Court, and was appointed the shorthand writer for many local authorities when they were embarking on schemes which demanded a public inquiry. He also represented the news agencies, Press Association, Central News and Diocles for many years, and after his death his eldest son Arthur took them over. Arthur, when he left the district, was succeeded by the younger brother Percy, who continued to represent the agencies until about 1950, when he was compelled through ill-health to give them up. After his death my eldest brother took his place for some years.

Henry Herbert put his work before all other activities. His eagerness to make good and the hard work he put in took toll of his strength, and he passed on at the early age of fifty-eight. It had been his intention to spend his retire-

ment at a house he had built for himself and his family just before the end of the nineteenth century at Hagley, near the Clent Hills. He spent some happy years of his working life there, but was not, alas, spared to enjoy the ultimate result of all the hard work he had done.

So the last of a well-respected family of reporters, now nearly eighty, lives to uphold the qualities of ability and perseverance that brought outstanding example of success to a father and his three sons.

[Mr. E. A. Herbert writes as if the long connection between his family and the *C. & D.* has ended, but in fact our correspondent in the area still bears the family name. Mrs. L. Herbert, a daughter-in-law, has very obviously been trained to the same high professional standards and we hope she will carry on the family tradition for many years to come.—EDITOR.]



## CHIPPINGS AND DROPLETS

### PARAGRAPHS AND EXCERPTS FROM EARLY ISSUES OF THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

#### OUR TITLE STOLEN

SEVERAL subscribers have drawn our attention to this formidable rival [The Universal Chemist and Druggist—Price One Penny. London: George Vickers] and at the risk of impairing our circulation, we now introduce it to the notice of the whole trade. Though the proprietor has coolly stolen our title, we still hesitate as to whether we shall take proceedings against him or not . . . We cannot pretend to criticise the information given by this guide to pharmacy. A few extracts will show that it is of far too high a character for us to deal with.

#### BREAD WITHOUT YEAST

THE self-styled "leading journal," the *Times*, is particularly unfortunate when it steps out of its own proper province, and discourses of scientific subjects. Some years since, a proposal was made to manufacture bread without the aid of yeast, by means of hydrochloric acid and bicarbonate of soda, producing by their reaction in the dough chloride of sodium, or common salt, and carbonic acid gas; which latter acted in raising the dough in the same manner as that produced by fermentation with yeast . . . The plan, however, . . . rapidly fell into deserved desuetude; corrosive acids and chemical weights and measures are perfectly incompatible with kitchen manipulation; and, moreover, the bread so made was dry, cakey, and would not toast.—*September 15, 1862.*

#### SHOP WINDOWS

WITHOUT mincing the matter, we assert that the outward signs of pharmacy in England are simply contemptible. A litter of sundries, a few stacks of pill boxes, and a row of bottles containing patent medicines, form, with the indispensable show bottles, the furniture of many a chemist's window . . . With a little trouble, and at small expense, a chemist might partially fill his window with fine specimens of crystallised salts, scale-preparations, and other interesting products.—*May 15, 1863.*

#### PHARMACEUTICAL DUST AND WATER

FOR the benefit of our readers we reproduce from the *Pharmaceutical Journal* a sugges-

tion that during the hot and dusty weather pharmacists might save themselves much inconvenience and annoyance by the employment of a solution of deliquescent salts in the place of ordinary water for keeping the floors of their shops damp. This plan is the principle of Cooper's patent for watering streets, and the *Pharmaceutical Journal* states with its usual magnificent indifference when treating of money matters, that in Westminster it has been found that the cost of the salts is paid for by the saving in horse hire, and that a further credit to the good was also effected by the saving of 7,000,000 gallons of water at 9d. per gallon (£262,500!) in the course of a hundred days. If that is true, the metropolitan parishes had better be set to work to clear off the National Debt without further delay.—*February 15, 1872.*

#### THE NEW POSTCARDS

AFTER persistent pressure the British post-office has agreed to allow the use of post-cards other than those which they themselves supply, on which a half-penny stamp can be affixed. The conditions of this concession have not yet been announced, but no doubt the new regulation, giving a free hand to artists and printers, will open a new field of advertising. In the show places of the Continent postcards bearing pretty views of the scenery or places of interest in the locality are freely sold, and we may expect a similar consequence will result here.—*August 25, 1894.*

#### THE OUTDOOR MOVEMENT

IT is a sign of the times that the leading London pharmaceutical firms with the largest staffs of assistants are giving up the indoor system. Those who have adopted this plan within the past year are Messrs. John Bell & Co. and Messrs. Squire & Sons, of Oxford Street. Provision is, of course, made for night-bell attendance, and the change appears to have given satisfaction to all parties.—*January 18, 1902.*

#### DISTILLED SEA-WATER

A PARISIAN merchant and a doctor whose ingenuity is recorded in more than one of our contemporaries have "invented" a number of articles such as bread biscuits

dry cakes of all kinds, liqueurs, etc., al prepared with sea-water, which preparations are endowed with such marvellous healing powers that the elixir of life is put in the shade . . . To make sure of obtaining its "virtues" in a pure and concentrated condition they only use "distilled" sea-water.—*March 15, 1878.*

#### RECLAIMING BUTTER

A STARTLING report has been published by the *Glasgow News*, disclosing some almost incredible facts in relation to the butter trade. The journal named met with a trade circular, some time back, issued by a firm established in Leith and Glasgow, offering to reclaim old butter, removing any taste of tallow, grease, and also bad smells, etc., at the same time slightly increasing the weight, at the rate of 7s. 6d. per cwt. if in casks, or 10s. 6d. per cwt. if in Irish lumps. "Any kind of old butter out of condition," said the circular, "and heated qualities, made suitable for table use again, and it becomes quite firm."—*January 15, 1876.*



#### SAFETY MATCH

WE have recently had brought under our notice, by Mr. W. Twinberrow, of Edward Street, Portland Square, a match fully deserving its title, as, rub it on the roughest surface, it will not ignite, but by only slightly touching it on the part prepared for that purpose it ignites instantly. The price is very little in advance of the ordinary match, a box of about 100 being retailed for about 1½d.—*September 15, 1859.*

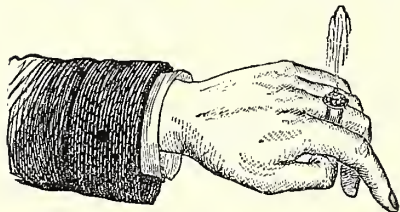


#### FOUNTAIN FINGER RINGS

THIS little conceit will doubtless afford amusement at many a Christmas party.



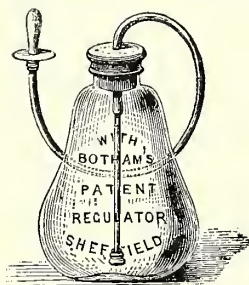
and though it cannot be regarded as a useful article, it certainly deserves notice as a perfumery novelty . . . By the least pressure, the possessor of this tiny fountain can cause a jet of perfume to rise from it at any time desired: thus every one can carry to a ball, concert, or public assembly enough scent for the evening. The practi-



cal application of this invention causes a good deal of merriment and laughter.—*November 15, 1861.*

#### BIRD'S POISON CORKS

AT p. 48 of the present volume we described a cork with an ingenious pentangular top, designed for the purpose of preventing accidental poisoning, the label on the cork appealing to the sense of sight, whilst the angular character of the boxwood top prevented all likelihood of the bottle being mistaken in the dark, or by an illiterate attendant. Mr. Bird has since made a great improvement in the manufacture of these useful corks. The angular top is now formed of a thin piece of metal in place of boxwood—this has the word POISON stamped legibly and indelibly upon it, and possesses the great advantage of being capable of being readily transferred to a new cork if required.—*August 15, 1862.*

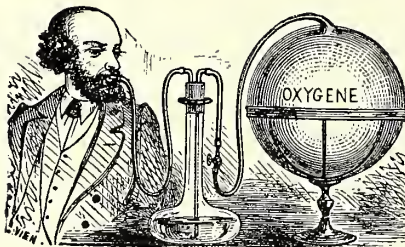


#### BOTHAM'S IMPROVED FEEDING BOTTLE

we have much pleasure in calling the attention of our subscribers to a new form of feeding bottle devised by Mr. Botham, of Sheffield, and which is unquestionably the best substitute for the mother's breast yet produced. In every part of this contrivance we recognise the result of much thought. The glass bottle is of a most convenient shape; it may be easily held in the hand, it stands firmly on its base, it rests quietly on its side, and it has no awkward corners or edges. The cap is a massive piece of porcelain, offering no receptacle for sour milk, and the part which enters the bottle carries a substantial plug of rough vulcanised rubber instead of the ordinary fragile ring of cork.—*November 15, 1866.*

#### APPARATUS FOR OXYGEN

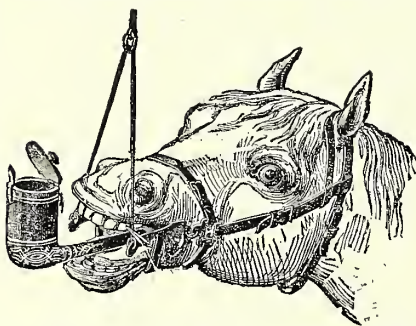
NEXT to these was M. Limousin's very pretty apparatus for the manufacture and inhalation of oxygen . . . The drawings explain themselves; we need simply add that the reservoir for oxygen is of india-rubber,



and that packets of salts are supplied whereby it is prepared.—*October 15, 1870.*

#### MEDICINE PIPE FOR HORSES

THE *Scientific American* illustrates a device patented in the United States for administering medicine to horses, which, as it seems to possess some ingenuity, we copy from that journal. It consists of a wooden gag-bit, which is placed in the horse's mouth and suitably attached to the head-stall. By pulling the cord shown, the gag is turned by levers, compelling the animal to open its mouth. The stem of the medicine receptacle, which looks like an exaggerated tobacco-pipe, is then inserted in a hole in the bit and clamped therein. Then, by



opening a valve in the receptacle, the medicine previously placed in the bowl runs down the horse's throat.—*August 15 1878.*

#### A POISON BOTTLE

DR. ELIAS FRASER, of Sandown Lodge, 299 Brixton Road, S.W., has designed and registered a poison-bottle which patients are not at all likely to mistake for anything else unless, perhaps, an ink-bottle.



The figure shows the shape of the new bottle, which is made in cobalt-blue glass.—*May 20, 1899.*

#### CAOUTCHOUC ELECTUARY

DR. T. R. VARICK (*New York Medical Record*, Nov. 15) recommends caoutchouc as a remedial agent, in preference to cod-liver oil, in certain cases of pulmonary tuberculosis, chronic bronchitis, the winter coughs of old people, and in chronic rheumatism. . . it contains about two grains of pure caoutchouc to each teaspoonful.—*February, 14 1874.*

#### LYCHNOPHYLAX, OR CANDLE-GUARD

THE inventor of this valuable device mercifully gives us a choice of titles, to the latter of which we propose to confine ourselves. The "candle-guard," therefore, which Messrs. J. C. & J. Field, of Lambeth, are introducing and which may also be obtained from Messrs. S. Maw, Son & Thompson, is, as it is laconically described by the inventor, a glass saucer for catching the grease in the right place instead of the wrong, that is, at the top of the candle instead of at the bottom . . . The saucer rests on the top of the candle, and, of course, descends with it as the consumption proceeds. In order to keep it in action to the end of the candle it is only necessary to fix the candle in one of the save-alls . . . over which the candle-guard will descend. *November 14, 1874.*

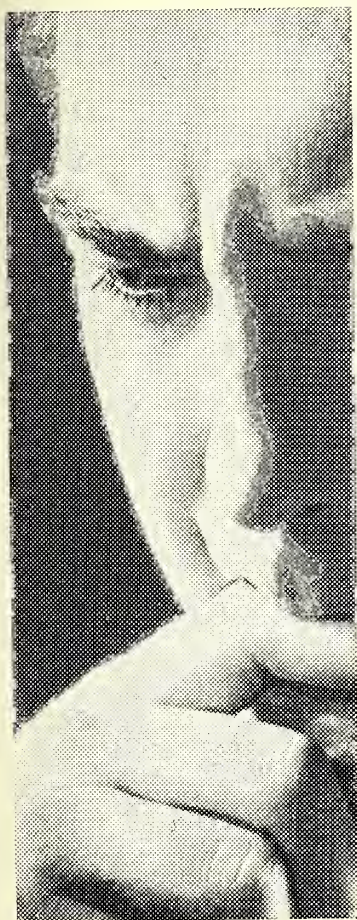


SIR—Having seen your announcement in the *Times*, and also having received a prospectus from my London house, I am glad that at last we shall have a good periodical to represent our views and wants; it is what we have long required. But do you think that instead of a monthly, it should have been a weekly paper? If the surgeons can support two, if not three, weeklies, surely the chemists—quite as numerous and as respectable a class—can support one, and the fluctuations of the markets and wants of both masters and assistants require a more frequent issue than once a month. I am, Sir, yours very truly.—R. H. LOWE. [We quite concur in the views of Mr. Lowe, and shall be happy to supply a weekly paper if the demand justifies the experiment.—ED.]—*September 15, 1859.*

SIR—I am sure that I am not alone in sincerely regretting that the "Chemist and Druggist" has in its second number so far descended from its original character as to have become a mere rival of the "Pharmaceutical Journal" and that a style of correspondence has been admitted into its columns beneath the dignity of a first-class publication. In common with many other pharmacutists, I considered (and do still) that the design of your new periodical is excellent and it supplies a trade want hitherto not provided for; it provides information on subjects of daily interest; and, in addition to its practical utility, it enlists the sympathies of that large class of readers to whom business details are more acceptable than articles on abstract chemistry. I would suggest, Sir, that you are quite strong enough to trust in your own resources and that you are under no necessity to cater for popularity by weak attacks on other people.—JOSEPH INCE.—*November 15, 1859.*



## First aid for the family



## Savlon quickly soothes

'Savlon' Antiseptic Cream is a trusted stand-by in so many families these days because it's a first-class first aid application. Mild and soothing—'Savlon' is highly effective against germs likely to infect cuts, minor burns, grazes and scalds. It's particularly good for children because it doesn't sting but soothes smarting and soreness at once.

'Savlon' Antiseptic Cream is now one of the market leaders and is supported by continuous national advertising to assist your sales.

Retail prices 2/6d. and 4/6d. a tube

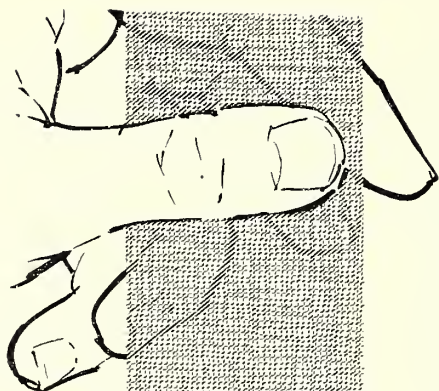


IMPERIAL CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES LIMITED PHARMACEUTICALS DIVISION WILMSLOW CHESHIRE

Ph940







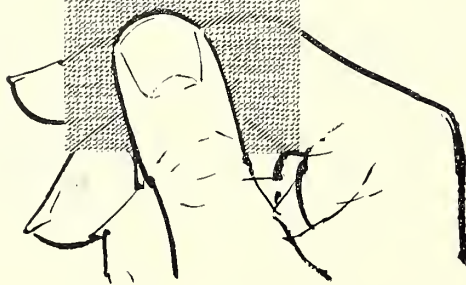
Partners in **100** years  
of progress

## **ROBINSONS OF CHESTERFIELD**

**congratulate  
the Chemist & Druggist  
on their Centenary**

100 years of active service to the community—a splendid record, and one with which Robinsons of Chesterfield are proud to have been associated. Since the Crimean War, when William Bradbury Robinson invented a power-driven lint frame for the production of surgeons' lint, Robinsons have made surgical dressings. When he died in 1911 the products he introduced were in daily use in every hospital in the world for it was he who invented, or first produced on a commercial scale, nearly all those dressings which have since become part of any hospital scene. Today, Robinsons have one of the largest and most modern works of its kind in the country and now, as in 1859, we still present our announcements through the medium of the Chemist & Druggist. We look forward with confidence to another 100 years of progress.

**ROBINSON & SONS LTD., CHESTERFIELD**







## THE AUTHOR:

ALLAN DUCKWORTH, B.Comm., M.P.S.

(secretary, Association of British  
Pharmaceutical Industry)

# Rise of the Pharmaceutical Industry

The remarkable expansion of the pharmaceutical manufacturing industry in Britain is entirely a modern development. "Industry" would be too pretentious a claim for the manufacturing side of pharmacy when this paper was founded.

THE pharmaceutical manufacturers of the mid-nineteenth century were small family businesses which in most cases had been founded by individual chemists and druggists who had extended their back-shop manufacturing and compounding operations by supplying other chemists. Foremost among them were men who were leaders of their craft, well abreast of the scientific knowledge of their time, and often prominent in the life of the community. Among companies still operating whose origins go back to the eighteenth century are Allen & Hanburys, Ltd., founded by Silvanus Bevan at the Plough Court Pharmacy in 1715, Bleasdale, Ltd., York, and Smith, Kendon, Ltd., London (1780), John Richardson & Co., Ltd., Leicester (1793), Meggeson & Co., Ltd., London, and James Woolley, Sons & Co., Ltd., Manchester (1796), and Thomas Kerfoot & Co., Ltd., Ashton-under-Lyne (1797). Of early nineteenth-century origin are Lofthouse & Saltmer, Ltd., Hull (1802), Duncan, Flockhart & Co., Ltd., Edinburgh (1806), Evans Medical, Ltd., Liverpool (1809), Ernest Jackson & Co., Ltd., Crediton, Devon (1817), Raimes & Co., Ltd., York (1818), The New Apothecaries Co., Ltd., Glasgow (1824), E. H. Butler & Son, Ltd., Leicester, and Dalmas, Ltd., Leicester (1823), and Arthur H. Cox & Co., Ltd., Brighton (1939). Also in business before THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST made its first appearance in 1859 were Wright, Layman & Umney, Ltd., London, C. J. Hewlett & Son, Ltd., Watford, and T. J. Smith & Nephew, Ltd., Hull. Some, of course, were differently located then.

There were other businesses engaged in the manufacture of medicinal chemicals and still others making "patent" medicines. Even combined, however, their activities were on too modest a scale, their total output too small, to justify describing them collectively as an "industry." Understandably, therefore, it was not until the present century that the term "pharmaceutical industry" came into general use. The emergence and development of the industry to its present size and complexity provide a fascinating chapter in the story of the modern technological revolution, itself an outcome of the industrial revolution of the eighteenth century. The growth of the industry has been achieved by continual adaptation to the changing needs of medicine and by application to the organisation of production and distribution of new scientific knowledge and management techniques as they came along. Other factors that have had marked influences on the growth of the British industry have been the increase in population and development of organised medical and pharmaceutical services, the



Foundations of the world renown of Allen & Hanburys, Ltd., London and Ware, were laid at the pharmacy at Plough Court, Lombard Street, in 1715 (destroyed by enemy action in 1941). The company's factory at Bethnal Green was built in 1878; the second, at Ware, Herts, was acquired as a mill in 1896.





**The sterile unit of Allen & Hanburys, Ltd., Ware, contemporary alike in its architecture and in its techniques of pharmaceutical manufacture, proves the company is still today among the world leaders in its field. Linked financially with Glaxo Laboratories Ltd., Greenford, its future is assured.**

effects of two world wars, the opening-up of export markets, and the closer integration of the industry on the international plane.

Of the three tributary groups represented in what is now termed the British Pharmaceutical Industry the wholesale druggists may be considered first. Galenicals such as tinctures, extracts, confections and ointments formed their main output. They bought their drugs at auctions held mainly in London and took their roots and barks for grinding to a drug miller. Adulteration of drugs was common, for the trade custom was that, whatever his milling losses, a drug miller should return 108 lb. of powder for every 112 lb. of material sent to him for grinding. Actual milling losses were with many materials much more than that 4 lb. per cwt. and the millers made up the difference with adulterants. To end that abuse, wholesale druggists began to install their own grinding plants. New specialist enterprises, moreover, were set up both to grind and extract drugs and to grow and import herbs. Stafford, Allen & Sons, Ltd., London (1833) and William Ransom & Son, Ltd., Hitchin, Herts (1846), were then, as now, leading growers and processors of botanical drugs.

The manufacture of medicinal fine chemicals developed on parallel lines, individual pharmaceutical chemists playing a leading part in the application to pharmacy and medicine of the new and rapidly advancing science of chemistry. Howards of Ilford, Ltd., Ilford, Essex, was founded by Luke Howard, F.R.S., who first began to manufacture chemicals on a commercial scale in 1797, when he was taken into partnership by William Allen of Plough Court. Thomas Morson & Son, Ltd., grew from an apothecaries' shop which was established in Fleet Market in 1821 by Mr. T. N. R. Morson, a founder member of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain. T. & H. Smith, Ltd. Edinburgh, was founded in 1827 by Dr. Thomas Smith whose main interest lay in the therapeutic action of drugs and the investigation of their active principles. May & Baker, Ltd., Dagenham, began as a firm of chemical manufacturers in Battersea in 1834. Products made on a small manufacturing scale at the beginning of the period included inorganic chemicals in a wide range, morphine and its salts, quinine, ether and chloroform.

The tendency throughout the nineteenth century was for manufacture to expand to a scale larger than could be



accommodated in shop premises, and factories were set up that turned out drugs at prices with which the individual pharmacist could not compete even if he had (and usually he had not) the facilities to produce them. The introduction of new processes such as vacuum distillation and of new machinery for ointment and pill making consolidated the position of the wholesale druggist. The tablet had been invented in Britain in 1843, and the first tablet machines are believed to have been developed from experiments in the compressing of graphite for use in lead pencils. Not until late in the century did machines for the mass production of medicinal tablets come into use by wholesale druggists, some of whom made or designed their own machines. Another presentation requiring specialised machinery for large-scale production was the ampoule. Tablets and ampoules alike came into increasing use as the most suitable means of presenting many new chemical compounds.

Among the new firms that came into the industry towards the end of the nineteenth century were Burroughs Wellcome & Co., London; Boots Pure Drug Co., Ltd., Nottingham; and Damancy & Co., Ltd., Ware, Herts. Parke, Davis & Co., Ltd., the first British subsidiary of an American pharmaceutical house, set up a London branch in 1891. Monsanto Chemicals, Ltd., originated at a works built in Ruabon, North Wales, in 1867, to extract by-products from colliery shale waste. That works, after its acquisition by the American parent company between 1920 and 1929, formed the basis of Monsanto's subsequent expansion in the U.K.

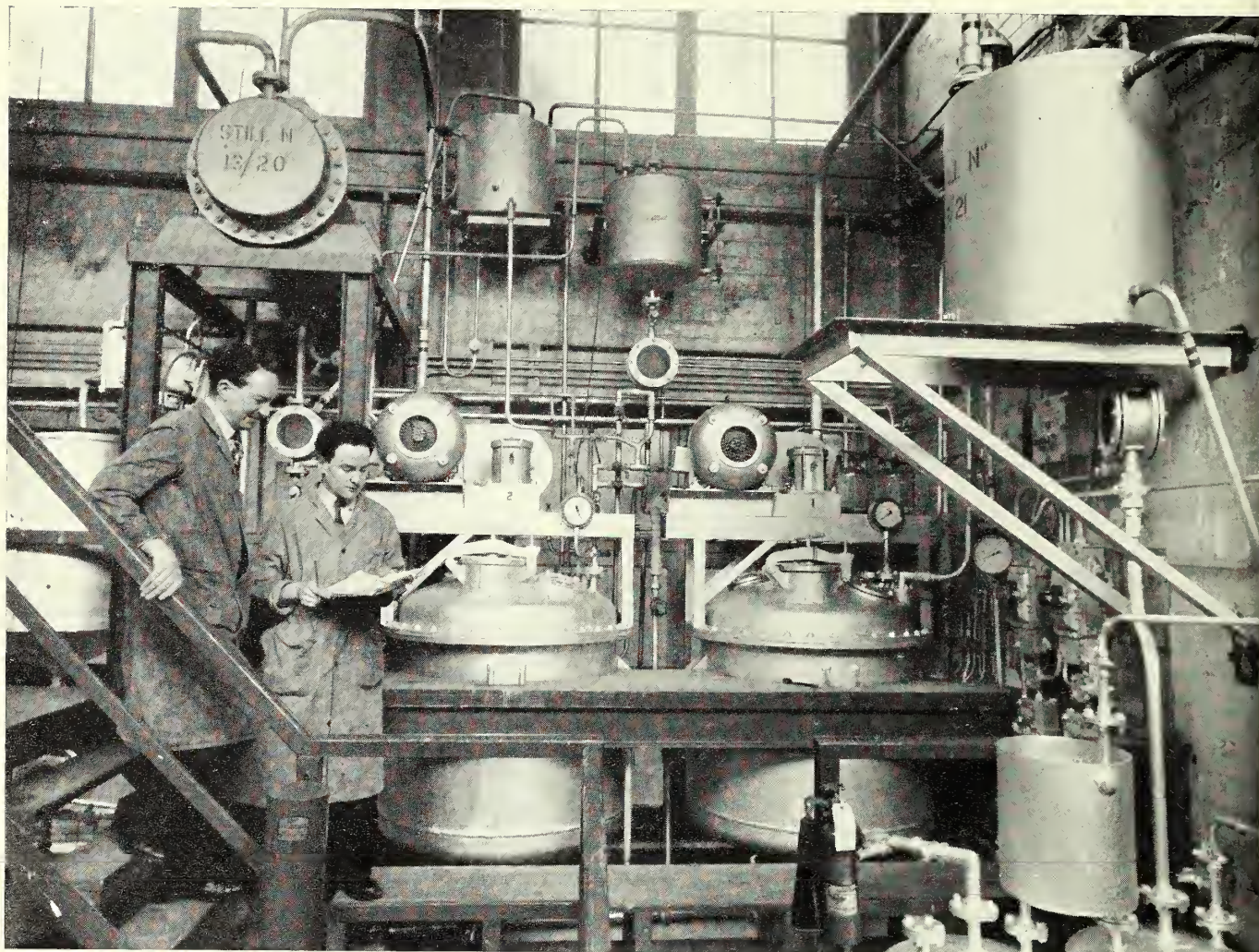
Changes were being made also in business organisation and methods. Around the turn of the century most businesses were converted from family concerns and partnerships to private limited-liability companies, facilitating the promotion to directorships of able men within the concerns. Earlier, and until quite late in the century, it had been common for the partners in a firm not only themselves to carry out research and analytical control but also to see to the correspondence and undertake the work of the counting house. Those duties came to be delegated more and more to specialists, leaving the partners or directors free to concentrate on management and policy problems. The typewriter and the telephone came as harbingers of modern office administration.

Gradually also "rugged individualism" gave way to co-operation between wholesale druggists in the promotion of their common interests, yet with the minimum of interference with each firm's right to conduct its own business in its own way. In 1867 the London Wholesale Drug and Chemical Protection Society was formed, its members limited to principals of businesses within two miles of the Royal Exchange. It was succeeded in 1891 by the Drug Club, membership of which was open to "principals of bona fide wholesale druggists in Great Britain." Among the problems dealt with by the Club in its early days were the varying and uncertain quality of crude vegetable drugs and the trade relations between wholesale druggists and the drug brokers. When the Workmen's Compensation Act of

**Believed the most up to date of its kind in Europe, the corticosteroid plant at the Beeston factory of Boots Pure Drug Co., Ltd., is nevertheless subject to constant additions and improvements to maintain efficiency at its peak.**







Associated with alkaloidal manufacture since alkaloids first became important as medicinal chemicals, T. & H. Smith, Ltd., Edinburgh, scored a notable success in the field in 1953, with the elaboration of a process for the synthesis of the tropane alkaloids. In the plant shown in the illustration, the alkaloid is produced.

1898 came under discussion, one of the points raised in the Club was the possibility of liability to firms' travellers "who were provided with a brougham or other conveyance on their round." The Drug Club stayed in existence until 1930, when it was succeeded by the Wholesale Drug Trade Association, which in 1948 became the Association of British Pharmaceutical Industry.

#### Scientific and Industrial Developments

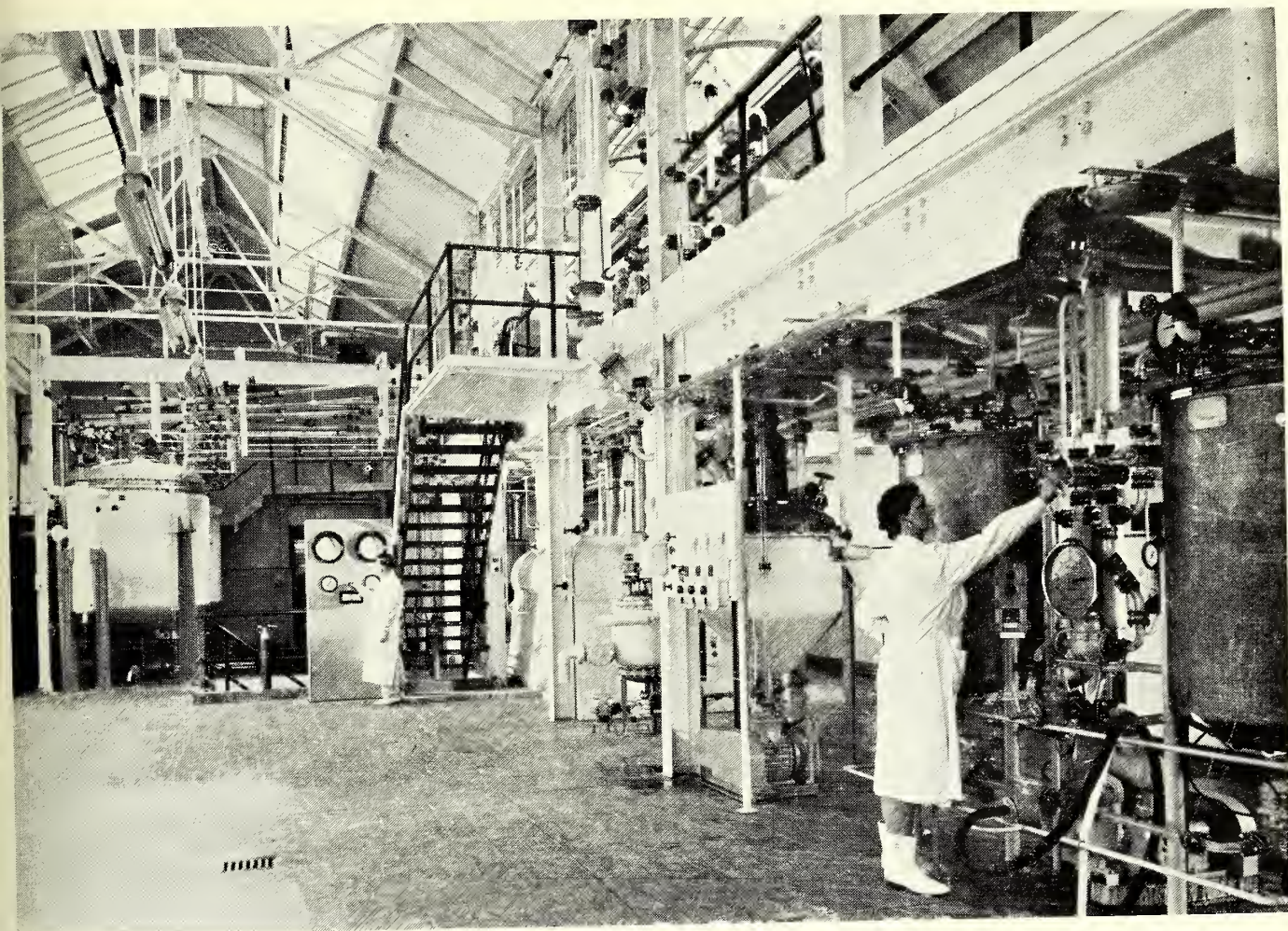
While the organisation of pharmaceutical production on the industrial scale was taking shape, significant developments were taking place in scientific knowledge and discovery. They were to have profound effects upon medicine and pharmacy. In 1856, Perkins had produced the first synthetic organic dyestuff from coal tar while attempting to synthesise quinine. His discovery was the germ of the modern dyestuffs industry. It stimulated organic chemical research, especially in Germany, which took a lead that was to be maintained for many years. In 1903 a synthetic dye, "trypan red," was found by Ehrlich to have a definite curative action on laboratory infections of rodents with trypanosomes. That was the real starting point of chemotherapy, which attained its first practical triumph with the discovery of salvarsan by Ehrlich and his co-workers in

1909. That success gave an immense stimulus to chemotherapeutic research, which reached out in other directions. But for the next quarter of a century major successes were few. They were virtually limited to drugs for the treatment of tropical diseases.

Though the British industry lagged behind in the development of synthetic chemical drugs, it made valuable contributions in other directions, notably in the isolation and purification of alkaloids and other active principles of animal and vegetable drugs, and in the manufacture of the vaccines and sera that had been introduced in the latter part of the nineteenth century as an outcome of Pasteur's discovery that infections were caused by bacteria.

With the outbreak of war in Europe in 1914 the development of a native medicinal fine chemical manufacture became imperative. Intensive programmes of research were instituted in the Universities and in industrial laboratories, and close collaboration was established between the two groups. The former dependence upon Germany was overcome, and the needs for essential drugs of both the Armed Forces and the civilian population were met from the expanding British industry. After the war, in 1921, encouragement was given to the developing chemical industry by the imposition of the Key Industry Duty on imports of syn-





Instrumentation, which the chemical industry was among the first to apply, permits full temperature control at all stages, reduces risks of atmospheric contamination and, of course, economises in labour. The picture was taken at one of the factories of The British Drug Houses, Ltd., London.

thetic organic and other fine chemicals. With that protection, and with a more general awareness of the need for continuous research, the industry was able to consolidate its position and to equip itself for the greater demands and opportunities that were to unfold with the quickening march of medical science.

The period between the two world wars saw the introduction as major products in medical use of insulin, the vitamins, the synthetic oestrogens and liver extracts. Research in chemotherapy, in which little progress had been made since Ehrlich's discovery of salvarsan, was enormously stimulated when, in 1935, Domagk demonstrated in Germany the effectiveness of a dyestuff he called *Prontosil rubrum* in the treatment of certain bacterial infections. The dyestuff was a sulphonamide derivative, and research in France showed that its antibacterial activity was due to the liberation of *p*-amino benzene sulphonamide (sulphanilamide) in the body. The discovery gave a world-wide impetus to investigations into related compounds with greater and more specific effects, and the first notable success was achieved in England in the laboratories of May & Baker, Ltd., with the discovery of sulphapyridine ("M. & B. 693"). That drug was tried out successfully in 1938 on a patient suffering from pneumonia, introducing for the first time in medical history a method of aborting a pneumococcal infec-

tion. Subsequently other valuable sulphonamides were introduced to medicine by industrial firms.

#### Industrial Growth, 1900-39

The outlook, structure and capabilities of the industry had changed remarkably with the developments in medical science and pharmaceutical technology that had taken place in the new century. The founders of the industry had certainly carried out research—usually single-handed—with such limited objectives as the isolation of active principles and the solution of problems of purification and presentation. Not before the end of the nineteenth century, however, were research departments established by one or two manufacturers of special vision. As more complex drugs came to be discovered, it became necessary for manufacturers to enlarge their scientific and technical resources in order to equip themselves for the task of turning those discoveries to practical account. From employing scientific staffs and laboratories for investigating technical problems and maintaining analytical control it was a short and logical step to the organisation of research establishments.

Co-operation in research between the Universities and the industry was firmly established in the 1914-18 war and has continued. In the period after that war it came to be generally realised that the only way by which a manufac-



turer of products for the medical profession could survive and prosper was by undertaking research through which to keep abreast of outside developments and to make his own contributions to therapeutic progress. Organised research in well-equipped laboratories has come to be accepted as an essential activity of every progressive pharmaceutical manufacturer.

New processes and techniques had also profound effects upon the structure and organisation of the industry as a whole. The high cost of plant and equipment necessary for the production of synthetic drugs and biologicals led to greater specialisation and concentration of production. A similar trend also developed in the manufacture of dosage forms such as tablets, ampoules and gelatin capsules, the last-named having increased in popularity with the introduction of mechanised precision manufacture by R. P. Scherer, Ltd., Slough (1938) and B. & P. Laboratories, Ltd., London (1954).

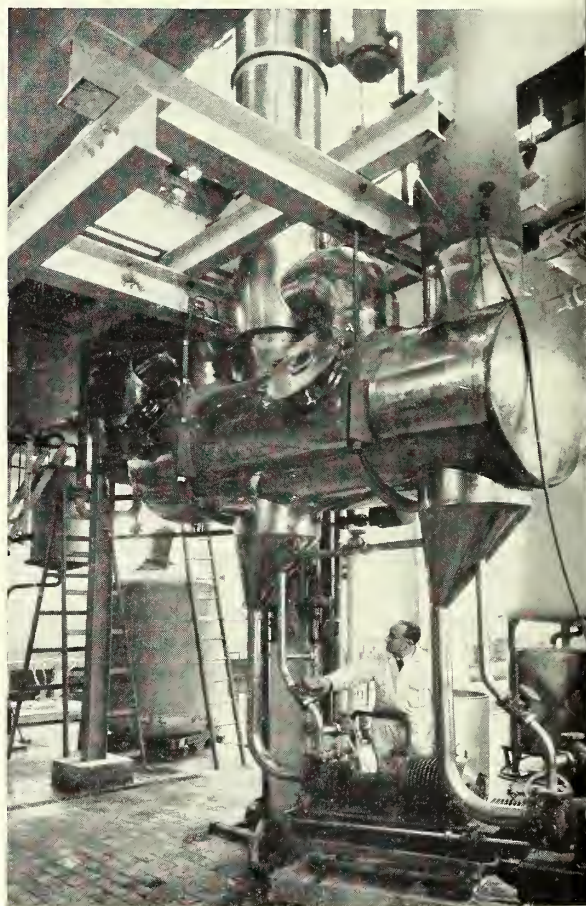
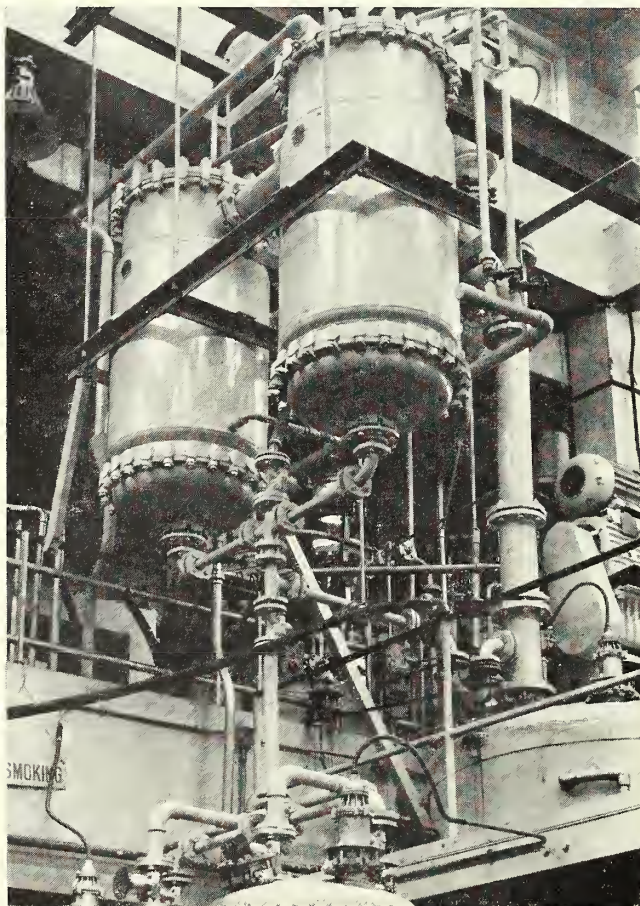
Many of the wholesale druggists and pharmaceutical chemical manufacturers who were in business on a small scale in 1859 or earlier are still operating, some as major public companies with subsidiaries and branches throughout the world. Amalgamations between companies have paved the way in some instances for expansion based on the use of combined resources to keep abreast of technical developments. The first major amalgamation was in 1908, when The British Drug Houses, Ltd., London, was formed

**An evaporator for concentrating thermolabile materials, part of the installation in the chemical production building of Parke, Davis & Co., Ltd., Hounslow.**

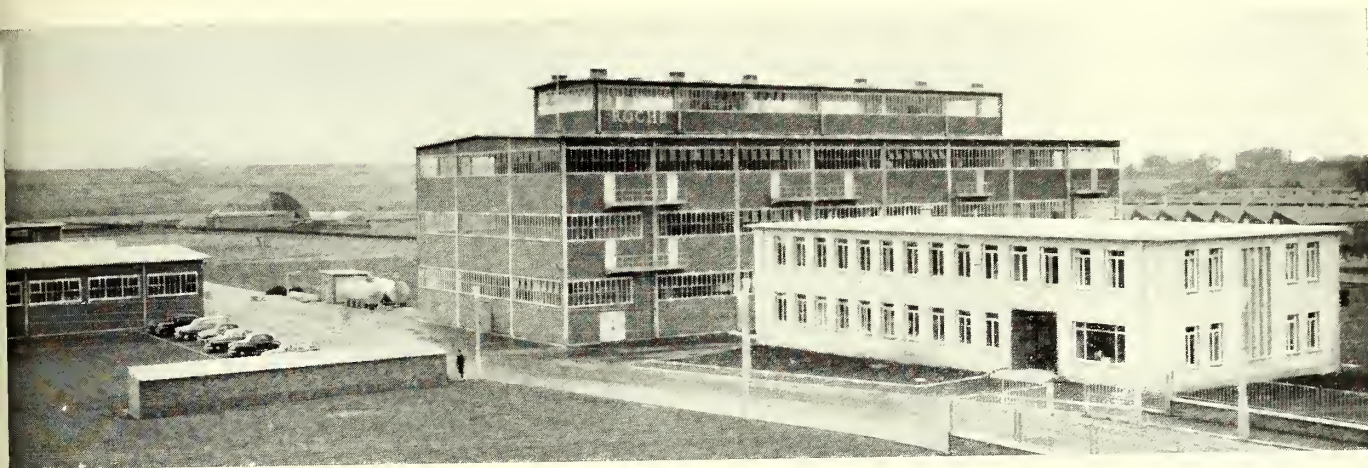
**At right : Plant for Chloromycetin production.**

from several wholesale druggists, all of which had then been established for at least 100 years and the oldest for 150 years. Since then quite a number of the older businesses have combined their resources or have been taken over by large corporations.

Expansion and technical development have been stimulated enormously by the steady influx of newcomers to the industry, both from this country and from overseas. W. I. Cartwright, Ltd., Rawdon, was formed in 1908, The Crooke Laboratories, Ltd., London, in 1912, Genatosan, Ltd. Loughborough, in 1917 and Ward, Blenkinsop & Co., Ltd., London, in 1939. Glaxo Laboratories, Ltd., Greenford, Middlesex, came into the pharmaceutical field in 1924 when it embarked on the production of vitamin D. In 1936 Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., London, entered upon a systematic programme of research towards the discovery of new drugs, in 1942 forming a separate company to market pharmaceutical products. From Switzerland came Roche Products, Ltd., Welwyn Garden City (1908). CIBA Laboratories, Ltd., Horsham (1919), Sandoz Products, Ltd., London, and Bradford (1921), and Geigy Pharmaceutical Co. Ltd., Manchester (1940). Among the American manufacturers who set up new plants in this country were John Wyeth & Brother, Ltd., Havant (1926), Sharp & Dohme (now Merck Sharp & Dohme, Ltd., Hoddesdon, Herts) (1927), William R. Warner & Co., Ltd., Eastleigh, Hants (1932), and Eli Lilly & Co., Ltd., Basingstoke (1934). From 1927 Smith Kline & French Laboratories, Ltd., operated through Menley & James Ltd., taking over that company in 1956. More recent entrants to the United Kingdom include Riker Laboratories, Ltd. Loughborough (1951), and Upjohn of England, Ltd., Crawley (1953).







### Second World War

By contrast with its situation in 1914, the British pharmaceutical industry was ready in 1939 to meet from domestic production the demands for nearly all essential drugs, though as before there were gaps to be filled in German products—notably the synthetic antimalarial drugs. That shortage became acute when the sources of supply of quinine were overrun by the Japanese. Synthesis of the German drug Atebrin became the first target, and that was achieved early in 1940. Further work resulted in the discovery by Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., of Paludrine (1944), a product differing in chemical type from any of the pre-existing antimalarials and representing a marked advance in treatment.

The outstanding 1939–45 war achievement of the industry in this country and the United States, working in collaboration with their Governments and academic research workers, was the establishment of penicillin production, first by the surface-culture method with thousands of glass bottles and later by deep fermentation techniques in vast tanks.

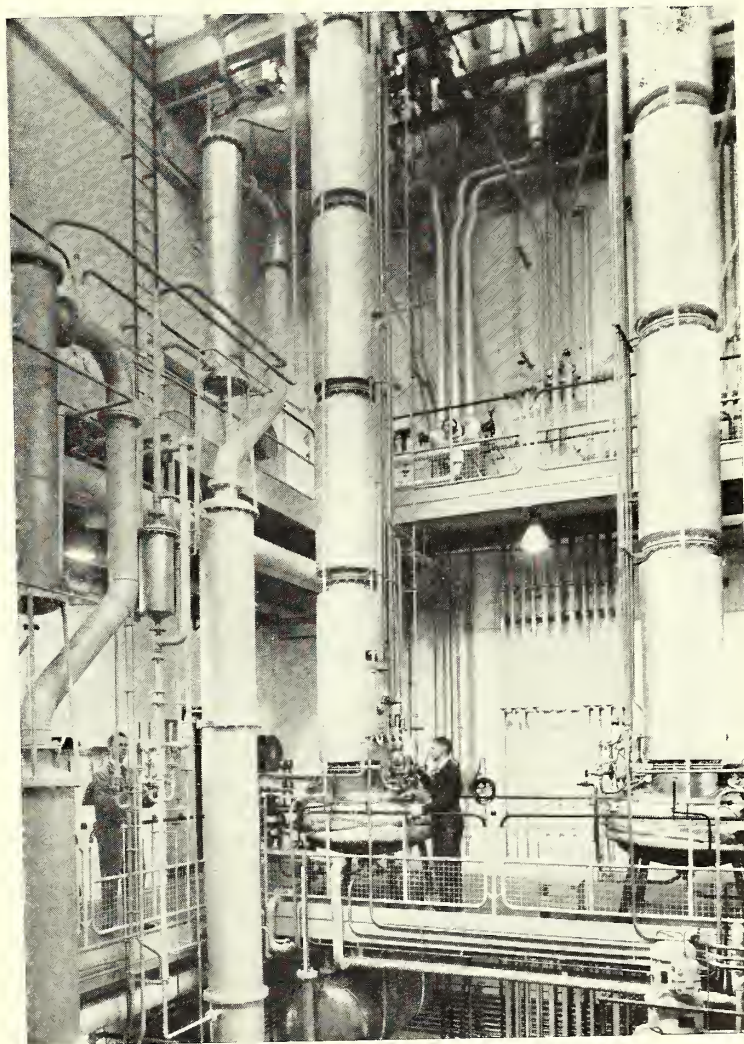
In other and less spectacular directions the pharmaceutical industry made its contribution to the war effort by maintaining supplies of medicines for the population at home and by providing the armed forces with drugs that saved countless lives and increased effective man-power. Under the stress of bombing, from which many pharmaceutical houses suffered losses in personnel, buildings and plant, and with staffs diminished, the industry performed prodigies of production and achieved miracles of improvisation. Raw material supplies were a constant cause of anxiety, but an efficient and equitable distribution scheme was evolved by collaboration between the industry and the Directorate of Medical Supplies of the Ministry of Supply. A special effort was made by the industry at the request of the Government to maintain, so far as conditions allowed, its connection with overseas markets, and in 1940 the Pharmaceutical Export Group (now merged with the A.B.P.I.) was formed with a membership of twenty-seven companies, later increased to over 100. Despite the unavoidable restrictions on exports caused by shortages of raw materials and the need to reserve shipping space for the more essential drugs, the 1939 export figure of £3·3 millions increased to an average of £4·5 millions over the next five years. Thus the way was prepared for the impressive achievements of the post-war years, during which exports have risen to nearly £40 millions a year in value.

### Post-war Problems

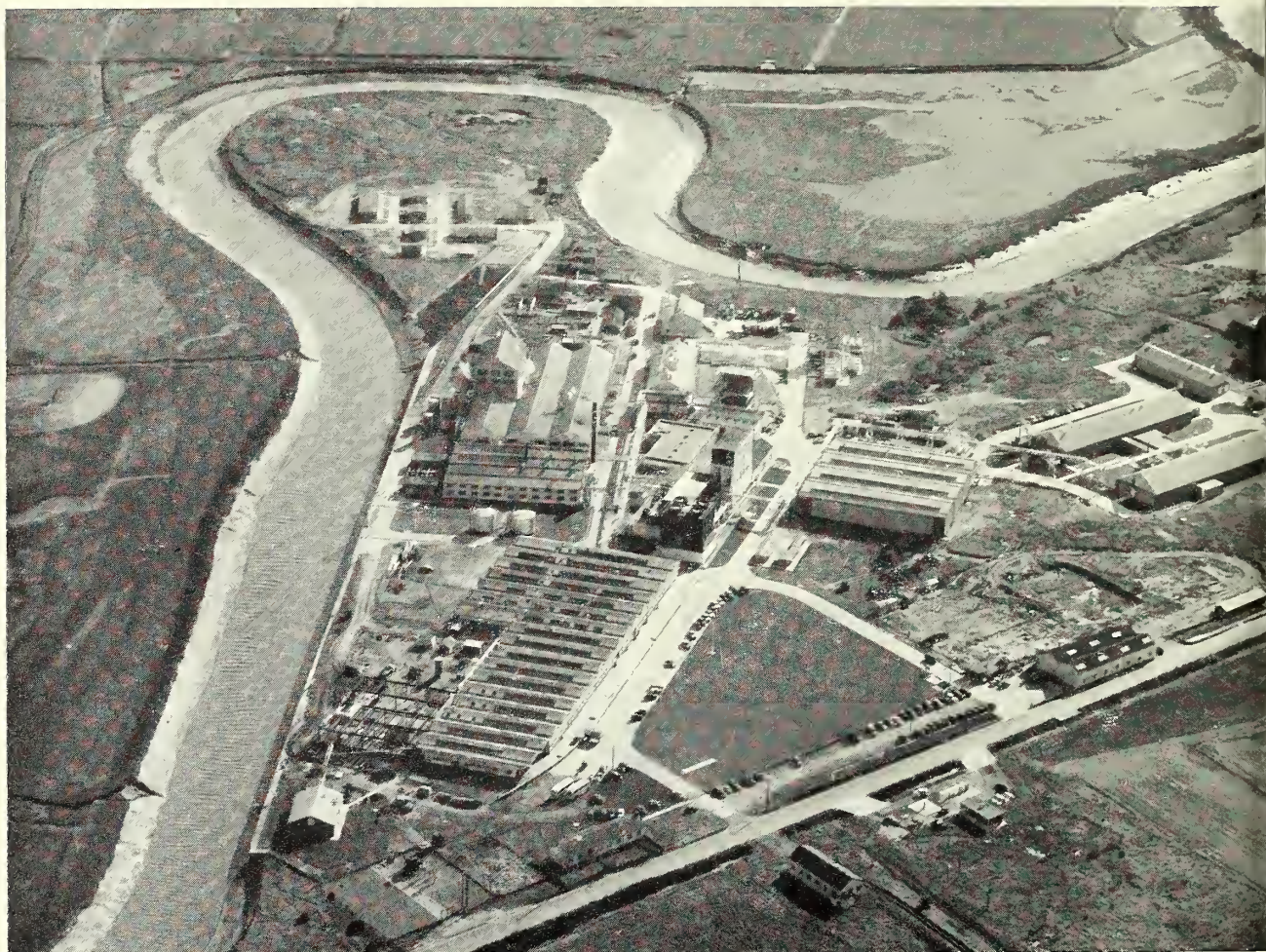
The end of hostilities in 1945 was greeted with profound relief by the nation, but with the knowledge that normality

Many new buildings for the manufacture of pharmaceutical chemicals or the production of medicinal preparations have been erected in the past decade by manufacturing organisations within the industry. The example shown is the vitamin A plant of Roche Products, Ltd., Scotland.

Externally the buildings may give slight clue to what goes on within. Internally, the tantalising problems of housing awkward plant, have created an inspiring "architecture" of their own.







The post-war years brought a renewed "immigration" into Britain of American manufacturers and their recruitment into the Association. The magnitude of their contribution to the present prosperity of the industry is of the order indicated by the considerable but still expanding plant of Pfizer, Ltd., Folkestone.



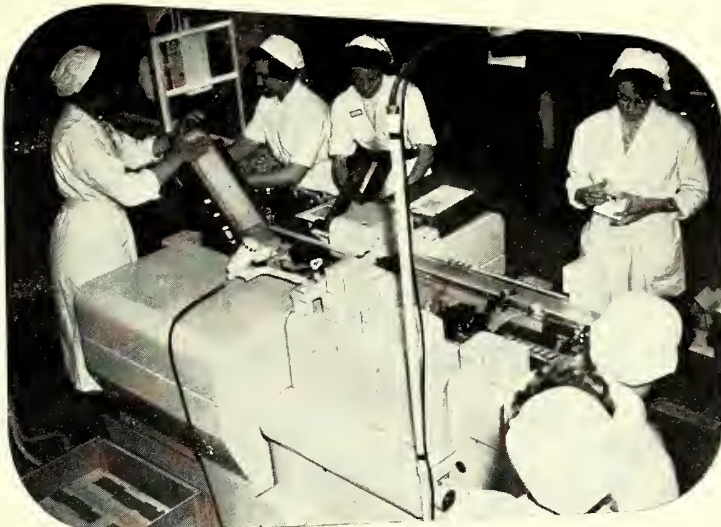
The preparation of potent medicaments would be frustrated if containers were not free from risk of contamination. On a manufacturing scale that demands special departments and special equipment, the illustration shows glassware and apparatus being prepared for use in the processing of poliomyelitis vaccine at the Wellcome Research Laboratories, Beckenham.



would not be attained for some years to come. The losses sustained in man-power, in capital equipment and in overseas investments, and the dislocation of international trade, had created problems that could be solved only by the rapid attainment of maximum efficiency and enterprise on the part of British industry. The pharmaceutical industry had its own problems and preoccupations at that time. The war-time demands for particular categories of drugs had distorted the normal pattern of production and had created excess production capacity in some directions whilst in others there was an urgent need for expansion. Many raw materials and containers were scarce, and there was great difficulty in obtaining new plant and buildings. The National Health Service Act, 1946, foreshadowed far-reaching changes in the conditions of supply and sale of drugs required for dispensing. On the other hand the expansion of research by the industry, and the success which it had brought, inspired confidence that the industry would be able to maintain its place in the world as a leading producer and exporter of modern drugs.

### The Coming of Antibiotics

Of particular significance to the subsequent expansion of the industry was the emergence of antibiotics. Fleming's discovery of penicillin, brought to fruition by Florey and Chain, provided a stimulus to research and development by pharmaceutical manufacturers on an unprecedented scale, and most of the new antibiotics since penicillin have emanated from industrial research laboratories. The new fermentation technique brought into the industry the Distillers Company (Biochemicals), Ltd., Liverpool, and Pfizer, Ltd., Folkestone, and was also applied to the large-scale manufacture of antibiotics by existing companies such as Boots Pure Drug Co., Ltd., Glaxo Laboratories, Ltd., Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., and Lederle Laboratories division of Cyanamid of Great Britain, Ltd. Parke,



In pharmaceutical packaging the correct contributions of hand and machine have to be arrived at for widely varying products and quantities. The picture shows lozenges being put into their containers at the factory of CIBA Laboratories, Ltd., Horsham, Sussex.

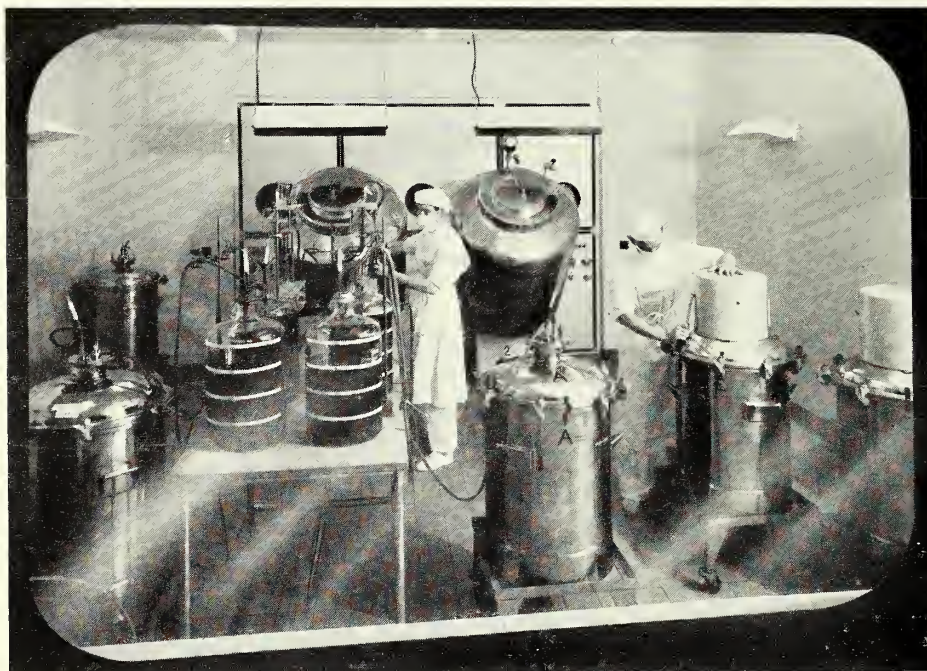
Davis & Co., Ltd.'s antibiotic Chloromycetin, on the other hand, is synthesised by a chemical process.

The inception of the National Health Service on July 5, 1948, was an event of profound consequence to the pharmaceutical industry, bringing new opportunities to some sections of the industry and new problems to all. The need for an extension and reorganisation of medical services had be-



A feature of much factory design since the 1939-45 war has been the flexibility given to filling and packaging by the absence of internal walls and partitions. The example shown is the filling hall of Burroughs Wellcome & Co., Dartford.

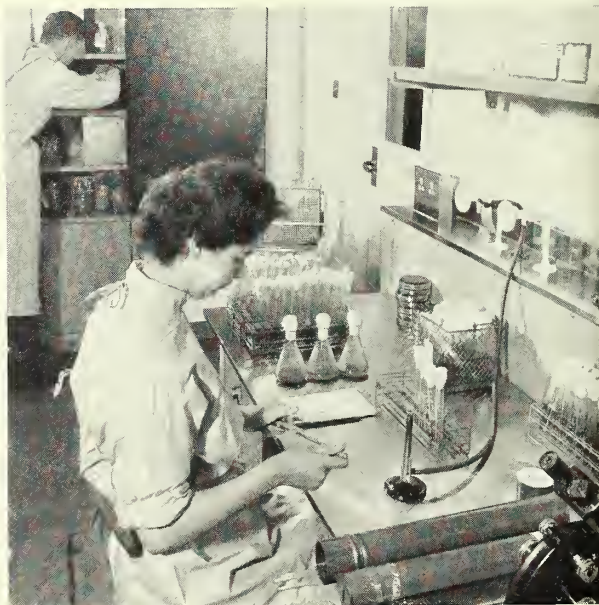




Blending the final trivalent product, a stage in the preparation of anti-poliomyelitis vaccine at the virus research laboratories at Stoke Poges, Bucks., of Glaxo Laboratories, Ltd.

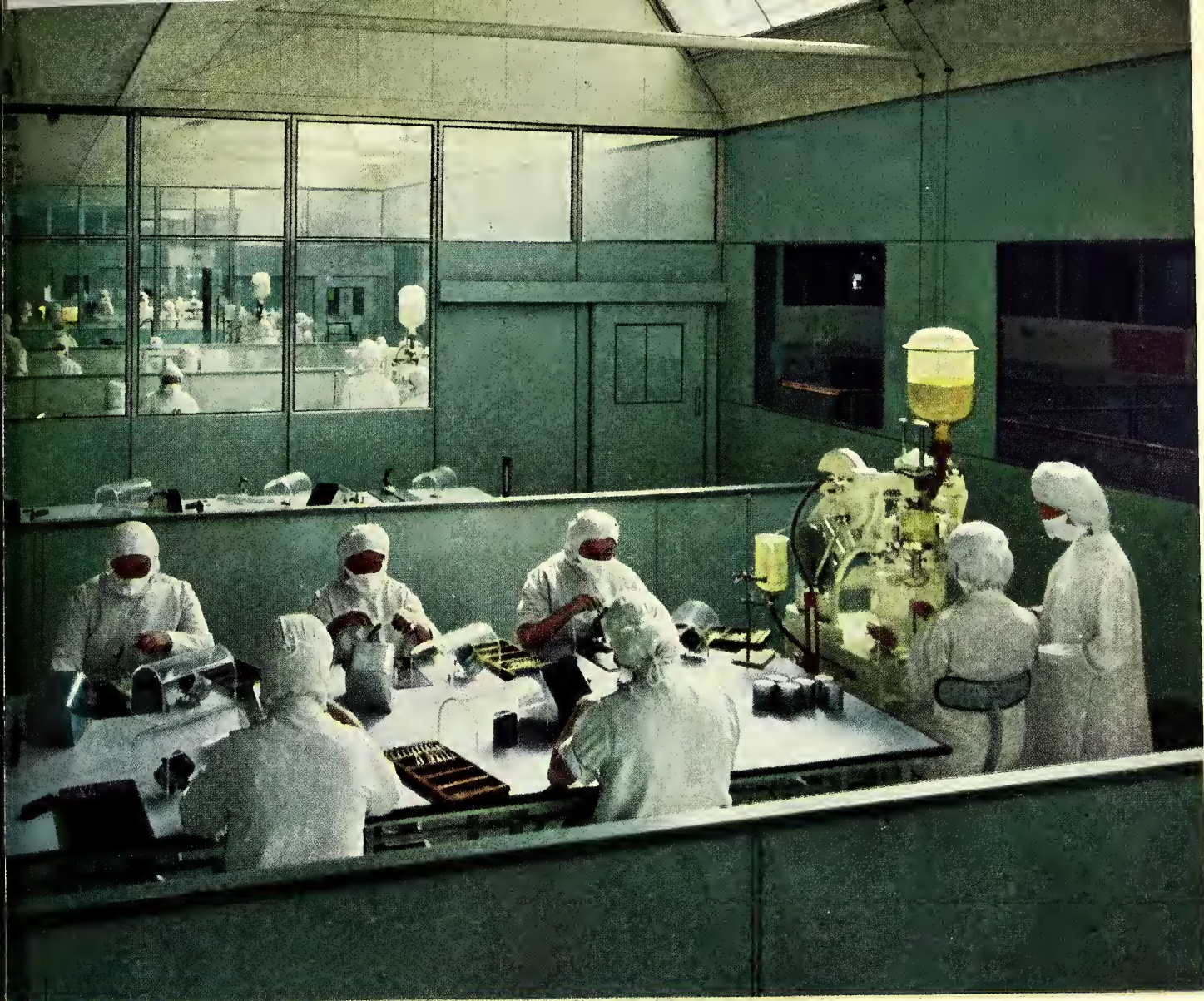
come apparent forty years previously, when the reports of the Royal Commission on the Poor Law (1909) had shown that much of the prevalent poverty and destitution was attributable to sickness and ill-health, and that the existing provision of medical attendance was inadequate. Proposals for the establishment of a national health service linking up the public health work of local authorities with specialised and general medical practice were regarded as too revolutionary at that time, but one major step towards reform of the medical services was taken with the introduction in

1912 of the National Health Insurance scheme. That scheme provided medical, pharmaceutical and a few other benefits for a large section of the working population. It did not, however, cover non-manual workers earning less than, at first, £250 a year (later raised in stages to £420 a year); neither did it cover the dependants of insured persons. Although N.H.I. did provide a stable market for prescription drugs, it did not contribute greatly to the prosperity of the pharmacist or the manufacturer, for the funds available for drugs were strictly limited.



Just how important research is to the pharmaceutical industry is well exemplified in the £1-million, specially created research unit at Alderley Park, Ches., of the pharmaceutical division of Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd. The pictures show a corner of a bacteriological laboratory, with a technician sampling cultures of bacteria, and a laboratory adapted for studying the action of drugs on cells.





**The manufacture of parenteral products demands special structural and other provisions. The aseptic block in the pharmaceutical building of May & Baker, Ltd., Dagenham, with its specially filtered air system and gowned operators, is reserved for products that cannot be heat sterilised after filling.**

The inadequacies of National Health Insurance had been recognised long before it was replaced by the National Health Service. Following reports by the British Medical Association in 1920, 1930 and 1938, and by the Beveridge report of 1942, the war-time Coalition Government published in 1944 a White Paper giving its proposals for a new National Health Service. Those proposals, modified after long and difficult negotiations with the medical profession, were incorporated in the National Health Service Bill which became law in 1946. The operative date was fixed as July 5, 1948.

The immediate consequence of making free medicine available to the entire population was to enlarge the demand for prescription drugs and to curtail, temporarily as it has proved, the sales of "over-the-counter" remedies, of which proprietary medicines advertised to the public form a major part. Since doctors (other than those in rural areas) ceased to dispense for their patients, the market for concentrated mixtures and other preparations specially pre-

pared for dispensing doctors almost disappeared. The great majority of hospitals were taken over by the State and their organisation into administrative groups paved the way for combined purchasing by competitive tender. Above all, the State emerged as, for all practical purposes, the sole customer for prescription drugs in the home market.

In the first six months of the Health Service, 90 million prescriptions were dispensed in retail pharmacies—as many as were formerly dispensed for both N.H.I. and private patients in a whole year. In 1949 prescriptions numbered 219 millions; the peak of 250 millions was reached in 1956, but the number fell in 1957 to 228 millions.

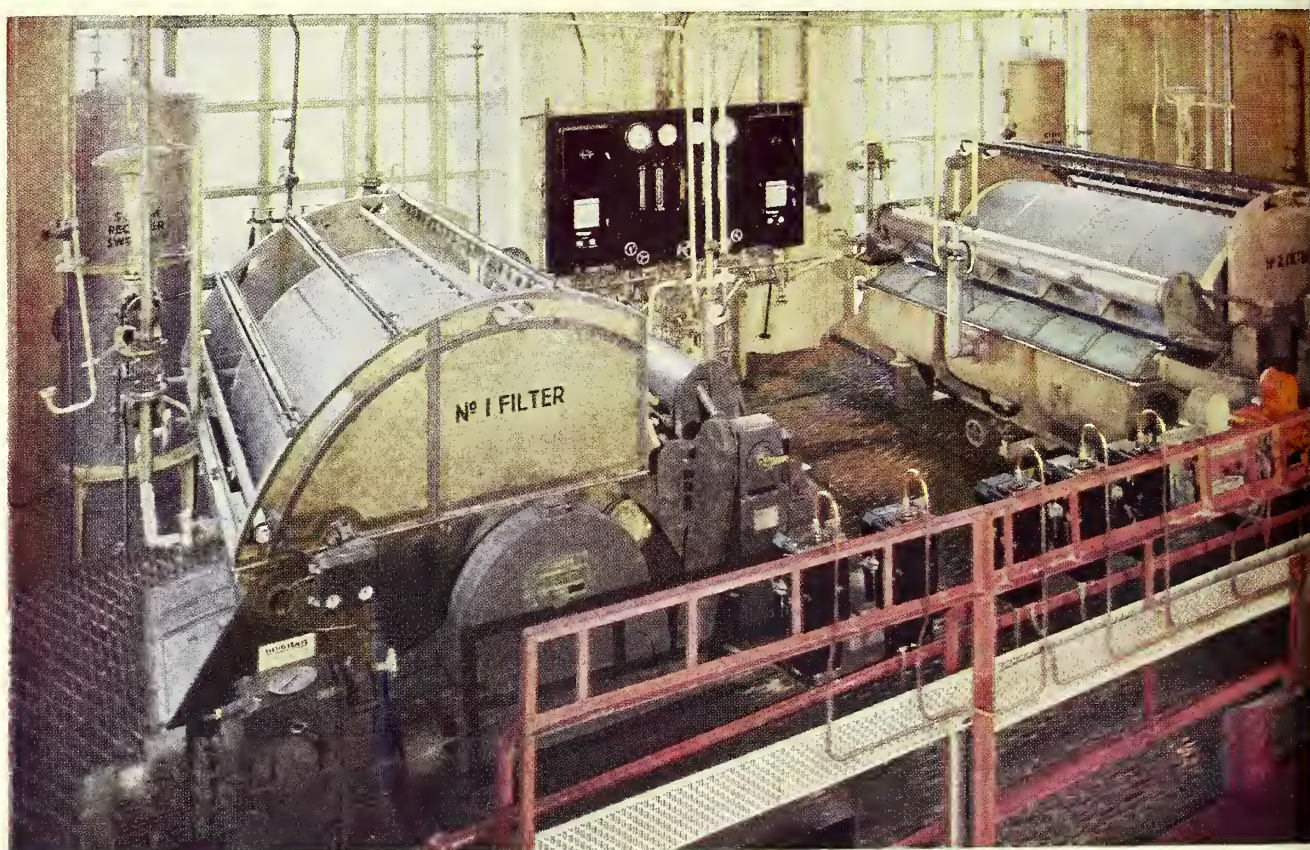
#### **Trend Towards Specialities**

The most notable trend on the pharmaceutical side of N.H.S. has been the steady increase in the prescribing of medical specialities and the corresponding decrease in unbranded standard drugs. In the last year of the N.H.I.,



specialities accounted for 7 per cent. of prescriptions; in the first six months of N.H.S. the proportion was 12 per cent. That increase was attributed to the fact that doctors had been accustomed to prescribe medical specialities more freely for their private patients who, on becoming N.H.S. patients, naturally expected to receive the same kind of medicine as before. Moreover great stress had been laid, in official pronouncements, on the fact that doctors would be free, subject to their having due regard to economy, to prescribe whatever drugs they considered necessary for the treatment of patients. That the increased preference for specialities was not merely a transitional phase has been shown by the steady increase in the call for them with each succeeding year. Specialities now account for over 50 per

Brand names are almost indispensable in the export marketing of drugs, and British manufacturers would be placed at a serious disadvantage with those of other countries if they were unable to establish their brand names in the home (N.H.S.) market. While it is true that the National Health Service has favoured the trend towards medical specialities by removing the financial barriers to the most effective medical treatment available, the same trend—whether less marked is debatable—would certainly have been manifest had the N.H.S. not been introduced. The trend is discernible in countries without such system. But it has been said that, because of the costly new drug and treatment essential to modern medical practice, the Service came "in the nick of time."



One effect of the translation of modern research into manufacturing scale processes is that the capital investment has been enormously increased within a comparatively short period. Stainless steel continuous rotary vacuum fillers in the antibiotic plant of the Distillers Co. (Biochemicals) Ltd., Speke, Liverpool, 24, illustrate the reasons for the increase.

cent. of prescriptions for drugs and over 70 per cent. of total drug-ingredient cost. The increase is a direct result of the expansion in research and development by the industry, from which have proceeded a host of new drugs and improved preparations of known drugs. Such drugs are almost invariably introduced under brand names as medical specialities in order that the manufacturer may recoup, through sales, his research and development expenditures. Success in the highly competitive and progressive industry depends on securing speedy and widespread acceptance of new products, and on maintaining sales at a level to sustain economic production. Consequently sales promotion by informative advertising to the medical and pharmaceutical professions has become an important and operational function of the industry.

On the other hand N.H.S. may have been responsible for the fact that Britain has been slower than certain other countries with high standards of medical care to advance towards almost complete replacement of unbranded drugs on prescriptions by branded specialities.

In 1957 the industry and the Health Departments reached agreement—for a trial period of three years—upon a voluntary price-regulation scheme for specialities in Cohen categories 2, 3 and 4. That is but one illustration of the co-operation which, particularly since the National Health Service began, has been developed between the industry and the Departments, to their mutual advantage and that of the public they serve.

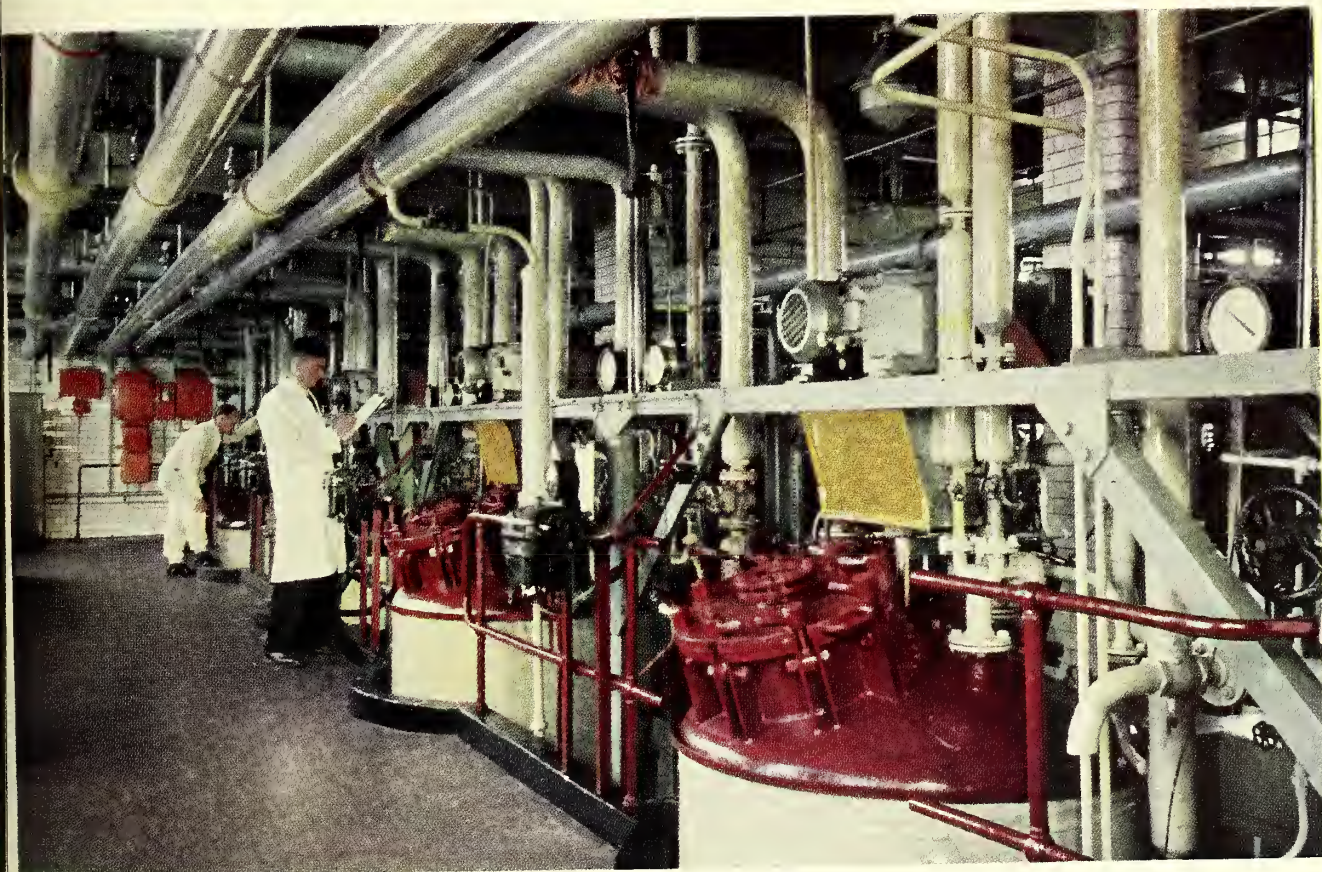
As has been shown, the pharmaceutical industry was slow to emerge and slow to develop, until stimulated by the



need to replace imports of essential drugs in the 1914-18 war. In 1924 the industry's output was valued at £15 millions. It rose gradually to £19 millions in 1935, the year when Prontosil Rubrum was discovered and a new impetus was given to chemotherapeutic research. Over the next ten years the value of the industry's output had increased threefold, and in 1957 had reached £150 millions. That amount was divided approximately as follows (at manufacturers' prices): N.H.S. drugs, £45 millions; exports, £40 millions; proprietary medicines advertised to the public, £40 millions; miscellaneous, £25 millions. Between 1935 and 1957 the industry's labour force increased from 22,000 to 52,400. The general rise in prices must, of course, be taken

showed an average reduction of 18 per cent. from 1953 to 1957.

The pattern of production has changed remarkably since the days when galenicals and simple pharmaceutical chemicals formed the main output of the industry. Those products are still produced, though in greatly diminished quantities, but the major products now include antibiotics, corticosteroids, vaccines and other synthetic and biological products for use not only in the National Health Service but also in tropical and veterinary medicine. New buildings and plant have sprung up alongside or replaced the old to make the pharmaceutical industry of today as up-to-date as the products it makes. Mechanical handling, mechanisa-



The manufacture of antibiotics starts in the laboratory, where pure cultures of the organisms that secrete the drugs are multiplied to the point where they provide sufficient material to inoculate the fermentation vessels. The fermenters shown are in the penicillin and streptomycin unit of the Distillers Co. (Biochemicals), Ltd.

into account in considering output values. Nevertheless, at the most conservative estimate, the industry can be said to have expanded threefold since 1935—a rate twice that of manufacturing industry in general. The expansion in exports has been equally impressive—from £3 millions in value in 1938 to £40 millions in 1957. The price record of the industry is second to none. Whilst the cost of living index rose between 1939 and 1957 by 158 per cent., the rise in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST index of drug prices shows an increase of only 80 per cent. Between 1949 and 1957 the Board of Trade wholesale price index for drugs and pharmaceutical preparations rose by 5 per cent., as compared with an increase of 40 per cent. for manufactured products generally. An A.B.P.I. inquiry into price trends among a representative sample of medical specialities

tion of bulk production and packaging, work study and modern business management have helped to increase productivity.

The industry today is more international in its outlook than ever before. The leading British-owned firms have established a network of overseas subsidiaries engaged not only in sales and distribution but also in local primary or secondary manufacture. Overseas firms, in turn, have set up manufacturing plants in this country staffed by British scientists and other workers. In consequence the productive capacity and technical resources of the British industry are adequate both to meet almost the entire domestic demand for drugs and to sustain a large export trade. Most encouraging of all for the future of the industry is the continuing expansion of its research effort.





## Colour flashback

SPECIAL issues of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST have gained renown—world renown even—both for their contribution in recording aspects of pharmaceutical history and for the excellence of much of their colour printing. The four botanical examples, taken from among a number printed in the *C. & D.*, March 1, 1924, are of foxglove, valerian, hemlock and belladonna.





# The Paper is "put to bed"

"THE weekly miracle" was the description given by one admiring (and understanding) reader to his arriving *C. & D.* Those who produce it often see it in the same light. But what does the average reader think? How does he assess its value? By the thud it makes as it drops to the floor on being put through the letterbox on a Friday morning? The post-

the *C. & D.* set out to provide it for him? The attempt is here being made to present a picture of the complicated organisation necessary to bring that "weekly miracle" to the letterbox.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST presents its literary contents in a way that was described a little over six years ago, at the return to quarto page size, as "concentrated, factual, economical—perhaps

*What goes on  
behind the  
scenes in  
editorial office  
and printing  
works  
to bring you  
your weekly copy  
of the  
C. & D.*

**The Editor  
at work  
in his office**



master judges it by weight, and so must the Publisher, for he must know beforehand what amount of postage it will attract (to find out, he makes up a "dummy" issue each week and weighs it).

A reader who judged the paper by its weight would surely be a foolish one, except to the extent of preferring a nice fat issue to a thin one as being better value for money. What does the sensible reader look for, and how does

even sometimes astringent." To achieve that economy and flavour calls for skills of a special kind, plenty of hard work, and a high degree of organisation. The first essential is to ensure that the right sort of material comes in. The *C. & D.*, cannot, like the national dailies, or even like local weekly newspapers, employ an army of reporters. Its staff is relatively small, and even though each of its members has frequently to do duty as a reporter





Scene in the editorial room at the paper's printers on press day when members of the editorial staff "make up" the literary pages and correct the proofs.

the chief source of information about what is happening in pharmaceutical affairs throughout the country is local correspondents. Those correspondents are, generally speaking, local journalists, often attached to newspapers, and therefore in a position to supply up-to-date information on events as they take place, though secretaries of branches of the Pharmaceutical Society and other pharmaceutical organisations send in much useful material, and there are even freelance pharmacists here and there, not holding branch status, who help to let us know what is going on. The journalist correspondents are rarely experts on pharmaceutical matters or the pharmacists expert journalists. Copy supplied by correspondents in both categories has to

be assessed for its value as news, allocated its place in the paper, and passed to the appropriate member of the staff for "subediting," about which more will be said later.

#### Freedom of Expression

There are also a number of regular commentators, writing under pen names such as Xrayser, E. C. Tenner (both pharmaceutical chemists in retail practice); the author of Hospital Pharmacy Forum (a hospital chief pharmacist); and specialist contributors such as a barrister and a chartered accountant writing in their own fields, and often discussing points raised by readers. Those contributors are allowed full freedom of expression, subject only to the safeguards every editor must apply.

They may, as they often have done in the past, differ from one another from the paper itself, whose views are kept to the leader page. One special contributor whose work has been much in demand is the C. & D.'s cartoonist Mr. W. M. Hutson. "Hut" has been caricaturing nationally or locally known pharmacists, or providing the more formal portraits of Figures in the Pharmaceutical World, for over eight years. Having the knack of hitting off characteristic features amusingly but without malice, he is in great demand at some functions and for some assignments booked up as much as three years ahead.

#### The Subeditors

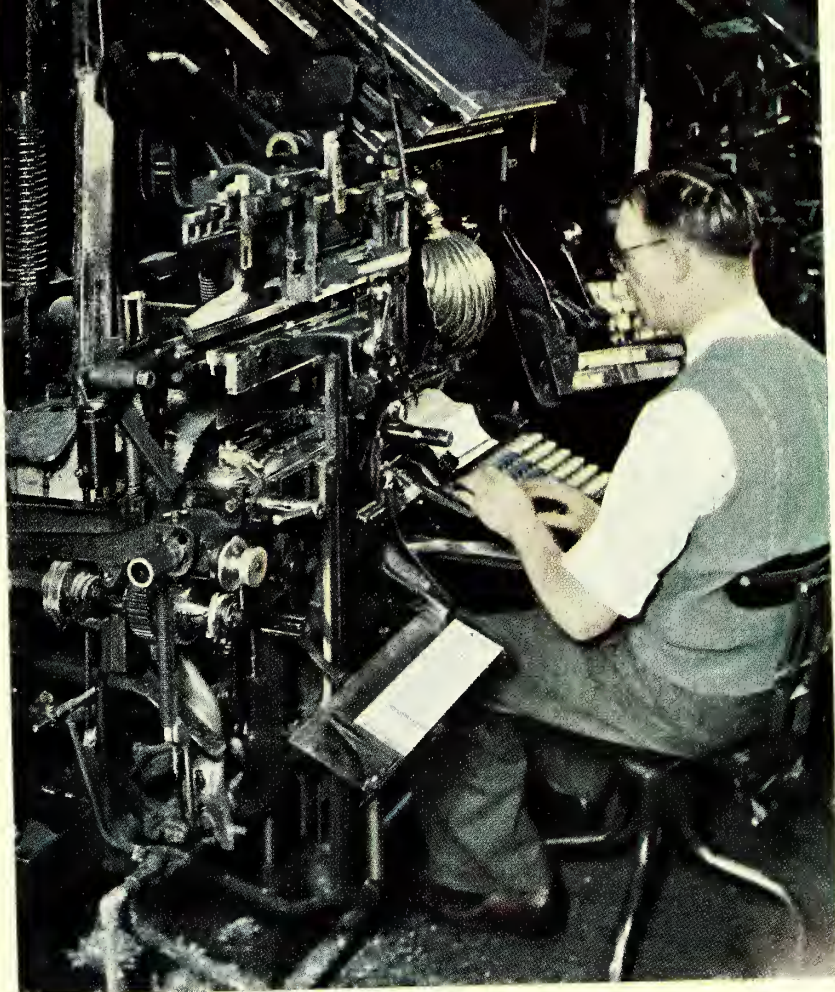
Each subeditor on the C. & D. is responsible for particular sections of the paper. The subeditor's function is to present the copy in such a way that the printer can do his work on it without referring it back with queries to settle. The subeditor must also ensure that there are no ambiguities, whether obvious or concealed, in what is sent before the subscriber to read. The work usually entails condensing the copy in accordance with varying and competitive claims on space, and that must be done skilfully so that, whatever the length, the article reads smoothly and is not disjointedly. The subeditor has

The design department at Essex Street with its head (Mr. G. Land) in background at right. The studio designs many of the advertisements and, on the editorial side, titlepieces, diagrams, and hand-drawn illustrations.





A "keyboard" man sets the type lines on an Intertype machine. Most of the C. & D. literary matter is "slug-set," though individual types are used for some display lines.



in mind any special instructions Editor may have given. It is also task, if he thinks a particular item worth more than the correspondent written about it, to obtain more details, either from the correspondent himself or in some other appropriate way—even, on occasion, to go himself to the scene of the event. Above all his action is to ensure that every word is accurate and that it pulls its weight. Even though he normally works at press, he must make time, though it could take a whole morning, to verify the accuracy of statements of fact in reports received from correspondents. For example, suppose a correspondent writes in a paragraph that refers to somebody as "a chemist." If the subject of the paragraph is a pharmaceutical chemist, the item may be of interest for publication. But he may prove to be a drug-store proprietor, or some form of "pure" chemist having no association whatever with pharmacy. The first check is obviously, therefore, a reference to the register of Pharmaceutical Chemists. That may not end the matter. The person may once have been on the register (and that means a search through past volumes) or he may be too newly qualified to be yet listed. The paragraph, too, even if it does not refer to a pharmacist, may contain a hint of importance, so every effort must then be made to find out just what justification there was for that word "chemist."

All the errors in any paragraph having been corrected, and the doubts removed, the copy passes back to the editor, who gives it a final quick scrutiny before putting it into the tray for the printer's messenger, who maintains a shuttle service between editorial department and printing works.

#### The Trade Report

For the proprietor who wishes to study basic price trends, as well as for manufacturers and wholesalers, an important feature of the paper is the Trade Report, under the Markets Editor. The Report, which gives the ups and downs of prices has been published continuously since the very first issue. Over the years chemicals have taken on a greater importance than other drugs in the home market, but chemicals are still in good demand on the Continent, and London continues to

be a large centre for their distribution, as well as for that of certain essential oils. The main link for price information about chemicals is by telephone to the manufacturers, but every Monday and Tuesday the Markets Editor visits selected brokers and merchants in the Mincing Lane area of the City of London to have a chat about the week's trading. Of course the passage of information is a two-way affair. It also demands the exercise of editorial discretion. In arriving at the market value for any commodity the Markets Editor must be on his guard as much against the seller who suggests an artificially high figure as against the buyer who rates it too low. The Markets Editor is also responsible for those sections of the newspaper's editorial pages dealing with company matters, the transfer of businesses, and appointments.

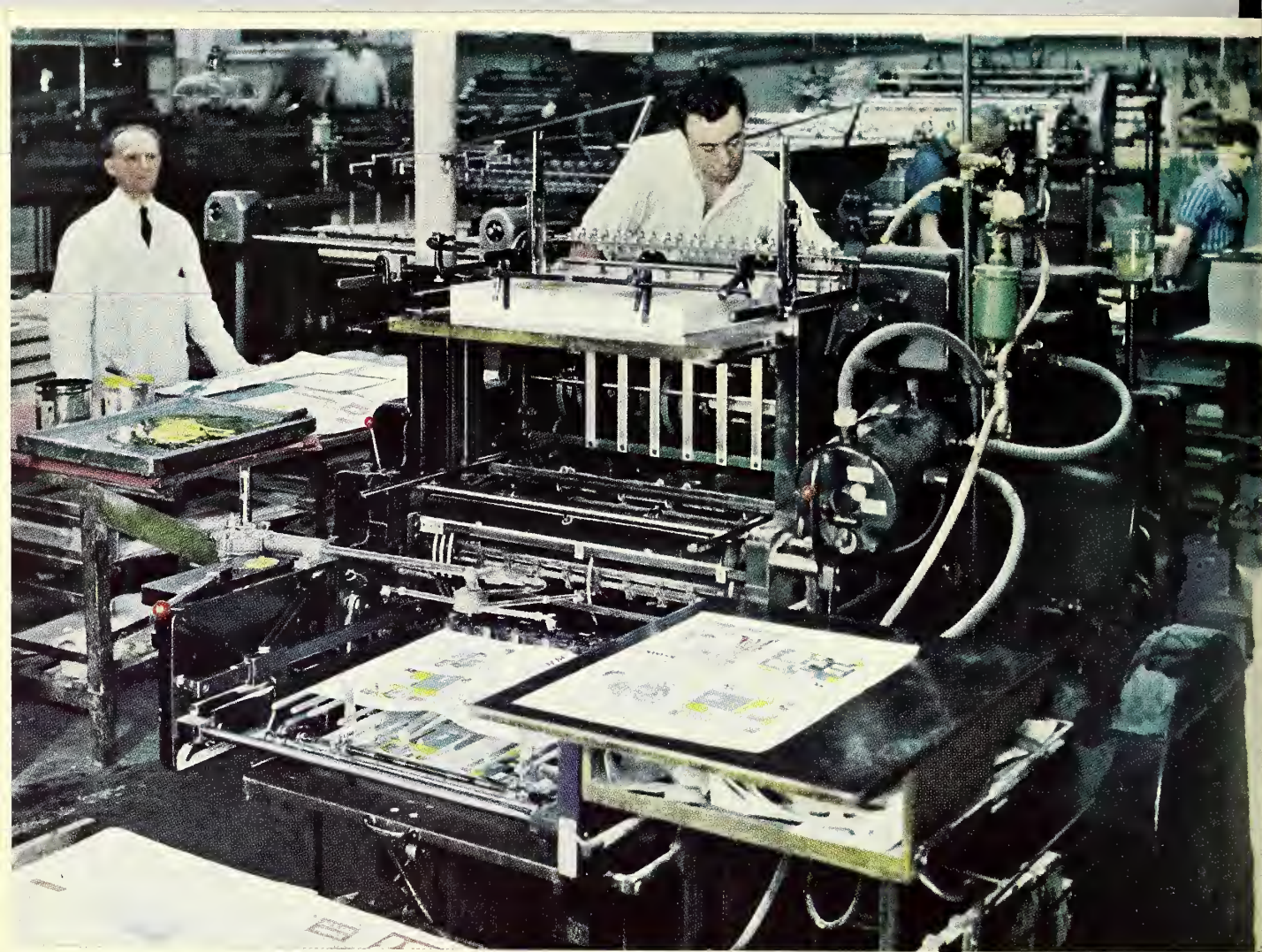
Many "stories" can be dealt with only by staff men. Perhaps a local correspondent has given a hint of a development too technical for him to deal with, or perhaps he has not fully realised its implications. When that happens a member of the editorial staff may have to become for the time being an "outside" man. In the course of a year many hundreds of miles are travelled to cover such events as the opening of a new factory, the transformation of a pharmacy, or the opening

of new premises embodying features of special interest. A scientific or technical advance may show its effect in a new plant that must be visited and seen to be understood and described. A trade newspaper cannot afford to neglect any item that may have a value or interest for its readers, and through its editorial "pyramid" of local correspondents, subeditors and Editor THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST is able to deal with a considerable and constant influx of material. Almost always there is too much copy, and the decision which items to use and how much space to give to each are matters of art and judgment that give to each paper its distinctive character.

#### "Old Faithfuls"

In a trade paper like the C. & D. there are recurrent items in the nature of records or minutes, such as the reports of the Councils of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain and its counterparts in Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland (of both of which the C. & D. is the official organ). They are the "old faithfuls" of the subeditor, who is apt to be less excited about them than about something else that may, paradoxically, cause him to have to scrap the work of several hours, as when an event occurs that can only be accommodated if pages already





Advertisement pages for the C. & D. being printed on a flat-bed letterpress printing machine.

passed for press are broken up and re-made. Without that curious and illogical feeling of excitement journalists would find it much harder to put up with the double work involved in such upsets.

Among such occasions of special excitement in the past few years have been those Budget Days when the Chancellor of the Exchequer has announced a change in the purchase-tax rates. The *C. & D.* has then speedily produced supplements giving the new retail prices of thousands of items, and its pioneer example along those lines has recently been taken up by others. The feverish activity in the office when such things happen engulfs everybody, including typists and office boy. Hundreds of circulars have to be sent out to hundreds of manufacturers asking for their new prices, and the replies, not all in the desired form, have to be sorted out, shorn of everything but the bare essentials, and presented in a way that makes reference easy.

Every year some members of the staff are guaranteed one exciting and stimulating week in which ordinary

rhythms and routines are forgotten. That is the week of the British Pharmaceutical Conference meeting. For the editorial staff the week is anything but a holiday, calling for concentrated work to an exacting timetable in noting what is said in the professional and scientific discussions and converting it into reports to post or put on rail. It has become the custom to publish as much Conference news as possible in the issue of the Conference week itself. As press day is Wednesday the intensity of work in the early part of the week may be imagined. On some Conference occasions the *C. & D.* has temporarily converted itself into a daily newspaper, but that is a story in itself.

#### Special Issues

To members of the editorial staff falls also the task of preparing material for a number of issues on special subjects (averaging one every seven weeks). Each subeditor is given responsibility for one or more of the special issues and they call for expert handling different in kind from the normal work of a weekly newspaper. One person, for ex-

ample, takes charge of the Machine number, one of the Photographic, one of the Educational, and so on. In every college term one of the team produces from material published in the *C. & D.* two eight-page selections of items considered specially interesting to students of pharmacy, and issued free to them through the colleges.

The Annual Special Issue, perhaps the most important of all the special issues to appear during the year, and the annually published *C. & D. Directory and Year-book*, demand a concerted effort by all concerned, because work has to be fitted into an already full schedule of weekly issues. To co-ordinate all the work needs forward planning (and sometimes a little following up) by the Editor. While the subeditors may be working on the issue of the current week the Editor may have to be thinking about the problems of the next week, next month or even next year. At any given time, however, a member of the editorial staff may be working on articles for an issue well into the future. A case in point was the *C. & D. Tablet and Capsule Identification*.



on Guide, which first appeared as a series of pages in an Annual Special Issue, was reprinted and sold separately, and has proved one of the most popular and successful features of the paper. The original edition, prepared for the June 30 issue of 1956, took about eight weeks to produce, from the time the original suggestion was put forward by a member of the staff. The introduction of new products on to the market made it necessary to supplement the original Guide, and that was done in the Annual Special Issue of 1958. Again the reprints found a ready market, not only among retail and hospital pharmacists but—an unforeseen demand—among Police departments.

Taking such factors into account, members of the editorial staff tend to become specialists in particular subjects, though still expected by the Editor to be able to turn their hand to any journalistic task that may come their way.

#### Press Day

Throughout the week the subedited copy is being collected almost hourly by messengers of the printers. By Wednesday (press day) morning, most of the items have come back in the form of "galley" proofs (printed impressions presented as separate long columns made up of the type lines ("slugs") assembled in a metal tray or galley). On that morning of climax the Editor picks out from the post any short items so urgent that they must be found space in the current week's issue, leaving everything else to be dealt with next day. Then the editorial staff—usually the whole of it—go to the works of the paper's printers at Camberwell. There, in an editorial room, all the galley, and any paged proofs are put before the Editor. Any late items for immediate publication are subedited on the spot and sent downstairs to be set and proofed as speedily as possible. The making up of the paper then proceeds.

With all the proofs spread out in some sort of order before him the Editor makes his choice of material for each page, measuring the items to make sure that they fit or can easily be made to do so. As he reaches his decision on each page he passes the material to a subeditor who, with scissors, rubber adhesive (the traditional "scissors and paste" of the newspaper man) and a ruled-out page plan proceeds to mount them so as to produce a well designed page. The "layouts" as they are completed go down to the composing room, where the "clicker"—the compositor in charge of the particular section of the paper—allocates the work, with appropriate instructions, to the members of his team. When all the

type, spaces, rules and blocks have been pieced together into the page it is hand-proofed and the proof sent back to the editorial room for "reading" (here used as a technical term covering scrutiny for meaning, style, agreement with copy and spelling). A further proof goes into the printer's own readers' department, where any errors or lapses from copy that may have slipped past the Editor stand a second chance of being picked up. The printer's reader, indeed, is a valued friend of any editor. His practical advice is based on a great accumulation of experience.

Meanwhile, in the editorial room, the Editor has listed, for the table of contents, the items on each page, and made up for the composing room a dummy of the issue. By the time that is done the pages are beginning to arrive for reading, and when the last of them has been read and approved the rest is left to the printers.

From the introduction of printing until less than a century ago the methods of printing used for all forms of periodical changed but little. With the industrial revolution and increased mechanisation, the setting of type by hand was superseded by machine methods. Type-setting machines cur-

rently in use are of two main kinds. On one the letters are tapped out on a keyboard to form punched holes in a paper roll. That is fed into another machine in which individual letters are cast in type metal, an alloy containing about 97 per cent. of lead and small proportions of tin and antimony, selected by the punched holes in the roll. That method being a two-stage operation, is too slow for most newspaper work. The C. & D. type lines are set on the other kind of machine, in which the "matrices" (moulds) of letters for a whole line of type are tapped out and then cast as one piece of metal. Even though the method requires the whole line to be reset in the event of an error, it is more economical and of course much quicker than the individual-type system.

#### Printing Methods

The printing of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST is by a letterpress (relief) process, as distinct from a lithographic (level-surface) or photogravure (etched) process and by a flat-bed (not a rotary) machine. The pages of type lie face upwards upon a plain metal table or bed, and are inked by rollers made of a resilient composition and replenished from ducts or reservoirs containing the

Compositors at work on C. & D. pages under their "clicker" (second from right).





ink (essentially a pigment ground in an oil or synthetic varnish). The method gives a clear, sharp impression and has the great advantage for a newspaper that it enables corrections to be quickly made up to the last minute (even, if necessary, after some of the copies have been run off). The sheets come off the machine at about 2,000 an hour, a rate suited to the size and delivery arrangements of the *C. & D.* (A rotary machine would print copies at a much greater rate but would have disadvantages so far as the *C. & D.* is concerned.)

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST shares with other publications of the company, helps out. Though its main function is to assist direct advertisers in the design and preparation of their advertisements, that department also gives invaluable assistance editorially, whether in designing titlepieces or other decorative features, in preparing diagrams or as here mentioned, in retouching photographs. In barest outline what the process engraver does to the photograph is to reproduce it on the surface of a copper plate as a series of type-

definition to parts of the subject. The plates for each printing are arrived at by photographing the coloured original through suitable screens of complementary colours to those of the inks used. In other words the picture is first analysed into its primary colours, and then the colours are synthesised in printer's inks, the result being a fair approach to the full spectrum of the original.

When all the lines of type, and blocks, and rules, and other components have been duly arranged into page form by the compositor, they are collected and placed in a "chase"—a steel surround in which they are securely locked. They are "imposed" (placed in positions in the forme that will leave the pages in sequence of numbers when the sheets are folded and cut). The forme may take eight, sixteen or thirty-two pages according to circumstances. Each such section is called a "signature" and it is given a code letter to enable the sections to be brought together in correct sequence in the bindery. The *C. & D.*, or indeed any other periodical, would be incomplete without the inclusion of the advertisement pages. That section of the paper is prepared by a separate department to a time schedule which ensures that the signatures of advertisements are ready for collation along with the editorial section. Collating is done by girls stationed at intervals beside a conveyor belt upon which the sections, both editorial and advertising are straddled, in sequence. They are finally inserted in the cover, wire-stitched by machine and trimmed by guillotine in accordance with the instructions of the Publisher. From

there the completed issues pass to a wrapping department where, with wrappers previously addressed at Essex Street, they are finally made ready for posting.

The "weekly miracle" then, is achieved not by any occult activities, but by a co-operative effort, bordering on the militarily precise, of many people, nearly all of whom are specialists in their own sphere. Those efforts are, by the staff of the *C. & D.*, shaped into readable text, and by the printer into a presentable and attractive periodical to yield for the reader, we hope, sustained interest and profit.



**The bindery.** Sections of a week's issue being assembled ("collated") by being placed one upon another in correct sequence upon an endless belt. Stitching and trimming then complete the operation.

Reference has been made to "blocks" (more strictly "process blocks"). They are the means by which illustrations are reproduced. If the starting point is a photograph, the print (glossy for preference) is examined and the portion to be printed is selected. The width or depth of the desired size of block is marked on the print (the other dimension being found by calculation or by geometry) and the photograph is sent to the blockmaker. If necessary the photograph is "retouched" to correct blemishes or remove irrelevant parts of the picture. There the design department, which

high dots (the "screen") larger or smaller in size according to the darkness or lightness of the corresponding part of the photograph. They are called "half-tone" blocks. Subjects in sheer black and white, such as diagrams in line call for no screen.

The centenary issue of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST contains sixteen editorial pages in colour, and perhaps some mention should be made of the method used. Colour in letterpress printing calls for halftone blocks for successive printings in yellow, red and blue, often supplemented by a black printing to give a greater density and



# Crude Drugs of Nepal

A pharmacist visits that  
little-known Kingdom  
and reports on the  
economic importance  
of botanicals to its inhabitants.

IN the late spring of 1957 Mr. K. R. Fell, B.Pharm., F.P.S., F.R.M.S., (senior lecturer in pharmacognosy, Bradford Institute of Technology) spent four months in Nepal as economic botanist for the British Government under the provisions of the Colombo plan. The photographs here reproduced were taken during the tour in which Mr. Fell's task was to investigate the practicability of exploiting the country's indigenous crude drugs on a commercial scale and advise on the possibility of setting up a laboratory for research and analytical control of those drugs.

The collection and marketing of crude drugs and minor forest products has always been a thriving industry in this hitherto little-known Himalayan kingdom. Almost the whole of the indigenous (ayurvedic) medicine practised in Nepal utilises plants as raw material; very large quantities of crude drugs are also exported to India, more and more going by air in recent years.

Current commerce includes a great variety of plants and natural products; a list of the Department of Botany of the Government of Nepal includes about seventy items, and on p. 149 is reproduced the current catalogue of a well-known Kathmandu drug merchant listing around forty items. That merchant alone exported upwards of 40 tons of rhubarb (*Rheum emodi*) in one year, and most of the other items in proportionate amounts.

Two pertinent facts of interest to an observer from the Western World quickly emerged from Mr. Fell's visit. First, the whole of the country's output derives from wild plants; and secondly, since all collection is effected by casual labour, the quality of most items leaves much to be desired by Western standards. The widespread illiteracy, which is estimated to be as high as 98 per cent., and ignorance of the proper methods of collection and preparation for the market, are largely responsible for that state of affairs.

Top right:  
The sacred lake of Gosainkund (14,500 ft.), the  
site of the highest camp.

At right:  
Garbling Indian valerian.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS ARE FROM COLOUR  
TRANSPARENCIES MADE BY THE AUTHOR







The second highest camp of the Himalayan expedition (13,000 ft.). The tents are pitched on beds of spearmint. The permanent snow-line (20,000 ft.) can be clearly seen in the background (Himalaya in Thibet).

Mr. P. N. Suwal, M.Pharm. (Banaras) pressing herbarium specimens at the monastery of Chandanvari (12,000 ft.).





# JNAN BROTHERS. (Regd)

Importers & Exporters

Tel address 6/561 Tebahal Tole,

Jnanbros Kathmandu, Raxaul

Katmandu,

Ref No.....

NEPAL.....

List of Himalayan pure medicinal crude drugs & herbs.

Price per md. of 40 srs. f. o. r. Raxaul.

Aconitum Juduar-Nirbesbi	विबिदि ऋदुवार.
Aconitum Paluatum-Atiskaduwa	विपमा.
Aconitum Nepal lus-mithazahar	मिना ऋहर
Acorus calamus-Vach	वाडवच.
Allium wallich-Rishivak	ऋषवक.
Alstonia bark-Chatiwan	छतावन.
Anemema Scapitlorum-siah muslee	स्याइ मुस्ली.
Asparagus recemesus Satavari	सातावरी.
Cinnamon { leaves Tejpat )	तेजपात.
{ bark Dalcbinl )	दालचिनी.
Digitalis leaves	धुप्रपणी.
Fritillaria Roylei-Kakolee	काकोला मेरु मदामेला
Lobelia herb (Pyramedalis)	पकरीर.
" Leaves	" पात
Nardatachys-Jatamansi	नाउडड, जतामसी.
Nomocharis nana-Jeevak	जीवक
Orchies incarnate-Salah punja	साखव पञ्जा.
Orchies masculata-Salah misri	छालवा मिश्री.
Piper longum-Pipal	पीपला.
Pterorhiza Kurrus-Kutki	कुटकी.
Parispolyphylla-Dudhhach	सावा दुधवच.
Polypodium vulgars-Bisfaiz	विषफारज.
Rheum emodi-Revandebini	रेवण्ड विनी.
Rubia cordifolia-Manjistha	मज्जीठा.
Swertia chiraita-chiraita	चोरेता.
Taraxacum officinale. Duhal	दुहल.
Valerian wallich-Sugandabala	शुग्गधबाला.
Champabatti	चम्पावती.
Musua ferrea-Nagkeser	नागकेसर.
Amalbet	अमल बेड.
Datura stramonium-Dhaturo	धतुरी
Ahies webbiana-Talispatra	तालीस पत्र.
Rupamukhi	रूपामुखी.
Sonamukhi	सोनामुखी.
Shiljeet Surjetapi	शिलाजीत सूर्यतापी
" Aguitapi	अग्नीतापी
" With sonas	पडर बाला
Bees wax-mom	मोम.
Bear's bile	
Nepalese musk	नेपाली करतुरी.
Tibetan musk	तिब्बती करतुरी



Chillies, ginger, turmeric and other spices on sale in the open market in Patan.

## Trade terms.

1. All claims for the goods lost or damaged in transit must be made upon the carriers. We do not hold responsibility after the goods have left our godown.
2. We can not accept any legal responsibility for any accident or non-delivery, late delivery whatsoever which are beyond our control.
3. All orders must accompany with 25% advance, balance will be collected against R/R by V. P. P. or through Bank.
4. All orders are subject to our confirmation in writing.
5. All price, are nett and without engagement and subject to change without any notice.
6. Goods will be packed in gunny bags.
7. Delivery subject to prior sale.
8. No claim whatsoever will be considered before the delivery of documents.

Jnan Brothers (Regd.)

Within her borders, Nepal exhibits perhaps the greatest climatic and altitudinal variations of any country in the world, factors which are reflected in the great diversity of the flora. In the southern jungle terai, where the altitude is of the order of 1,500-2,000 ft., plants such as the opium poppy, areca palms, bael trees and cardamoms all thrive; in the central and more temperate region (3,000-10,000 ft.) species of *Digitalis*, *Stramonium*, *Aconitum* and *Cannabis* are seen. At altitudes between 10,000 and 20,000 ft. (the approximate level of the permanent snow-line in the Himalaya) the deciduous trees are gradually replaced by conifers, species of *Rhododendron* abound, and the vegetation is more like that of Britain. The illustration of the expedition's second highest camp (about 13,000 ft.) shows the tents pitched on beds of spearmint which grows in profusion.

The collection and marketing of medicinal plants is very simple. At the appropriate time of year the crops are gathered by hand by the hill people, dried in the open in the sun, or indoors if during the monsoon, packed into baskets and carried by both men and women to the nearest trading centre—usually in one of the few towns, and frequently several days' journey away. Drying is often continued *en route* by emptying the whole contents of the basket near the road-side during halts for rest.





Drying rhubarb at the Himalayan village of Dunche  
(about 8,000 ft.).



Bales of lobelia  
in a drug merchant's yard  
in Kathmandu,  
immediately after arrival  
from the hills.



Mr. Fell believes that he was the first European to have the privilege of visiting the beautiful sacred lakes of Gosainkund, about four or five days' trek northwards from Kathmandu. It was from that area that the hill people brought specimens for examination to the great botanist Wallich.

Nepal has, since 1950, established democratic rule; general elections were held recently, and the Government is committed to an economic development programme. The problems facing her rulers in their endeavours to raise living standards are formidable because there is little or no reserve of skilled labour, communications within the country and to neighbouring India are difficult in the extreme, capital resources are slender, and the inadequate representation of technically qualified people may be in-

ferred from the fact that there were in 1957 only five pharmacists to serve 8½ million citizens. All manufactured products, such as galenicals, tablets and vaccines, and all containers, have to be imported at relatively high cost—so high as to be prohibitive for most.

For those reasons Nepal has received assistance during recent years from the various foreign-aid programmes. Mr. P. N. Suwal, a friend and colleague of Mr. Fell, recently came from Nepal to England to work for a research degree of London University with the aid of a Colombo Plan scholarship, and it is hoped that many more Nepali citizens may also come to Britain on similar terms to receive help.

An address given by Mr. Fell to a scientific meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society earlier in the year was reported in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, February 7, p. 140.

## Face Lift for a Pharmacy

*The recently  
refronted  
pharmacy of  
Dennison &  
Graham, Ltd.  
86 Copland  
Terrace,  
Newcastle-  
on-Tyne, 2*



FROM A COLOUR PHOTOGRAPH  
BY MR. G. H. M. GRAHAM, M.P.S.



**THE LEECH FINDERS**

Reproduced from plate XXXV

in "The Costume of Yorkshire" (London, 1814)

engraved by R. Havell

after a drawing by George Walker





THE AUTHOR:  
MISS AGNES LOTHIAN,  
F.P.S., A.L.A.

## English Leeches and Leech Jars

The characteristic drug ware of the nineteenth century was the leech jar, which figured prominently in pharmacies during much of the early life of this paper. The first use of the jars was rather earlier.

*"Once I could meet with them on every side;  
But they have dwindled long by slow decay;  
Yet I still persevere, and find them where I may."*

The facing illustration, "Leech Finders," is taken from "The Costume of Yorkshire," by George Walker, published in Leeds in 1814. The colour plate was engraved by R. Havell after a drawing by George Walker. The text accompanying the plate runs as follows:—

LEECHES are now so much in demand that they are comparatively scarce, though still found in many parts of Yorkshire. The women who collect them are principally from Scotland, and though by no means the fairest of their sex, are notwithstanding by no means disagreeable subjects for the pencil. Their dress has some peculiarity in it, and they promenade bare legged with considerable picturesque effect, in the pools of water frequented by leeches. These little blood suckers attach themselves to the feet and legs, and are from thence transferred by the fair fingers of the lady to a small barrel or keg of water, suspended at her waist.

Leeches commonly come up to the surface just before a thunderstorm and that the leech-gatherers find a good time to collect them. According to J. R. Johnson, "Leeches are said to predict changes in the weather with so much accuracy as to serve for barometers." Cowper asserted that leeches "in point of the earliest intelligence are worth all the barometers in the world."

### English Leech Jars

Leech jars in Queen's or cream-coloured earthenware were made at the Leeds pottery about the end of the eighteenth century. The date of the example illustrated (No. 1) is about 1780 [W. H. Hampton collection, Museum of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain]. In 1781 this pottery was restyled Hartley, Greens & Co. According to that firm's early pattern books\* they also made in cream-coloured earthenware, eyebaths, feeding cups, spittoons, and barbers' bowls, the last-named also used as bleeding bowls. Similar wares were manufactured at Castleford pottery, near Leeds, founded by David Dunderdale in 1790.

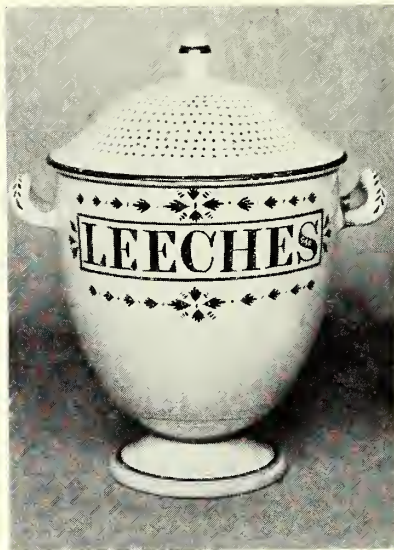
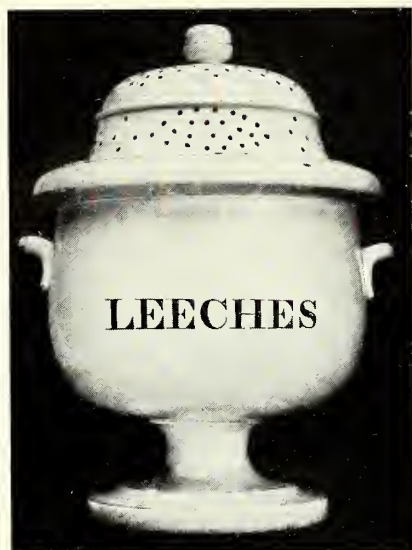
The Wedgwood factory also made vessels for leeches. Josiah Wedgwood is perhaps better known to the pharmaceutical world as the originator of the Wedgwood mortar, which he introduced to the Society of Apothecaries in 1779. The graceful leech jar in illustration 2 was formerly in the possession of Dr. J. L. Kirk of Pickering. It is in creamware ornamented in dark red, and has the impress mark of Wedgwood on the base. Visitors to York Castle Museum, by

COUNTRY people in England in the early nineteenth century gathered medicinal leeches and sold them to the dealers: Glastonbury, Kenfig, in Glamorganshire, the Lake District and Yorkshire were well-known sources. The popularity of the method of blood letting with leeches, however, led to their extinction, and by the second decade of the century they were being imported from abroad in large numbers. William Wordsworth, in his poem *Resolution and Independence*, written in 1802, describes his meeting with an old man gathering leeches near Grasmere:—

*He told, that to these waters he had come  
To gather leeches, being old and poor:  
Employment hazardous and wearisome!  
And he had many hardships to endure:  
From pond to pond he roamed, from moor to moor;  
Housing, with God's good help, by choice or chance,  
And in this way he gained an honest maintenance.*

*My question eagerly did I renew,  
"How is it that you live, and what is it that you do?"  
He with a smile did then his words repeat;  
And said, that, gathering leeches, far and wide  
He travelled; stirring thus about his feet  
The waters of the pools where they abide.*

\*Designs of Sundry Articles of Queen's or cream colour'd Earthenware manufacture by Hartley, Greens & Co. at Leeds Pottery . . . the same Enamell'd Printed or Ornamented with gold to any pattern . . . Leeds 1783.

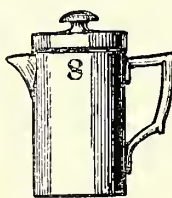
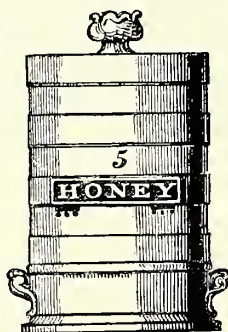
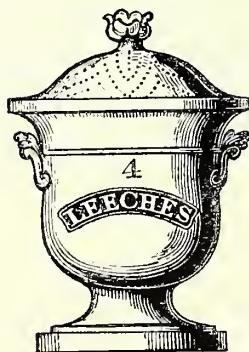


1. Leeds ware drug jar, circa 1780. W. H. Hampton collection. Height: 11½ in. 2. Wedgwood Queen's ware Leech jar. Height: 11 in. Courtesy of the Castle Museum, York.

PLATE 13.

Pages 32, 33, & 34.

Pill, Extract, and Ointment Pots.



Syrup Pot and Bottle, and Infusion Jug

3. Plate from Maw's 1832 catalogue.

whose courtesy the illustration is reproduced, will recollect the apothecary's shop in the cobbled street of shops named Kirkgate after its originator.

Bridging the gap between cream-coloured earthenware and the later Staffordshire pottery are the Georgian brown stoneware leech containers. These often have the Royal Arms on the front in relief. Date usually circa 1830.

The colourful leech jars, which can still be seen in the more traditional pharmacies, flanked on either side by honey and tamarinds jars, belong almost without exception to late Georgian or Victorian times. Those decorative trios of show jars emanate for the most part from the Staffordshire potteries.

Illustration 3 is taken from the 1832 catalogue of J. & S. Maw, London. A footnote says that "the Leech jars are Vase-shaped, and the Honey and Tamarinds cylindrical." They were supplied in white with black burnt-in labels or blue-and-gold burnt-in labels—the latter

also with scroll ornaments. The jars were also available in pale blue or olive pottery with black or gold labels, as well as dark blue and gold labels, gold scrolls, etc., the latter costing, in No. 1 size, 10s. 6d., No. 2, 11s. 6d., No. 3, 12s. 6d., and No. 4, 14s. each.

A type more frequently encountered is that shown in illustration 4b. Under the heading of Show Jars it is described in Solomon Maw's 1839 catalogue as "Maw's new-pattern Vase, for Leeches, Honey, & Tamarinds." Those early illustrations are believed to have been drawn by the famous artists David Cox and J. M. W. Turner, who were friends of J. H. Maw.

Visitors to the editorial office of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST have often admired the fine French green leech jar (height 12½ in.) with label and handles picked out in cream and gold, illustration 5. It has on the base the impress mark of Alcock & Co. of Cobridge & Burslem, Staffordshire. The usual mark is ALCOCK over a beehive swarming with bees. The Alcock pottery also used a mark in relief (illustration 6). In that style the honey and tamarinds containers were similar in shape to the leech jar, though sometimes smaller in size. Some of the jars have their gold lettering almost worn away, but the leech jar is easily identified by the presence

Fig. 2.

Page 33.

Fig. 1.



4a and 4b. Leech jars illustrated in Solomon Maw's 1839 catalogue.



**T**he British Drug Houses Ltd. is fifty years old. Its life has run concurrently with some of the most momentous years in the history of medicine and pharmacy—years which saw the discovery of vitamins, insulin and other hormones and the antibiotics. For B.D.H. they have been years of achievement, years in which the Company's prestige has been built and consolidated not only in the fields of medicine and pharmacy but also in the much wider sphere of industry through the rapidly expanding usage of its laboratory and fine chemicals.

Today a B.D.H. label is accepted anywhere in the world as a mark of dependability.

# **Through half a century**

**B.D.H. MEDICAL PRODUCTS**

**B.D.H. DRUGS, GALENICALS, TABLETS  
AND INJECTION SOLUTIONS**

**B.D.H. FINE CHEMICAL ADDITIVES FOR  
HUMAN AND ANIMAL FOODS**

**B.D.H. LABORATORY CHEMICALS**

**B.D.H. FINE CHEMICALS FOR INDUSTRY**



**THE BRITISH DRUG HOUSES LTD. LONDON**

**THE BRITISH DRUG HOUSES LTD.**

**B.D.H. LABORATORY CHEMICALS DIVISION,  
POOLE, DORSET**

*Associated Companies in:* TORONTO · SYDNEY  
JOHANNESBURG · AUCKLAND · BOMBAY



The House of Meggeson  
whose products have been  
tried and trusted the world over  
for 160 years  
congratulates  
The Chemist and Druggist  
on attaining its Centenary

MEGGEZONES · CHILDREN'S MEGGEZONES · MEGGEZONES COUGH SYRUP  
MEGGESON DYSPEPSIA TABLETS · GEE'S LINCTUS PASTILLES, B.P.C. · DIGESTOIDS · SORE  
THROAT LOZENGES · UNIVERSAL ANTISEPTIC PASTILLES · BRONCHIAL PASTILLES  
MENTHOL & EUCALYPTUS PASTILLES · COMPOUND GLYCERINE & THYMOL PASTILLES  
GLYCERINE LEMON & HONEY PASTILLES · GLYCERINE & BLACKCURRANT PASTILLES  
CHERRY BRONCHIAL CUBES · VISTIC DENTURE FIXATIVE · MIXED FRUIT PASTILLES  
CREME DE MENTHE PASTILLES · As well as all Official Lozenges and Pastilles and Lozenges prepared  
to the formulae of the London Throat Hospital.





5 and 6. Leech jar in the office of the Editor, **THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST**. Height: 12½ in. On the base is the impress mark of Alcock & Co., but not the mark in relief (6) illustrated at right, above.



1953. The handles, knob and label are in dark blue and gold. Both that and the preceding example are unmarked. As the Staffordshire potteries imitated each other's wares extensively, it is not possible to ascribe unmarked pieces to any particular factory. Collectors should note that the name on the base of some specimens may be that of the supplier or shopfitter. For example, M. TOMLINSON on the base of the decorative jar illustrated in No. 10 is the name



7 (at left). "Essex" leech jar. Dark blue and gold on white ground, marked with "Alcock" and a beehive. The jar is in the Wellcome Historical Medical Museum.

8 (above). Leech jar with blue marbling on a white ground, unmarked. In the Wellcome Historical Medical Museum.

of the perforations in the lid. In white with black labels they cost 8s. to 11s. each. "In French green, lilac and maroon, with gold labels, elegant enriched knobs, handles, &c.," 19s., 23s., or 26s. each according to size.

"Elegant 'Essex' leech vases of different colour and richly gilt" were also offered by Solomon Maw in his November 1839 catalogue (see illustrations 4a and 7). The Wellcome Historical Medical Museum has examples of this more ornate type of leech show jar in French green, maroon and rich dark blue. The Pharmaceutical Society's Museum includes a pair of honey and tamarinds "Essex" jars of similar shape in maroon colour presented by Mr. W. S. Strachan, Woolacombe. All those "Essex" jars have underneath the impress or relief mark of Alcock, the Staffordshire pottery. They were available from Messrs. Maw in the 1840's in sizes 2, 3 and 4 at a cost of 54s., 57s., and 60s. each respectively.

Another early Victorian example reproduced by courtesy of the Director of the Wellcome Historical Medical Museum is the urn-shaped leech vase depicted in No. 8. That handsome jar is marbled in blue on a white ground. The gold of the lettering has been almost entirely rubbed off, leaving only the blue outline. The height of the leech jar, with its flower-knobbed lid, is 15 in. A jar of similar shape in pale blue pottery may be seen in Birdsgrove House, the Pharmaceutical Society's convalescent home at Mayfield, Derbyshire.

The pale greenish-blue leech jar reproduced by courtesy of Dr. J. Fairlee (illustration 9) was exhibited at the History of Pharmacy Exhibition held at Grosvenor House, London, in



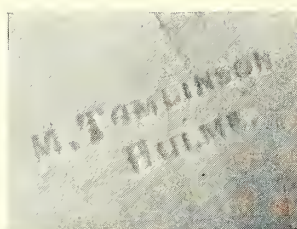
9. Early Victorian leech jar in pale greenish-blue pottery from the private museum of the late Mr. A. J. Fairlee, London. Height: 12 in.



10. Leech jar decorated in dark blue and gold with mark of M. Tomlinson, Hulme, on base. See illustration overleaf.

Courtesy, Mr. C. M. Watson, Leeds





10a. The mark "M. Tomlinson, Hulme," on base of jar (illustration 10, p. 157).

of a well-known Manchester shopfitter who had his ware so marked. This handsome leech jar is decorated in dark blue and gold over a white background. Height 18 in. A tamarinds jar of the same series in the Pharmaceutical Society's Museum, presented by Mr. C. L. Compston, Salop, has on the base the impress mark of HACKWOOD. That must denote William Hackwood & Son of New Hall, Staffs, 1842-53. Jars of that style were also made in pale blue pottery and in a smaller size with differently shaped handles.

Many pharmacists, however, kept their leeches behind the scenes in glass or stoneware aquaria with perforated covers. The covers had to be well secured otherwise the occupants of the jars were soon found crawling about over the fittings.

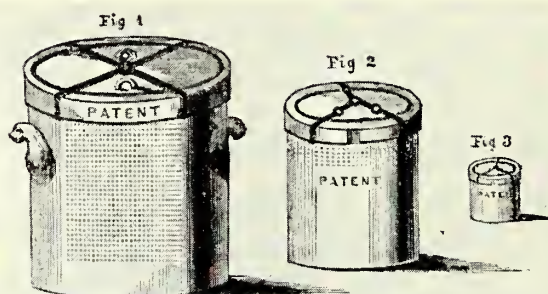
According to a contemporary writer "the best kind of jars for keeping leeches in are the brownware, rather rough in the inside, and of a size to hold about 2 gall. About 250 leeches may be put into a jar of this size about one-third filled with water."

The leech container known as Buckle's conservatory was first illustrated in the *Pharmaceutical Journal* of February 1844 by Mr. C. F. Buckle, Peterborough. In a letter to the Editor of the *Journal*, dated December 18, 1843, Buckle describes his design as follows:—

THE sketches represent a set of my improved leech conservatories, Nos. 1, 2 and 3 (illustration 11). The vessel No. 1 is of four gallons capacity, of unglazed earthenware, perforated from the top to within four inches of the bottom, fitted with a lid ground tight and secured by two iron clamps, which may be fastened by a padlock if required; at the bottom of it I put a quantity of smooth pebbles, about the size of a common pea, under which I frequently find the leeches concealed, and particularly in the cold weather. The vessel is then placed in a cistern, pond, or stream, the latter I consider best if at hand, having adopted it myself with success. In this manner I have kept my leeches for more than six months, and even during the heat of last summer, I did not lose upon an average more than one or two per week, and in the cooler months I rarely lose one. The vessel No. 2 is of one gallon capacity, and is intended for the shop: it is perforated round the top, but not in the lid as other pots, consequently anything being accidentally splashed upon it, cannot injure the leeches. The lid is ground air-tight, and secured precisely upon the plan of the Cooper's air-tight jar: the advantages of which must be obvious—it may be removed and replaced in a few seconds, and securely too, another great advantage; I also put a few pebbles into this pot. The vessel No. 3 is of half-a-pint capacity, used more for convenience of transit of leeches to Surgeons, &c. The lid of it is perforated and secured as the jar No. 2.

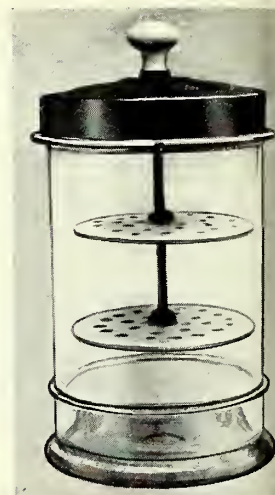
A complete set of C. F. Buckle's Improved Patent Leech Conservatories cost 18s.; the single jar No. 1 cost 11s.; No. 2, 5s. 6d., and No. 3, 2s. They usually have the pottery stamp of Stephen Green, Lambeth, their manufacturer. Later Solomon Maw was appointed agent. S. Maw & Sons illustrate a modified version in their 1869 catalogue. The same cut is used in the 1882 catalogue of S. Maw, Son & Thompson.

Another ingenious leech container was that devised by



11. Buckle's "improved leech conservatories."

12. J. B. Shillcock's patent perforated cage leech vase. (right).



J. B. Shillcock. That patent leech cage was first exhibited at a meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society on February 7, 1866. "It consisted of a round glass jar, surmounted by a perforated zinc cap and intersected by zinc or galvanized iron diaphragms in which were round holes of different sizes, through which the leeches could pass while the diaphragms formed stages on which they could rest (see illustration 12). The *Pharmaceutical Journal* for April 1866 carried the following advertisement:—

"J. B. SHILLCOCK, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Bromley, Kent, begs to call the attention of Chemists and Surgeons to his Newly Invented PATENT PERFORATED CAGE LEECH VASE. The superiority of this Invention will be self-evident. The principal advantages are the facilities it affords to the Leeches to cleanse themselves, by passing through the holes, and thereby making them more healthy; the convenience of removing them without the necessity of putting the hands into the water; the ability to make a very ornamental appendage to the Counter the facility for changing the water, and its portability. . . . They may be procured in three sizes, viz. for 25 leeches, 12s. 50, 15s.; and 100, 20s.

P.S. The Cage is so constructed that it can be easily taken to pieces, cleaned and refitted."

The medicinal leech (*Hirudo medicinalis*) has been used for blood letting for the past 2,000 years. Both Galen and Avicenna gave details of the best method of applying a leech. Many readers will be surprised to learn that leeches may still be purchased in some London pharmacies, some of the old teaching hospitals such as St. George's Hospital, London, have a leech aquarium. The leeches are, however, employed today only to remove the contused blood from a black eye!



13. Sketch from a letter by the Victorian cartoonist Phiz in which he "complains" about medicine prescribed for his wife



presentation and literary style, trade advertisements have changed remarkably in the century. An announcement by May & Baker, manufacturing chemists, Battersea, in the first issue of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST brought the attention of wholesale druggists to a few of the principal articles of their manufacture, for the superior quality of which First Class Medals were awarded to them at the London Exhibition 1851, and at the Paris Exhibition 1855. Another stated that "the high reputation Messrs. J. J. Bush & Co.'s Fruit and Wine Essences have gained for strength and perfection of flavour, establish them as the best in the Market." The essences included port wine, 30s.; and raspberry, 5s. to 8s. per lb.

In yet another 1859 advertisement a dejected "out-of-horse" horse is shown "off his oats." A second picture of the horse shows him prancing forward with head erect, "all right" after taking the Constitution Balls made by Francis Dupiss, M.R.C.V.S., Diss, Norfolk.

From earliest days the C. & D. had a considerable overseas readership, which often gave a cosmopolitan character to its advertisements pages. There was a specific Australian connection (see page 116). Benson Brothers, 24 Russell Street, Melbourne, Australia, "call the attention of Victorian Druggists and others" to the advantages offered by them holding a stock of goods especially suited to the Colony," in 1862. The American Soda Fountain was announced as "a coming thing for England" in 1901 by the American Soda Fountain Co., New York. To Mr. Curtis, High Holborn, who had made selection from the 300 styles, it had proved a "decided success," as it had to Mr. Oliver J. Jackson, Blackpool. As

Equipment is frequently illustrated. A modern note is provided by advertisements for Collier's Patent Aluminium Respirators, "too well known," in 1863, "to need comment . . . each Respirator supplied in a neat Morocco Case. . . . Respirators in the form of Gent's Scarf, entirely invisible 78s. per dozen." Smog, like the poor, is always with us. Less applicable to modern conditions, but doubtless a boon in their day (1884) were Hooper's elastic water or air beds. The Cottage feeding bottle (so-called from its being "so well adapted to the requirement of a working man's household") manufactured by Matthew Tomlinson, Hulme, Manchester, sold to the trade at 8s. doz. and retailed at 1s. each. Like other babies' feeding bottles of the period, it had a separate tube neck with the teat on the end.

In 1901 there was advertised a germ-proof filter for fitting to taps—"removes all germs from water." The hygienic age had arrived. To meet a considerable need numerous fly papers were regularly advertised. Battle's vermin killer had a dramatic picture of rats being massacred. "Chemists sell Beetle Powder, Why Not Beetle Traps?" asked an advertiser in 1912.

Advertising has ever to be in touch with trends in the trade. "Who gets the baby-food business? You—or the milkman?" states a display advertisement in 1937. "All over the country pharmacists are getting back their baby food trade by recommending Ostermilk."

In appearance the advertisements have altered greatly, particularly since the 1939-45 war. Far more attention is paid to artistic appearance, with modern typographical techniques being applied, and a much more lavish use of half-tone blocks. Even in a trade journal the advertisements are

## CHANGING STYLES IN ADVERTISING

things turned out, it proved to be one American innovation that did not permanently penetrate England.

All advertisement copy men and "visualisers" (the people who design advertisements) dream of symbols. There was perhaps an unconsciously prophetic symbolism about the use by an advertiser, in the early months of 1914, of an airship above London picked out by a searchlight coming from near St. Paul's, and used to launch the £5,000 gift scheme of Ovoleo "the new tasteless cod-liver oil emulsion." In 1937 aeroplanes—biplanes of course—were invading the advertisements. During January of that Coronation Year, Newbery & Phillips, announced a three-fold Cuticura advertising campaign that would include aerial publicity "everywhere," and sponsored radio programmes. The research chemist, that modern god figure, appears in a 1923 Burroughs Wellcome advertisement. The makers of Pears' soap in the days when Pears transparent soap was "patronised by the Prince and Princess of Wales," featured the glass stands in which the soap cakes were stacked like cakes at afternoon teas (price of each display stand, 20s.). Have any survived?

A John Betjeman or Osbert Lancaster of industrial buildings could fill a fine album from the bold woodcuts of proudly, and possibly sometimes over-largely, presented premises. Much is made of the fine brickwork in the London headquarters at 60 Bartholomew Close, of Evans, Lescher & Webb. The knobs and scrolls of the New Fairfield Works, Old Bailey, are set off by three smoking chimneys—then the emblem not of pollution but of progress. More strictly utilitarian is the Canal Road, Mile End, manufactory of Frederick Allen & Sons. In all the pictures it is the incidental figures that give them their charm to modern readers—the top-hatted gentlemen, the carriers' carts, and, in 1918, a lady in that hitherto masculine domain: an office.

now of the "glossy magazine" kind. They have also become larger, with double-page spreads frequent enough to be a commonplace.

Apart from the trade advertisements an important section of the C. & D. has always been the supplement—once pink—of small, classified advertisements. In the first issue on September 15, 1859, there appeared the following: "A Surgeon, with light retail establishment, wishes to obtain the services of a Young Gentleman anxious to be educated to the profession. A chemist's son would be taken on reciprocal terms." In a large Midland market town an old-established business returning £850 yearly was for disposal at £850.

Why did everyone, in those days, want to know the height of prospective assistants? Seeking a post J.F., Great Longstone, nr. Bakewell, Derbys, stated that he was 5 ft. 10 in. high. R.H., Queen's Square, High Wycombe, desired an assistant "immediately, or in the course of a fortnight," and H. Flower, veterinary surgeon and chemist, Derby, wanted an assistant (partially outdoor) "not under twenty-three years of age." To twenty-one-year-old E. Peach, Cheapside, Melton Mowbray, in 1863, salary was less an objective than a comfortable home. By 1918 a young lady nearly eighteen could seek to become "a student apprentice to a good chemist (indoor)." In 1901 one could, by following the small advertisements, secure the entire fittings of a chemist's shop second-hand for "£25 the lot." But why, in 1923, did an Ilford chemist find himself overstocked to the extent of 10,000 saccharin tablets, gr.  $\frac{1}{2}$ , and 25,000 cascara tablets?

"We are of opinion that announcements made in it [the C. & D.] have proved of substantial value to our business," proclaimed Allen & Hanburys in copperplate script in 1883. It is worth remarking that an advertisement by Allen & Hanburys, Ltd., occupies the back cover of this issue.



## A Century of Commerce in Drugs

**How London's Mincing Lane,  
once the undoubted centre of exchange  
for the world's botanical drugs and essential oils,  
has adapted itself to meet the changes  
brought about by two world wars.**

**T**HE vast changes that have taken place in all walks of life during the past century have naturally not bypassed the drug market. Briefly, two revolutions may be said to have taken place within the period, the first being that whereas a century ago most drugs bought and sold were of botanical or animal origin, the emphasis today is on the synthetic product. Where the natural product is now bought, it is principally for the extraction of the active constituent. Secondly, considerable changes in the mode of purchase have occurred. Instead of London's being the world centre for the buying and selling of drugs, overseas buyers now tend to go direct to origin for their purchases. To a large extent both changes were made inevitable by two world wars.

When THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST was first published London was the centre of commerce for the whole world, and the first trade report, dated September 15, 1859, was able to begin "Gold keeps flowing into the bank and as the Continental demand continues to decrease money is plentiful." The world's banking being conducted through London, the bulk of foreign drafts passed through the city and, as a result, overseas exporters were compelled to send either cash or produce to England to pay for goods they bought, and in any case they much preferred to sell in England, where

they were certain to get their money. The predominant position of British shipping also played its share in the prosperous state of affairs.

Along with other commodities, drugs were forwarded on consignment to brokers in London for sale by public auction. Today only a few commodities (for example vanilla beans, tea, coffee and ivory) are auctioned. One or two odd lots of drugs are still forwarded on consignment but are disposed of by brokers privately without recourse to auctions. The last drug auctions were held about 1938, and for several years before that such sales were only held at infrequent intervals, whereas in the heyday before the 1914-18 war they were held fortnightly, spices being dealt with separately on a different day.

### *Drug Auctions*

The drug auctions played such an important part in the life of Mincing Lane and in that of the drug-house buyers that a fuller description of them is worthy of mention for the younger generation.

When the C. & D. was born the auctions were still held in the famous Garraway's coffee house close by the Royal Exchange, but a few years before the coffee rooms were demolished they removed to the London Commercial Sale Rooms in Mincing Lane. That arrangement did not prove a success, complaint being made of the shape of the rooms allotted to the druggists and the inconvenient arrangement of the seats. The absence of ante-room accommodation and of a place for refreshments nearby were also standing grievances; so after a short time another move was made, this time to the New Corn Exchange Hotel and Tavern in Mark Lane, where, after repeated trials and the shifting of rostrum, tables, and seats from one part of the room to another, the regulars finally settled down. The druggists and brokers took up fixed positions as at old Garraway's, and those places their successors for the most part continued to occupy. As a proof of the inherent conservatism of the drug trade, it may be mentioned that so small a matter as the recovery of the antique and lumbering piece of furniture comprising the "rostrum," and of the original auctioneer's hammer of Garraway's, was hailed with lively satisfaction by the *habitués* of the drug sales, reconciling them in no small degree to the change in location.

At that period the auctions were held fortnightly on alternate Thursdays. They were timed to start at 10.30 a.m., and went on without a break until they were finished. Such were the quantities of goods to be disposed of that from



# YOUR GALENICAL SUPPLIES



As one of the largest manufacturers of galenicals in Gt. Britain StaffordAllens are supplying increasing quantities to wholesalers and manufacturers. Now all lines are offered packed and it remains the policy of the Company to supply only wholesalers and manufacturers. StaffordAllens maintain substantial stocks and prompt delivery is always assured.

*Liquid Extracts,  
Tinctures,*

*Emulsions,  
Infusions,*

*Liquors,  
Syrups,*

*Decoctions,  
Elixirs etc.*

STAFFORD ALLEN & SONS LTD  
Wharf Road, London, N.1  
Tel: CLerkenwell 1000  
Grams: Stafalens, Nordo, London



## StaffordAllens



THE UNICHEM ASSOCIATION  
of privately owned pharmacies  
& UNICHEM LTD  
heartily congratulate

*The*  
  
CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

on one hundred years  
of service to pharmacy

\* Another success story . . . In 1939 there were 48 pharmacies in Unichem membership, today there are over 1,400. These 1,400 privately owned businesses can really hold their own against multiple opposition. Since this progress has been mainly due to recommendation by existing members, the figures and facts can speak for themselves.

Write today for particulars:—

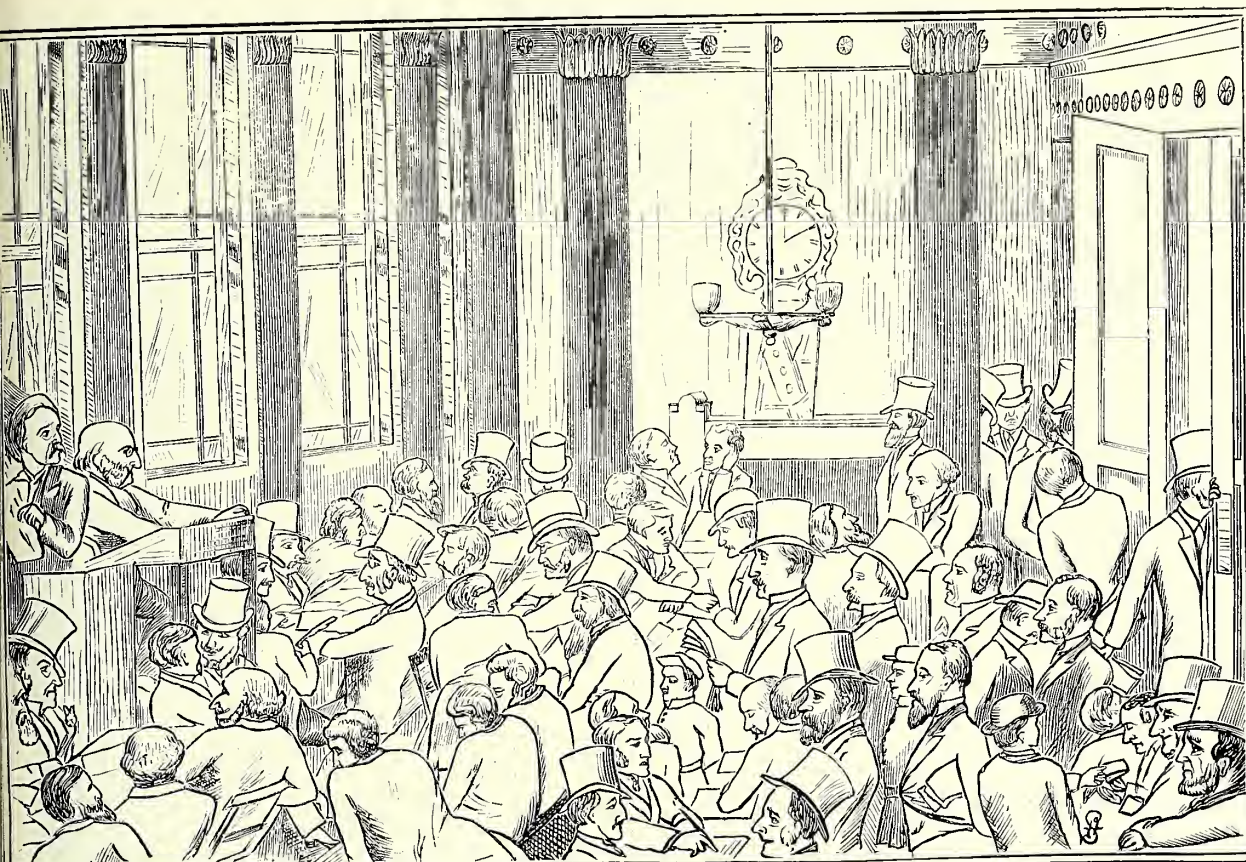
UNICHEM  
LIMITED

BROADWATER ROAD, LONDON, S.W.17

Telephone: BALham 1151

Membership of the Unichem Association is open only to pharmacists in Gt. Britain and Northern Ireland accepted by the Organising Committee and the Board of Unichem Ltd.





A drug auction in progress at the Corn Exchange as depicted by a C. & D. artist in 1886.

Eighteen to twenty catalogues were regularly brought forward, and on many occasions the auctions lasted until 4 p.m. and then adjourned until Friday. On one occasion (September 1890) there was an unprecedented adjournment for half-an-hour for lunch, which was not repeated on any subsequent occasion. The New Corn Exchange Tavern was the venue for about thirty years, but the bad atmospheric condition of the room (aggravated by tobacco smoke), and its limited capacity, led to a return in 1898 back to the London Commercial Sale Rooms, which had recently been rebuilt.

An extract from an article in the C. & D. in 1886 describes a visit to a drug sale in the Corn Exchange. A drawing of the room and its occupants is also reproduced.

The spacious, but somewhat grimy and dusty, room is of an oblong shape, and afford seats for about 100 persons. Although theoretically each comer is free to take whatever vacant place he finds, yet usage has assigned almost every seat in the room to particular occupants, who would strongly resent any interference with their vested rights, and thus, as a matter of fact, the casual looker-in has to content himself with one of the few unoccupied back seats, or with a standing place in the gangway leading to the rostrum.

On these back seats and round the pillars at the corners of the room congregate also a few representatives of the camp followers of the trade, the flotsam and jetsam of Mincing Lane, who are always on the look-out for odd lots which may be bought for a mere song, and from which they contrive to turn an honest penny by sorting, picking, and general doctoring up.

The attention of these buyers usually remains dormant until a parcel of inferior vanilla beans, a bag of damaged senna leaves, or what not, is reached, and such parcels they fiercely contend for.

The drug brokers mostly occupy places in the immediate neighbourhood of the rostrum, while their market clerks hover

round the room in quest of business, or may be seen in mysterious consultation with would-be buyers. For it should be noted that in most instances the bidding is done through the brokers, the real buyer thus remaining unknown except to those behind the scenes. The export trade—a description particularly denoting those firms, nearly all German, in whose hands lies the Continental business—club together on the seats to the left of the presiding broker, while the home traders, who are also largely interested in Colonial and American business, are scattered over the room.

Some of the catalogues list not more than twenty-five lots, while others exceed 500. Messrs. Lewis & Peat's list is generally the most extensive, then follow those of Hale & Son, Dalton & Young, and Brookes & Green. Anyone, of course, has a right to attend the public sales, but few outsiders do so, and if they drop in occasionally they generally prefer to make their purchases through the medium of a broker, and so efface their identity.

Thus the auctions strongly partake of the character of a family party, and this seems to be the ideal condition of things among the *habitués*. It might be supposed that the brokers, as representatives of the importers, whose main object it must be to obtain the highest possible price for their wares, would be anxious to secure every publicity for the sales they effected but the contrary appears to be the case. "You leave us alone," said a representative drug broker to us lately; "we know the people that come to the sales, and we don't want any more to come." One trouble they all, druggists and brokers, have in common; this is the reports of their proceedings which appear in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST. There has been some very tall talk about these, and more than one important personage has announced his determination to "put it down," the "it" referring to our market reports.

Soon after the auctions were established in the Sale Rooms (No. 10) in May 1898 there was an agitation, led by Charles Umney and others, for monthly instead of fortnightly auctions. Reason for the campaign was that the same parcels



of goods were being offered over and over again without being sold. A compromise was effected in 1899, when fortnightly sales were fixed but a sale of "new" imports was made to alternate with one of "new and old," the rule being that goods once offered and not sold should be put up at auction again at monthly intervals.

That system lasted until the outbreak of war in August 1914, when the sales were temporarily abandoned, only two auctions being held during the remainder of that year. Subsequently monthly auctions of new and old drugs became the routine, but by 1921 public business was at such a low ebb that only four sales were held that year, to be followed by five auctions in 1923. The way was paved for the regular bi-monthly sales that lasted till the early '30's.

### Quinine Auctions

Crude drugs and spices were not the only items of interest to manufacturing chemists to be auctioned at that time. Large stocks of quinine came under the hammer at one period, the sales proving a lucrative transaction for the sellers. A remarkable and unprecedented sale is described in 1883, when not less than 80,000 oz. was offered for public sale in one day. About eighteen months previously an enormous quinine speculation had taken place, and the contents of the sale were part of the excess production held in reserve. Reporting on the sale the *C. & D.* said:

Seldom has such a gathering of the heads of the London drug trade taken place as was witnessed in No. 3 Room. . . . Every lot was sold, and the whole of this valuable sale from beginning to end occupied just eighteen minutes, fully justifying Mr. Peat's final remark, "Thank you, gentlemen; I should like this sale every week."

Incidentally the prices of the quinine at that time were given as: Howards', 7s. 6d. in 1-oz. bottles; Pelletier's, 7s. 3d. in 1-oz. bottles; German and Italian, 5s. 9d. to 6s. per oz. in tins.

Despite the seemingly unassailable position of London as the world sale-room during the Victorian era, there was at all times opposition from continental ports and the London brokers were fully alive to it. That is shown by a report dated December 1886, which stated:

The drug sales of today were extremely heavy, odd lots having been brought out for the last time this year in the hope of finding purchasers and in many cases sellers were disappointed. The catalogues were too heavy to be got through in one day. Some large lots were taken out and their sale postponed until Friday. This was notably the case with senna. One firm of brokers who appear to be a little tardy in showing their drugs desired to sell a quantity this week and Mr. Figgis (Lewis & Peat) proposed that it should be sold on Friday along with some that would be put up by his firm. This was objected to in some quarters as it was thought that the senna had not been sufficiently on show; but ultimately Mr. Figgis had his way and when he announced his decision he remarked that these were not the days when objections should be raised at trivial shortcomings. It should be remembered that there were other drug markets to which merchants could send their goods and English brokers would have to look alive if they did not wish to see Hamburg and Havre beat them in the race. Those remarks were well-timed and were received with applause by the room.

One of the things that has changed but little in the century is apparently the London fogs. The first trade report of 1893 began:

No less than seventeen firms had declared goods for sale at the first drug auctions of the year. But when Wednesday morning came a thick greasy fog enveloped the City and remained hanging over the brokers' sale-rooms until the afternoon was well advanced. Only a few druggists ventured out to inspect the goods exhibited, and these had to give up all attempts at valuing, the light being too deceptive to enable them to price drugs such as senna, cardamoms and the like, in which colour is one of the dominating factors. About mid-day one or two gentlemen who usually take the initiative in these matters decided that the drug auctions should be postponed until Friday. . . . This decision was generally acquiesced in,

though some of the druggists and a few brokers express much dissatisfaction, as Friday is a most inconvenient day on which to hold public sales.

During the first world war the government, in order to conserve shipping space, would not grant licences to import drugs like senna if there was already a large stock in the country for domestic use. Thus those foreign countries who had formerly been buying in the London market had to turn to get their supplies direct. Uncertain conditions, fluctuating exchange rates, and a general fall in commodity values such as inevitably follows war were some of the factors that from 1918 onwards tended to make shippers endeavour to sell their goods direct to America and the Continent, rather than to use London as a distributing centre. Direct shipments were on the increase and some of London's entrepôt trade was lost never to be regained.

Following the complete cessation of the London drug auctions, a clear pattern developed for the trading in crude drugs. Through the shortages caused by the 1939-45 war, merchants were so keen to obtain supplies of drugs that the majority of business was done on a c.i.f. basis, with a quality guarantee or a "type sample." That kind of business was not new and, although it was a less satisfactory method than purchasing materials actually lying in London, it now gained momentum and became firmly established.

Goods were initially offered by the overseas shipper to prime importer, often a merchant banking house in London who in turn would offer to a broker. The broker would then approach the merchant or dealer, who might take only a portion of the total available, so the broker would then endeavour to dispose of the entire parcel to other merchants. Should he be unsuccessful in his efforts, the prime importer would sometimes bring the balance of the original consignment offered into London for his own account, ultimately re-offering the material either on an afloat, or on spot ex-warehouse basis, at an increased price. The high price was partly to allow for the increased risk, and partly that he should not under-cut the merchants who had purchased the majority of the consignment earlier on a c.i.f. basis.

The merchants in their turn would land, sample and store a shipment, selling the commodity to manufacturing chemists, grinders, wholesalers or export merchants in small lots, but still in original packages. Thereafter, some of the drugs would be repacked into smaller packages, or ground, crushed or cut to fulfil the requirements of the small manufacturing houses. That, then, was the complete cycle from overseas shipper to actual user, which prevailed until about 1952.

### Recent Trends

Thereafter, for reasons which are not very clear, the pattern became completely broken. The most likely reason appears to be that the crude botanical drugs had suffered yet another blow in the battle for survival, and so, in consequence, had the importing firms handling them. Hence, in an endeavour to maintain satisfactory balance sheets with the lesser amount of trade available, prime importers began to approach the wholesalers and larger manufacturing houses. To a lesser extent at first, but now increasingly, merchants and wholesalers then approached the shippers at origin. It can be seen, therefore, that no clear demarcation exists in the functions performed by the various houses. The order, once shattered, is unlikely to be seen again.

Co-operation between the drug houses in the buying of their raw materials (especially scarce items) was a war-time expedient that has been retained for certain special crude drugs. If, as has been stated recently, demand for ergot is increasing, supplies would appear to be by-passing Mincing Lane, for there has been little or no commerce in that article in recent years. However, the amount (in value) of direct purchases of botanical drugs undertaken by manufacturing



chemists is small indeed, and in all probability will remain so. The number of manufacturers whose requirements of an individual crude drug is sufficiently great to warrant the time and trouble of direct importation from overseas can almost be counted on the fingers of one hand.

Those remarks apply primarily to crude botanical drugs, as distinct from essential oils and other similar products that undergo some degree of manufacture in the countries of origin. The importation of botanicals is still, as it always has been, a risky as well as a highly specialised trade. Qualities are often not up to the samples or specifications originally submitted by the overseas shipper, and the shipment periods are not always adhered to. Many overseas shippers, including those in English-speaking parts of the world, have somewhat loose ideas regarding their obligations under a contract.

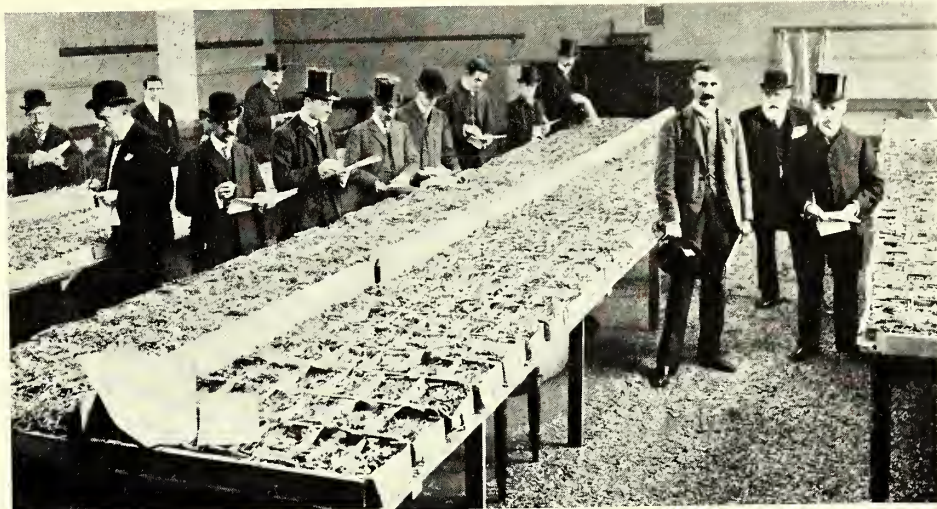
Thus, by buying from a London merchant, the manufacturer has someone easily accessible upon whom he can fall back for redress or other satisfaction if a contract is not fulfilled by the original overseas shipper. It is, of course, always possible to make a contract for the shipment of almost any commodity from an overseas supplier, but whether one would receive anything like the goods contracted for is a debatable point. Similarly, the shippers' weights of consignments are usually above the actual weights recorded in London, and the tares of packages of certain drugs are frequently notoriously irrelevant.

In many instances a reliable shipper, if he is approached by a new potential customer, will probably reply that he has been shipping to certain firms for many years and refer the new client to one of them. Likewise there are shippers overseas who are tied to one or two importing houses by agency agreements and in those cases it is again impossible for a newcomer to make headway.

The spread of communism in Eastern Europe and the Far East has caused the disappearance of the old-established shippers, all exports now being effected by a government agency. In many ways that step has been beneficial to London importers, particularly those handling Chinese drugs, e.g., rhubarb and menthol. In the pre-communist era Chinese shippers, with one or two exceptions, were too often unreliable, but generally the Chinese Government export agency has shipped material quite up to the specifications contracted for.

None the less the communist countries are undoubtedly "difficult" to deal with on occasions, and for reasons best known to themselves will not always trade with anybody who approaches them. It is on record that requests made to the Soviet Union for offers of liquorice root received no reply whatsoever for several months. Similarly there were some heavy defaults in the shipment of Chinese produce in the early months of 1959, due, it is believed, to the concentration of man-power on industrialisation. Amongst the commodities affected was menthol crystals, and some firms that had made contracts on the London market for it incurred heavy penalties. Whether any redress was obtained from China is not known.

A further point which adds to the difficulties of the importer is the current tendency for discrimination to be shown against the ships of the old-established and reliable maritime nations, such as the British. At first glance that would not appear to affect an importer at all, but when it is



Samples representing 896 bales of Tinnevely senna being examined by merchants and brokers at the London Commercial Sales Rooms, September 29, 1904.

remembered that the steamers the shippers are forced to use may make many additional ports of call that the old regular lines would not have made, it can be readily noticed that delivery dates are prone to become disorganised.

### *London Docks*

The Port of London Authority, which has this year celebrated its golden jubilee, was set up following the recommendations of a Royal Commission of Inquiry. Since the 1939-45 war much criticism has been levelled at the authority for delays caused by congestion at the docks. In 1955 the London Chamber of Commerce made an investigation into the causes of the delays and put forward recommendations for improvements. In the past decade there have also been several strikes that brought commerce in London (and the other docks of the United Kingdom) to a standstill for many weeks. Those troubles in the Port of London in particular were by no means a new experience, for in December 1900 there is the following description:

The condition under which business is now conducted in the Port of London is rapidly going from bad to worse. At the present time it is aggravated by the strike of lightermen, which has lasted for over two months, and seems no nearer the end. That it has proved a serious menace to trade is not questioned, and we know of several instances where importers have lost their market through the non-delivery of goods. A delay of three weeks to a month before delivery of goods is obtained has not been uncommon during the strike. Under normal conditions the delays are vexatious enough and the dock-charges excessive, so much so that trade is being driven to other ports. Many exporters to the United States now ship their goods via Southampton, and reap considerable advantage in doing so, as London is said to be the most expensive port in the world.

### *The Royal Exchange*

There are still members of the drug, chemical and essential oil trades who can recollect the time when the daily session at the Royal Exchange was attended by representatives of practically every merchanting firm, most of the chemical and essential oil manufacturers, brokers, and manufacturing chemists and druggists. They recall how important it was to be "on 'Change.'" Week in and week out, the daily attendance was from fifty to seventy, and each representative had his own spot on the floor. Substantial business was done every day, and in all but a few instances the proprietor or a director of the firms attended. Most of the merchants specialised in particular articles, and the quality of their goods became well known, so that samples



were not usually called for by the buyers. The silk hat was still the vogue, although there was a gradual breakaway to the bowler. 'Change opened at 3 p.m. and the doors were closed at 3.35; after that time it was not easy to obtain admission. At 4 p.m. the business was carried on for another good half-hour outside the building, the members gradually dispersing, usually to the coffee houses to have a cup of tea, or to "Birch's" or "The Jamaica," there to refresh themselves according to their taste, prior to returning to their offices at something after 5 p.m. There was a rule that samples must not be displayed on 'Change, but the interpretation of the word "displayed" was a lenient one. With the gradual resumption of normal commercial conditions in 1919 there was a partial, if temporary, recovery in the attendances of representatives of the drug trade on Wednesday afternoons, but during the late 1920's the numbers became less and less, and to the few faithful who continued to go it was more of a custom than a business necessity. The telephone had taken over.

### Prices

Over the years there were attempts to establish international agreements on prices. An agreement on *santonin* prices between the Russian, German and home makers was abandoned in 1934. An arrangement in 1901 between the Japanese Government and European financiers, whereby the latter, as a *quid pro quo*, obtained the control of the camphor produced in Formosa, fell down because Japanese merchants were not affected by the monopoly and were able to sell camphor produced in Japan below the monopoly price. The climate of opinion towards price agreements has completely changed in the past few years and such price fixing arrangements are not only highly suspect but are banned by Britain and the United States.

Immediately following the 1914-18 war there was an accumulation of stocks of certain medicinal chemicals, and the situation was aggravated by large shipments to the United Kingdom from the United States. The U.K. government was pressed to regulate its imports, but it seems that, whenever imports were restricted, a great outcry was made in America and the ban was removed from time to time, with the result that large quantities were dumped into the country during those periods. It was only when the pound sterling depreciated in terms of the dollar that the situation was reversed for the British manufacturer.

In the 1914-18 war with supplies of imported botanicals largely cut off, manufacturers turned to the possibility of reviving domestic cultivation. The Board of Agriculture was told by a committee set up by the National Health Insurance authorities that only *belladonna*, *henbane*, *digitalis* and *colchicum* were necessary. The annual requirements were put as follows: *Belladonna*, 50 tons each leaves and root; *henbane* and *digitalis*, 20-25 tons each; and considerably less *colchicum*. The cessation of hostilities in 1918 found the market depleted of many items, and values in consequence were at previously unheard-of heights because of the difficulty of replacement. Those difficulties were to continue, because there was not the labour at primary centres to do the collecting, despite the higher prices dealers were willing to pay. Many rural workers who left home for national service, having tasted and approved city life, never returned to their country homes. Another factor was the higher rates of pay in industry, which offered jobs with regular hours (a position that has obtained ever since).

Price movements, however, varied considerably according to the commodity. *Eucalyptus* oil stocks at the end of the 1914-18 war were heavy and the price, compared with those of other essential oils, was low. In 1914 it was 1s. 3d. a lb., and three years later it had only risen to 2s. 3d., though it was subsequently to rise further. A maximum price for quinine was fixed by Government order in November 1918

at 3s. 2½d. per oz. whereas the second-hand market was asking double that figure at the time. *Santonin*, which was 115s. per lb. in July 1914 rose to 220s. by December 1914 and was 181s. 6d. in July 1918. Where the United States America controlled supplies of raw materials the price rocketed. Potassium bromide, for example, which before the war sold at 1s. 6½d. per lb., rose to 25s. until France broke the strangle-hold on bromine by producing it from sea water. Where Britain controlled the supply of raw material price movements were less erratic. Strychnine, 1s. 7d. per oz. had risen to 3s. 4d. by 1917, while potassium iodide and iodoform were cheaper in 1917 than in 1914.

At no period in their long history did the London drug and chemical markets take greater shocks than in the 1939-45 war years. Though quiet during most of the time, the markets were by no means idle. Much damage was done in a physical sense, for the markets were at the centre of the principal target for enemy action, yet the spirit of "business as usual" prevailed despite shortages—agar, benzoin, menthol, peppermint, to mention but a few important items were absent for years—but there was always a readiness on the part of the merchants to ensure a fair distribution of short-supply items. Produce from the Far East was more affected, but the position of menthol was later eased by the entry of Brazil into world markets. An official scheme for the distribution of essential oils, introduced during the course of that war, marked a novel step in the marketing of those articles. It ensured reasonably steady prices, fair distribution of supplies, and the retention of the normal channels of trade.

The 1932 British Pharmacopœia omitted a number of botanicals from its monographs, and that was to set the pattern for successive pharmacopœias. The late Professor Greenish, in the preface to his 1933 edition of *Materia Medica* (an edition bringing the text in line with the B.P. 1932) wrote: "Such drugs as those now officially discarded and many others will continue to be bought and sold and used for the alleviation of disease." In retrospect that had not proved to be a true forecast. Nevertheless from time to time a botanical has leapt into prominence, as did *curatella* and *rauwolfia* in the post (1939-45) war years.

What of the future? It seems likely that the same trend will continue. In an age of high-powered advertising there is already a generation that has never heard of the household specifics, based on crude drugs, used so widely by the parents. Nevertheless the current values of chemicals, drugs and essential oils continue to be essential information especially for manufacturing sections of the pharmaceutical industry.



MINCING LANE TODAY: Scars from the 1939-45 war are gone but not all the merchants who lost their offices through bombing have returned to the neighbourhood.



Packaging in

# MOULDED PLASTICS

by Metal Box

More and more famous products are packaged today in moulded plastics containers by the Plastics Group of Metal Box. Pharmaceuticals, foods, household products, cosmetics—all are being attractively and efficiently packaged in moulded plastics. Why? Because Metal Box moulded plastics are light, tough, and extremely colourful. They are supplied from stock moulds, or can be specially designed for each individual product by a Metal Box design unit specialising in moulded plastics. Consult Metal Box about Poly-Tainer plastic bottles; tubes, pots & cups; and components such as closures and pourers.



**MB METAL BOX PLASTICS**

THE PLASTICS GROUP OF  
THE METAL BOX COMPANY LIMITED

37 BAKER STREET, LONDON W.1

Hunter 5577



*An English  
pharmacy,  
17th century*



*A Hispano-Mauresque pharmacy in Granada  
in the 18th century.*



*An Italian pharmacy, 17th century*



*These three pharmacies, from the Collections of the Wellcome Historical Medical Museum, are now re-erected in the Wellcome Building, Euston Road, London, N.W.1. Their contents and much of their fabric are from original pharmacies. All members of the profession are cordially invited to visit this special Historical Pharmacies Exhibition; it will be open every weekday (except Saturday) from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.*

## Progress in pharmacy

The pharmacies exhibited make a fascinating contrast to their modern counterparts. They serve as a reminder, too, of the vast strides that pharmaceutical science has made in recent times—an advance in which the research laboratories and factories of The Wellcome Foundation Ltd. have played an increasingly important part.

The Wellcome Foundation, though engaged in normal competitive enterprise, occupies a unique position in the pharmaceutical industry. All its distributed profits are paid to The Wellcome Trust, which in turn applies them to the advancement of research in medicine, pharmacy and allied sciences. Thus, the Foundation not only contributes to pharmaceutical progress by its own research activities but also helps to provide the necessary resources for research by other scientific establishments

### SOME RESEARCH DISCOVERIES OF THE WELLCOME FOUNDATION LTD.

- 'Actidil' . . . the most potent of the antihistamines.
- 'Aerosporin' . . . the "gram-negative" antibiotic.
- 'Daraprim' . . . most powerful of malaria suppressants.
- 'Darenthin' . . . an important advance in the treatment of hypertension.

**Digoxin ('Lanoxin')** . . . the digitalis drug of choice.

**Diphtheria Prophylactics A.P.T. and T.A.F.**

'Frantin' . . . the new veterinary anthelmintic.

**Globin Insulin** . . . the intermediate-acting insulin which is a clear solution.

'Kemadrin' . . . for the management of paralysis agitans.

'Lergine' . . . the important anticholinergic drug.

'Marzine' . . . the quick-acting travel-sickness remedy.

'Pipadone' . . . the powerful analgesic.

'Sulphetrone' . . . in the forefront of leprosy treatment.

'Triostam' . . . for the treatment of schistosomiasis.

*Words in single inverted commas are Burroughs Wellcome & Co. trade marks.*

*To The Chemist and Druggist, which has faithfully recorded the forward march of pharmacy for a hundred years, THE WELLCOME FOUNDATION offers its sincere congratulations and its best wishes for the years ahead.*



**BURROUGHS WELLCOME & CO.** (The Wellcome Foundation Ltd.) **LONDON**





CONGRATULATIONS  
from  
**LEDERLE**





The Author  
E. H. SHIELDS, F.P.S.

## Pharmacy in Britain from 1859

Though tradition haunts the pharmacy  
more than most other shops,  
the characteristic business of today  
presents a very different appearance  
from its predecessor of a century ago.  
The change has been gradual.

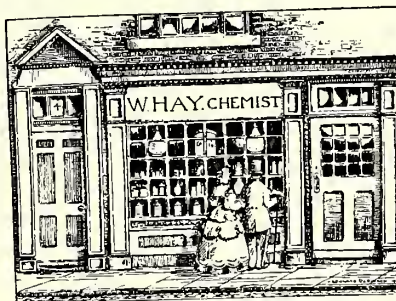
**P**HARMACY, like *Punch*, never seems to be as good as it used to be. Perhaps, still more like *Punch*, it never was. In 1859 there was talk of the good old days before the war (the Crimean war) when there were fewer Acts of Parliament to bother about and less interference with normal business activities. Even then there were discussions on the profession versus the trade, enlivened by comments on the practical difficulties of trying to pursue "a steady course of science and starvation". Even then there was not enough pure pharmacy to go round and, apart from a few well-known establishments in strategic positions, the business of the chemist and druggist was quite as "mixed" as it is today. It was a more practical mixture in the sense that more was actually produced on the premises, though the "laboratory" was often in the cellar or an outhouse or any odd place that could be spared from the domestic quarters.

### Pharmacy by Gaslight (1859 to 1889)

The Pharmaceutical Society had been founded eighteen years previously and was mourning the loss of its eleventh president: Jacob Bell. The title Pharmaceutical Chemist had been secured for the Society's members and examinees in 1852, but there was still no obligation on the chemist and druggist to possess any qualification. In 1859 the qualification implied a background and training that served as a pattern for the following half-century or so. The ideal sequence was a good apprenticeship in a high-class dispens-

ing business (of which there were few), a period as assistant in search of further experience, a short course of lectures and practical chemistry at Bloomsbury Square, the brief ordeals by examination (Minor and Major in those days), and perhaps a little wider experience preparatory to setting up on one's own account. There were about 2,000 members of the Pharmaceutical Society, one in five of them in London and nearly all in business as proprietors. The number of chemists and druggists can only be surmised. Widely divergent figures were quoted in connection with the formation of their so-called "United Society"—an early version perhaps of the National Pharmaceutical Union—but there was no official register. Medicine licences issued in England in 1852 totalled 8,379, and in Scotland 604. Another significant fact is the issue of 20,000 copies of the first number of *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST*.

The "ideal" sequence was thus followed in but a small proportion of the trade as a whole at that time. Apprenticeship could vary greatly in educational value from good to very poor indeed, in spite of the premium of £100 or more usually required. Some of the best dispensing businesses avoided such encumbrances, and there was a cur-



NO. 4, SALTHOUSE LANE, HULL.



4, REGENTS TERRACE, HULL.

Typical of many chemists' shops in 1859 may have been William Hay's first at Salthouse Lane, opened in 1847. His second, opened at Regents Terrace in 1870, shows a switch to larger "selling" windows.



rent joke to the effect that "arsenic and apprentices are not kept." Opportunities for practice in dispensing were necessarily limited in shops where prescriptions were rarities, but there was always plenty of practice in routine work, beginning with keeping the place and its various bottles and utensils clean and tidy and leading to powder-mixing, looking after the leeches, massing and rolling stock pills and spreading innumerable plasters. Hours of work were long and, except in London and the larger cities, facilities for wider technical training did not exist, though text-books were gradually improving. Early numbers of *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST*, with their articles on the "History of Chymistry" and the "Natural Orders of Plants" must have been welcomed in many a country pharmacy.

After an apprenticeship of three or four years an assistant could look forward to gaining wider experience and working still longer hours. There were many pleas for 9 o'clock closing to permit of a little leisure, relaxation and private study. Leading establishments had little difficulty in obtaining adequate help for small wages, and there was little inducement to stay on except as partner or proprietor. The gifts of perseverance, personality and sheer good luck of Thomas Hyde Hills were not for everyone. He came up to London to John Bell's in Oxford Street,

in a statutory register. The schedule of poisons was a small affair of fifteen lines, and strychnine was the only alkaloid mentioned by name. The first B.P. appeared in 1864, replacing the previous London, Edinburgh and Dublin Pharmacopœias, and it was rightly hailed as a big step forward. In practice, however, it was not a success, and a revision soon became advisable in order to include a wider range of drugs. The new edition was published in 1867 and proved much more useful, the whole edition of 20,000 copies being sold by 1874, when it was reissued with "Additions." Under the Pharmacy Act, chemists and druggists already in business on their own account could be registered without examination, whilst assistants who had attained the age of twenty-one and produced evidence of employment in dispensing for three years with a chemist could be registered on passing an easy "Modified examination." Otherwise the only path to registration as a chemist and druggist was to be by way of the normal Minor examination, and a new era had begun.

Effects on retail pharmacy were gradual rather than dramatic. Some 10,000 established chemists and druggists were admitted, and there was a mild rush of assistants to pass the "Modified." A number of private schools began to spring up to help in the good work of negotiating the



For long, interior layout was conditioned by the dominance of the shop round which, figuring then more prominently in the everyday occupations of the pharmacist, had obvious prestige value. The interior (left) is that of Rankin & Borland, Kilmarnock. Many less urban pharmacies, like that of D. W. Barker, Colchester, contrived to convey "atmosphere" in much more cramped conditions.

won the esteem and friendship of Jacob, and eventually owned the "finest dispensing business in the world." At a more ordinary level figures from a London suburb were from £25 to £80 a year "indoors" and £120 "out." Then came the question: to qualify or not to bother?—simple to answer today but apt to be difficult indeed in 1859. It was only too easy to set up on one's own account without further ado—a little capital went a long way, and Bloomsbury Square could seem remote from the provinces. Are pharmacists today sufficiently grateful to the comparative few who answered in the affirmative?

Whether qualified or not, proprietorship brought varying rewards. Some fortunate druggists did very well indeed and were able to retire in their forties or early fifties. Others just managed to make a bare living, and others again simply failed to do so, their figures of turnover, disclosed in subsequent advertisements, providing sufficient reason for failure.

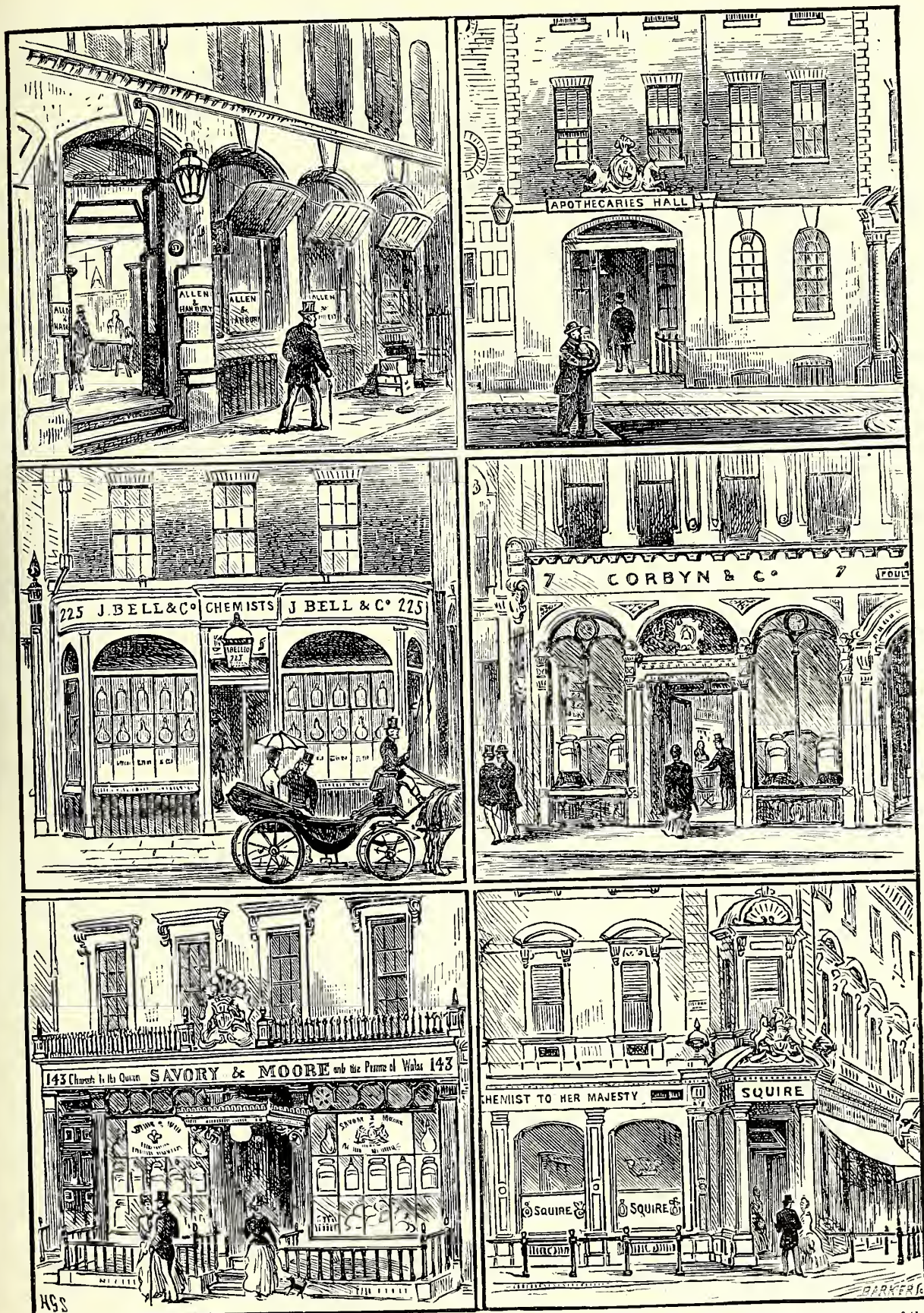
The next decade was important for pharmacy in the establishment of the British Pharmacopœia, the first meetings of the British Pharmaceutical Conference, and the passage of the second Pharmacy Act to regulate the sale of poisons and to include chemists and druggists—subject to certain qualifications—with the pharmaceutical chemists

Minor examination. Some of them were condemned as "crammers," but survival of the majority proved their general usefulness and "having a shot at the Minor" was to become a standard feature of pharmaceutical life.

Speaking at a meeting of the local Chemists' Association in 1869, the Liverpool pharmacist Dr. Charles Symes described the trade as "somewhat difficult to classify; there is just a slow gradation from the sublime to the ridiculous," illustrating his point by contrasting the dispensing of the prescription of an eminent physician with the selling of brooches and hairpins. In between there might be some laborious mixing of paints and varnishes.

Comparison of the British Pharmacopœias of 1864 and 1885 provides evidence of much valuable work in the interval. Additions to the later volume included boric and salicylic acids, aloin, cocaine, extract and liquid extract of cascara, iodoform, menthol, sodium salicylate, nitroglycerin tablets, paraffin (hard and soft) thymol, and eucalyptus oil. Still more interesting, perhaps because of the author's wit, wisdom and (occasional) foibles, is the first edition of Martindale's "Extra Pharmacopœia," 1883, with medical abstracts by Dr. Westcott. The art of pill-making was in its heyday, and if it was at all possible to exhibit a drug in that form Martindale would do so. The brief list of





LONDON PHARMACIES OF THE 1880's (from the C. & D., July 31, 1886): Allen & Hanburys, Plough Court, Lombard Street; the pharmacy of the Society of Apothecaries, Water Lane (now Black Friars Lane); J. Bell & Co., Oxford Street; Corbyn & Co., Holborn; Savory & Moore, New Bond Street; and Squire & Sons, Oxford Street.





The distinctive atmosphere and character of a nineteenth century pharmacy is by some present-day pharmacists jealously guarded, as in the High Street, Hitchin, premises of Perks & Llewellyn. "Modern" amenities such as electric light and wire frame display pieces blend in quite happily.

compressed tablets is significant to a later generation but, of course, gives no indication of the flood to come. The age was that of Lister and antiseptic, and the pages devoted to carbolic acid and its preparations are particularly noteworthy. Early reports of cocaine indicated its possible usefulness to climbers and athletes; jaborandi was "introduced by the author"; collodium epispasticum was used "where the pigment would not locate itself." Heroic remedies included the inhalation of hydrofluoric acid in diphtheria, and painting one half of the body with pyrogallol ointment and the other half with chrysophanic ointment in psoriasis. On taking *Fucus vesiculosus* "an obese person was diminished." Another work in which the spirit of the period is confidently displayed is Barnard Proctor's "Lectures on Practical Pharmacy," originally given to his classes in Newcastle-on-Tyne, and admirable in style and substance.

#### Retail Sales in 1861

Business in proprietary medicines really began to get under way in the 1860's, though its origins are much older. Here we have the evidence of official revenue figures of the sale of medicine-duty stamps. From those returns, Mr. H. E. Chapman has estimated that actual retail sales in 1861 amounted to £358,288. By 1881 the annual total had increased to £1,109,430. Names already well known included Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, Burgess's Lion ointment and pills, Steedman's powders, Eade's gout and rheumatic pills, Daffy's elixir and Bateman's drops.

The sale of perfumery and toilet requisites has always been associated with pharmacy, and it was growing rapidly at that time. A popular dressing for the hair called for the typically Victorian reply the antimacassar, dating from 1852. Bears' grease was widely used for a similar purpose. One wonders what modern methods of publicity could have made of a perfume called "Kiss Me Quietly"; apparently little was heard of it.

The 'nineties found pharmacy still "difficult to classify" and steadily refusing to specialise. Fascinating sidelines

such as photography and optics opened up new vistas, whilst normal pharmaceutical work had to be shared with medical dispensaries on the one hand and drug stores on the other. The Pharmaceutical Society was gradually strengthening its position, with Michael Carteghe still president after eight years in office; its membership was comparatively small—less than 7,000 by 1908, from a total of 16,110 names on the register.

The development of "company" pharmacy had ushered in a period of price-cutting, which was especially marked in the field of proprietary preparations. In the effort to attract business many such products were sold at cost price or little more. A popular soap costing 3s. 5d. for a dozen tablets was retailed for years at threepence-halfpenny per tablet. To combat that state of affairs the Proprietary Articles Trade Association was founded in 1896, thanks largely to the work of a young chemist, W. S. Glyn-Jones. In spite of intense opposition it eventually achieved success. The advent of the "multiples" was useful in prodding the private chemist to brighten up his shop, improve his window displays, and generally adopt more systematic business methods. It was also partly responsible for the Pharmacy Act of 1908 which,

among other things, laid down the conditions to be observed by "bodies corporate." Previously, limited companies had been able to "drive a coach and four through the Act of 1868," to quote a current phrase; without danger of incurring a penalty they could use titles legally reserved to chemists.

As a rule general practitioners did their own dispensing, but prescriptions from specialists usually found their way to pharmacists. Counter prescribing was general, most of it being "not only legitimate but necessary and inevitable and conducive to the best interests of all concerned," to



A nineteenth century pharmacy front without displays of merchandise, and discreetly fitted into a much older building, is admirably portrayed in the oil painting by Mr. L. W. White-man here reproduced.



**OWN PACKED LINES**

**PILLS TABLETS MADE & PACKED**

**OINTMENTS TUBES & POTS**

**GRANULAR EFFERVESCENT SALTS**

**CAPSULES ALL PURPOSES**



**H A R M A C A L ★ S U P P L I E S ★ L<sup>td</sup>**

**Green Lane, Hounslow, Middlesex**

Telephone : HOUNSLOW 5122

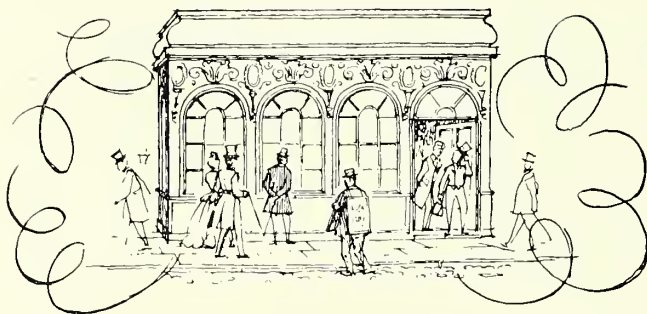




**150th ANNIVERSARY**

*Head Office & Works, Speke, Liverpool,*

**1809 . . . . . 1959**



*John Evans, Druggist, Worcester.*

EVANS MEDICAL CONGRATULATE  
THE *CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST* ON  
ACHIEVING ITS CENTENARY.

From small beginnings a century and a half  
ago, Evans Medical has grown into a large  
pharmaceutical manufacturing organisation  
of world-wide renown.

**EVANS MEDICAL LTD., LIVERPOOL**

COMPANIES & BRANCHES IN

AUSTRALIA: BRAZIL: FRANCE: INDIA: EIRE: LIBERIA: NIGERIA:  
PAKISTAN: SOUTH AFRICA: SWITZERLAND and throughout the  
UNITED KINGDOM



quote from "Diseases and Remedies," first published by the C. & D. in 1898. That book, now in its tenth edition, is an interesting pointer to the conditions then prevailing. In addition to notes on a wide variety of ailments and numerous medical and surgical appliances, it included pages of instruction on dentistry for druggists. The type of dentistry it dealt with was confessedly not in the higher walks of the art but distinctly useful in a period when the chemist's back shop was a time-honoured port of call in dental emergencies. Much the same comment may be made on the fitting and supply of spectacles; cheap ones, selling at a shilling a pair, could be bought at 2s. 9d. per doz.; others, costing 20s. to 30s. per doz., retailed at 3s. 6d., 5s. and 7s. 6d. per pair. Many chemists began to take systematic courses in optics and qualified in the subject with a view to opening a special department.

Contemporary pharmaceutical practice was also faithfully dealt with in the first edition of "The Art of Dispensing." Pills were justly regarded as of the first importance. In the larger establishments the customary daily supply of fresh infusions was made by the dispenser on night duty. Plasters, other than the machine-spread varieties, were already on the way out, with the result that "few of the rising generation can handle the plaster-spatula with average dexterity." That statement seems to have echoed and re-echoed down the years. New medicinal agents then coming forward in a constant stream included acetanilide, antipyrin, guaiacol, ichthyol, phenacetin, salol, sulphonal ("the latest hypnotic"). Steady progress was assumed to be natural and only to be expected, and the trend was confirmed in the B.P., 1898, and still more so in the first edition of the British Pharmaceutical Codex, published by the Pharmaceutical Society in 1907. The exemption from stamp duty of "known, admitted and approved" medicines achieved by chemists in 1904 was to have interesting repercussions about a quarter of a century later.

Photography, already well established, received a new impetus from the invention of the roll film and from various improvements in camera construction. The chemist's shop became a recognised source of supply, there was often a dark room somewhere on the premises, and a useful trade in photographic chemicals and sundries was developed at the same time.

#### From N.H.I. to N.H.S. (1912 to 1948)

The year 1912 is an important point in the story of retail pharmacy, for it marked the beginning of National Health Insurance in this country. Hitherto, the average small-town pharmacy had handled perhaps a dozen prescriptions a week; a year later it could be fifty or sixty a day. Mixtures predominated, and there was soon to be much discussion about stock mixtures; pills were usually bought ready-made and tablets were still comparatively few. In the early stages, prescriptions were costed on the premises, and there was no doubt about the pricing being complete. The volume of private dispensing was not greatly affected, since dependants and those with incomes of more than £160 were outside the scheme. The income limit was raised to £250 in 1919.

Apprenticeship in pharmacy at that period was less arduous, but hours were still long by comparison with those in offices and industry. A common evening closing hour



In Edwardian times counters came more and more to be given over to the display of "own goods," though the shop rounds remained. The pharmacy is that of A. B. Singleton, Hawkhurst, Kent.

was 9 o'clock, and on Saturday—then the great shopping day—11 o'clock. The half-day holiday was becoming compulsory, and there was usually one free evening for a class or for private study, whilst some apprentices were fortunate in being able to join in organised botany rambles during the summer months. Practice in N.H.I. dispensing was apt to become stereotyped, and it was soon possible to "spot the regulars." More and more galenicals were bought ready-made, but the pill machine was in reasonable use for private formulas; neat wrapping, with pink string or sealing wax, was still the rule. Premiums were no longer required from apprentices and, after the first year on probation, small "salaries" of 5s., 10s. or £1 a month had become customary over the four-year period. Assistants



"Own name" goods in turn give place to proprietaries, which claim counter display space for which, in many pharmacies, open trays provide the best solution. The pharmacy is that of K. Ross Sergeant, Cheapside, Nottingham.





Pharmacies opened or reconstructed after the 1939-45 war show the influences of new ideas of design, such as the Festival of Britain, as in the Hemel Hempstead premises of Kinlock & Anderson (Chemists) Ltd.; and of new materials, as in the Egham, Surrey, pharmacy of H. W. Herbert, Ltd. Gone now are the drug jars.

were not much better off than their Victorian predecessors, experience being still the chief desideratum. "Indoor" appointments had become exceptional, and the provincial salary range was from £1 to £2 a week. Berths in London had a certain glamour, and a period of six to twelve months in a busy metropolitan pharmacy could make an astonishing difference in dispensing technique; it was very noticeable in subsequent work at the school of pharmacy. After qualification, locum work had many attractions but salaries were not much more than those of qualified assistants, and there were inevitable extra expenses and gaps between appointments. Useful experience could be gained during a term with a multiple firm, noting its methods of ordering, stock-keeping, display, etc. Retail trade was as mixed as ever, but with a growing emphasis on buying and selling rather than actual production. The manufacturing and wholesale houses were becoming more competitive and more efficient, and their blandishments ever more seductive. The pharmacist was advised to think of his time in capital letters. "Does it pay you to make such and such things in small lots in the back shop when we can bring them to you, ready-packed if need be, with quality guaranteed?" It became increasingly difficult to counter such arguments.

The trend continued in spite of the stresses and difficulties of the 1914-18 war, which affected both sides. Assistants disappeared into the Forces, apprentices became scarcer, Insurance prescriptions showed no signs of diminishing in number, certain drugs from abroad were soon unobtainable. The price of aspirin increased to 50s. per lb., phenacetin to 105s.; potassium salts tended to disappear; sodium salicylate rose from about 2s. to 24s. per lb. There was nothing new in pressing wives and sisters into service behind the counter but the movement of ladies into pharmacy was greatly accelerated by wartime conditions. Men returning after the war were all the better able to appreciate the effect of the changes. Temporary shortages were soon relieved or had already been adjusted by a reviving British chemical industry. Many new drugs and combinations of drugs appeared as compressed tablets. Shortage of sugar had given saccharin a vogue. One good effect of the war had been the introduction of "summer" time or "daylight saving" in 1916, and by the end of hostilities there was a general reduction of hours in retail pharmacy.

It is customary now to think of the ensuing period until 1939 as "between the wars," but of course there was no thought of a next war in 1920, when the Dangerous Drugs Act came into force and the "test" case, *Jenkin versus* the Pharmaceutical Society, decided that business matters

were outside the scope of the Pharmaceutical Society. That decision led to the formation of the Retail Pharmacists' Union, with the avowed object of looking after the commercial side of retail pharmacy. A little later the title was changed to the National Pharmaceutical Union, with London headquarters in Queen Square and branches throughout the country.

The new organisation had no lack of topics for consideration. There was, for example, among many other items, the destamping of proprietary preparations. Manufacturers found that it was possible to avoid stamp duty by disclosing the formula of a product when making sales through chemists, but little or no difference was made to the price. Matters would be adjusted by an increase in advertising expenditure, that would benefit the trade by increased sales (an explanation which chemists generally did not appreciate). By that time the proprietary medicine industry had grown enormously, and its leading lines called for the widest possible distribution, from chemists, grocers and small shops of all kinds—and among the total of outlets chemists became greatly outnumbered.

By way of protection, the N.P.U. formulated the idea of "Chemists' Friends": manufacturers who would restrict sales to chemists in return for active retail co-operation by display and recommendation. The scheme proved useful in many ways, stimulating the interest of those who were already prepared to be interested, but it did not succeed in converting the giants who had no desire for conversion.

The year 1933 was notable for passing of the Pharmacy and Poisons Act, which included registration of premises, compulsory membership of the Pharmaceutical Society, and the establishment of a Statutory Committee and a Poisons Board. The Statutory Committee was charged with the duty of investigating charges against pharmacists from a professional point of view and it was given the power to direct the registrar to remove the name of a pharmacist from the register. Registered pharmacists in retail business became "authorised sellers of poisons" and therefore able to deal in everything in the Poisons List, and that list was set out in greater detail than hitherto; its ramifications are traced in the *C. & D. Poisons Guide*, which eventually contained references to more than 5,000 items.

The outbreak of the 1939-45 war found pharmacy better prepared than in 1914. A great deal of work had been done before 1939 in surveying world stocks of drugs and chemicals and in improving national resources, with the result that prices remained much more steady. There were, however, many shortages, and a retail member of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society, speaking in 1941, reminded his



colleagues of "the daily torment at the counter." The National Formulary became the National War Formulary, with a formidable list of omissions and many revisions made with an eye to economy. The income limit for N.H.I. benefit was raised in 1942 to £420. Once again a sugar shortage led to a fantastic demand for saccharin tablets, and chemists had to invent their own individual and unofficial rationing schemes. The phrase "under the counter" became highly unpopular as indicative of hidden supplies. Pharmaceutical manufacturers enjoyed no special exemption from bombing, and retail pharmacy lost one of its choicest ornaments in the destruction of "Plough Court," the historic home of Allen & Hanburys. In spite of all discouragements work went on, as witness the seven Addenda to the B.P., 1932, published between 1936 and 1945. Chemotherapy had really and truly arrived. The sulphonamides were already multiplying, and penicillin was added by official notice in the *London Gazette* in June 1946. Together they reflected a revolution in medical treatment which had far-reaching effects on retail pharmacy and called for still closer co-operation with the manufacturing side.

Disclosure of the formulas of medicinal preparations had been made compulsory by the Pharmacy and Medicines Act, 1941, and the Stamp Duty, "that museum of administrative complexities," abolished. Meanwhile purchase tax had arrived, and it was levied upon a wide range of articles, including many handled by chemists. For a short time, in fact, medicines were taxed twice over. The new tax was especially heavy on cosmetics, but they soon came to be regarded as necessities rather than luxuries. During the war a drastic Limitation of Supplies Order prevented the natural development of the cosmetic side of the business but subsequent recovery has been rapid.

#### Dispensers to the Nation (1948 to 1959)

Under the National Health Service, instituted in 1948, the pharmacy became still more the nation's dispensary. Since 1950 pharmacists have been responsible for more than 225 million prescriptions a year. The annual total has varied little, whilst the cost per prescription has more than doubled (i.e., from 3s. to nearly 7s.). The growing interest in ethical proprietaries is only one factor in the increase. Many new and costly drugs have been brought into use, and there has been a tendency for doctors to order larger quantities in view of the shilling levy on each item (previously on each prescription form). When the Health Service attained its tenth birthday in July 1958 its merits, demerits, statistics, etc., were thoroughly discussed. It may fairly be concluded that, whilst chemists disliked such things as the drug testing scheme and "averaging" instead of full pricing, no one would wish to put the clock back.

Dispensing practice during recent years has had a "bad Press." It has been customary to contrast the manual dexterity necessary in the plaster-spreading, pill-rolling days with current methods of handling proprietaries, to the great disadvantage of the latter. The latest edition of "The Art of Dispensing" provides a useful corrective. Pills are put in their place—a more modest place than in 1888—mixtures and emulsions are dealt with more adequately. The dispensing of sterile preparations—the longest section in the book—is valuable for its own sake and also as a sign of the times. Equally interesting from this point of view has been the series of articles published as the *C. & D.* "Refresher Course for Pharmacists." Typical subjects were the pH scale, isotonic solutions, emulsions and emulsifying agents, ointment bases, antiseptics and disinfectants, neuromuscular and ganglionic blocking agents, the barbiturates, antihistamines, the chemistry of the hormones. In his general outlook and range of interests the modern pharmacist, doing his best to keep up to date in a changing world, need not fear comparison with his forbears.



Still in places the best of the old is blended with the best of the new, as where, in the pharmacy of J. Powell & Son, Ltd., Reading, the shop rounds and mahogany shelves are kept as a decorative background to an otherwise entirely modern layout.

The current B.P. is a handsome volume which the average pharmacist in business uses less and less in his dispensary. It is, in fact, becoming more at home as a code of standards in the manufacturing laboratory. The B.P.C., with its wider range and more informative purpose, is referred to more frequently. If limited to one book, however, the pharmacist's choice would most probably fall on the Extra Pharmacopoeia, still called "Martindale" and now in its twenty-fourth edition. If one misses the little "quirks" of its founder there are ample compensations in the wealth of new information, including data on the ethical proprietaries that have become so important and so numerous. No book can hope to be quite up to date in this respect but must needs be supplemented by the *C. & D.* "Guide to New Medicaments" or something comparable. In trying to find his way in the maze of present-day proprietaries, the pharmacist is glad of all the help he can get, whilst many doctors are learning to appreciate the help he can give. Co-operation of that kind is indeed one of the most hopeful signs for the future.

Also significant is the new look in education for pharmacy. The apprentice has become the "student," and he can take his practical training either before or after passing the qualifying examination. In the one case it is for two years under articles of pupillage; in the other it is for one year only and articles are not required. Academic authorities prefer the second method but many practical observers have their doubts. By the time he has qualified, so runs the argument, the trainee is much less trainable in the general shop work that is still accountable for at least two-thirds of the average turnover. Whereas a youngster of sixteen or seventeen can be asked to do anything in reason, the "breaking-in" of a Ph.C. or B.Pharm. still conscious of the new laurels, calls for circumspection and mutual understanding of a high order.



In the autumn of 1958 the C.F. (then Chemists Federation) idea had to undergo its severest trial in the newly constituted Restrictive Practices Court. By that time there were about 4,000 articles on the C.F. list, the products of some 120 manufacturers. The Court declared that the restrictions imposed by the Chemists Federation were void, and following that decision the Federation wound itself up. It was a disappointing end to a great deal of work, but the idea is still alive; those who were interested are still interested, and no great change of relationship has taken place between chemists and the industry.

If the first Editor of the *C. & D.* could revisit the glimpses of the moon what would he make of retail pharmacy as it now functions? We know that he was ever a candid friend who did not hesitate to speak his mind. For example, he advised chemists to make their windows "less repulsive." Obviously there must have been some improvement over the

years, for he could not fairly use such an epithet in 1959. He could, and probably would, say that displays are too uniform and lack originality, and that interiors have lost their individuality. The difficulty is how, in a mass-production age, to do otherwise in limited time? He would be so interested in those new, ingenious, double or treble sliding cupboards where today's proprietaries hide in series that he would forget to look for the pill machine. He would not be able to find much wrong with shop layout (when space is adequate), still less with lighting. And as for modern methods in general, did not Jacob Bell himself tell us that "we must not lose sight of those substantial considerations on which we are all dependent for subsistence"?

It is fitting that our first Editor should have the last word, written for his own guidance just a hundred years ago but still quite topical and up to date. Pharmacists could not have a better motto—"Our humble aim is to be simply useful."



*CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST* has always enjoyed the friendliest relationships with their Councils, officers and members.

It must be the case that the Irish admire an independent attitude in an organ of the Press, for, in the 1870's, when the Chemists' and Druggists' Society of Ireland was campaigning for a Bill to free its members from certain severe disabilities and handicaps to which they were subject, the *C. & D.*, which warmly supported that Society's

AS the official organ of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland for close on seventy years and of the Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland for over a quarter

of a century, THE

A Select Committee was set up for the purpose of studying the situation. The Committee reported in 1874 an "admitted deficiency" of pharmacies in Ireland resulting from privileges vouchsafed to the Apothecaries' Hall. The report recommended a separate Pharmaceutical Society for Ireland with reciprocity towards Great Britain. Under advice the Chemists' and Druggists' Society drafted a Bill that was introduced into the House of Commons and received the royal assent in August 1875. The Bill provided for an examination leading to a "pharmaceutical chemist" qualification, a choice of title against which, as it was linked to reciprocity, this paper made strong protest. In the Commons the reciprocity clause was dropped.

The *C. & D.* from the start published reports of the Society's activities, but only on January 1, 1892, as the result

idea that we have ever been unfair to Irish pharmaceutical licentiates in any respect, and we should be greatly obliged to Mr. . . . if he would indicate, however vaguely, on what he bases his charge. We have been somewhat officious, we admit, in discussing Irish affairs. But the fault lies with the Irishmen . . . for making them so interesting."

So, from being officious, we became official, though it is worth putting on record that, before accepting the honour, the Editor asked "Do you think that if we become your official organ we shall have to swear to everything you say?" The reply, a strictly fair one, was "No; but if you become our official organ, and if things crop up against us, we expect you will help us."

The manner in which the *C. & D.* became also the official organ of the Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland, though more recent (since the

## OFFICIAL ORGAN OF TWO SOCIETIES

intentions, nevertheless strongly criticised some of the courses it adopted in achieving its aims. At that period any person in Ireland could open shop as a chemist and even sell poisons, but the dispensing of prescriptions was reserved by law to persons who had passed through the Apothecaries' Hall of Ireland. The absurdity of that situation was pointed out in a leading article that asked "whether in Ireland alone in the world there can be any special necessity for a three-year course of medical instruction to fit a man to dispense a prescription." The *C. and D. Society*, in order to further its ends, made direct approaches to the Society of Apothecaries, which agreed to join in laying the case for a Pharmacy Bill before the Chief Secretary for Ireland. The *C. & D.* issued a warning against the alliance: "We cannot avoid the conclusion that the ultimate result will be that pharmacists will take a position as an inferior grade of the medical profession." Meanwhile the Dublin College of Physicians, possibly from hostility to the apothecaries, was campaigning to extend to Ireland the Pharmacy Act of Great Britain.

of a Council decision taken under pressure from licentiates in November 1891, did it become the Society's official organ. A postal vote had shown a substantial preference for the *C. & D.*, though it was by no means unanimous, one member threatening to withdraw from the Society if the proposal went through, and another causing the *C. & D.* to reply as follows:—

"Ireland can find no more devoted admirers anywhere than at 42 Cannon Street, London. And yet we seem to have so dissembled our affection that it was possible, at a meeting of the Irishmen who should have known us best, for a gentleman to declare, apparently without contradiction, that from THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST the Irish pharmaceutical licentiates had never been treated with fairness, nor even with decency. The gentleman who made that assertion has since been elected Vice-president of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, and *locum tenens* of the Presidency. We comfort ourselves by observing that his name suggests a decidedly Saxon birth or lineage, and we are accustomed to injustice from our own people. Seriously, however, we have not the smallest

Society came into existence as an outcome of the separation of the six counties from the twenty-six), is less well documented. A "brevity" in the *C. & D.*, October 7, 1933, reads: "As the official organ of the Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland, THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST is now being supplied to members of the Society," and in that issue the *C. & D.*, under its title on the opening editorial page, first proclaims itself as such. That suggests an arrangement quite recently entered into, yet the goodwill towards the paper in the North was certainly much older, for, in the record of the debate in Dublin in 1891, the following appears:—

MR. LYONS: As far as the North of Ireland is concerned the chemists there are almost entirely in favour of substituting THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

So much for the past. As to the future, we give no undertaking, even today, to "swear to everything you say," though we shall, undoubtedly, "if things crop up against" our clients in either Society, be as helpful as we know how.



The *C. & D.* takes keen pride in its long, friendly and close associations with the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland and the Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland.





THE AUTHOR:

C. G. DRUMMOND

(a former chairman of  
the Scottish Department Executive)

## Pharmacy in Scotland in 1859

**A nucleus of outstanding pharmacists  
who set "a shining example  
of all that was fine  
in character and practice."**

**H**OWEVER successful individual pharmacists may have been in Scotland—and some were very successful indeed—it has to be recorded that the year 1859 was not especially marked for the numerical strength of pharmaceutical organisation. The standard of practice was, on the whole, good, with some particularly fine examples of first-class pharmacy which might have been accepted as a model at any period in history. It is scarcely necessary to list such names as J. F. Macfarlan, Duncan Flockhart, and H. C. Baildon of Edinburgh; Davidson of Aberdeen; and Robert Dandie of Perth; and Daniel Frazer of Glasgow. But those names formed little more than the nucleus of a properly organised Pharmaceutical Society, though no one would deny that those contemplating membership had in that nucleus a shining example of all that was fine in character and in practice.

Only seven years had elapsed since the formation of a North British Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society, so perhaps it was too soon to look for a large membership, yet the fact is that the strength in Scotland, which was about forty when the Branch was formed, had barely reached 100 by 1859. There were several reasons for the slow rate of advance. It was not that the Scots were opposed to organisation, for as far back as 1785 a Society of Druggist

Apothecaries was formed in Edinburgh, and in Aberdeen a Society of Chemists and Druggists was established in 1839. The reason for the aloofness has to be looked for elsewhere. It may be that many who had been in business for many years shrank from the ordeal of presenting themselves for examination. It may be—as was stated—that the Society was regarded as a purely scientific society established for Londoners. It was certainly true that pharmacy in Glasgow and the west was largely in the hands of doctors, who could scarcely be expected to exhibit any marked enthusiasm for a society of chemists and druggists. It is not, therefore, surprising to find that most of the membership in 1859 resided in, or near, Edinburgh, where the headquarters of the North British Branch were situated, and where the examinations were held, though one member, William Inverach, who joined in 1852, lived as far from the centre of affairs as Kirkwall in the Orkneys.

The initial enthusiasm in Edinburgh had sprung from those who had high ideals, and prominent among them were John Mackay and H. C. Baildon, both of whom had a period of service with the father of Jacob Bell, and both of whom, naturally, were inspired by Jacob himself.

The management of the affairs of the Pharmaceutical Society in Scotland was in the hands of what was then known as a Council, with a president. (Owing to the possibility of confusion with the Council and president in London, the description was altered in later years to Executive and chairman.) The period under review covers the presidency of two distinguished pharmacists—James Robertson (1858–59) and Richard Raimés (1859–60). The name of Robertson has disappeared from the Edinburgh scene, where it once adorned, in good pharmaceutical company, the thoroughfare known as George Street. The only present-day link is in the pharmacy of George Lunan, of Queensferry Street, which was a branch of the original pharmacy in George Street. Richard Raimés, on the other hand, survives in the name of Raimés, Clark & Co., Ltd., wholesale chemists in Leith. The Council, therefore, was responsible for the control in Scotland of pharmaceutical organisation, and for the running of scientific evening meetings in the Society's Hall in George Street.

As will, doubtless, emerge in other contributions, the year 1859 was important in the history of pharmacy and medicine by virtue of what appeared to be the imminent publication of the first national pharmacopœia, though it was, in fact, 1864 before the first edition of the British Pharmacopœia made its bow. But on January 5, 1859, the Council of the North British Branch met "to consider what





Mr. John Mackay, a pen portrait by a C. & D. artist, reproduced from the C. & D., July 15, 1874.

new drugs and preparations should be suggested for the consideration of the committee of the College of Physicians in reference to the new pharmacopœia at present being arranged by the different colleges."

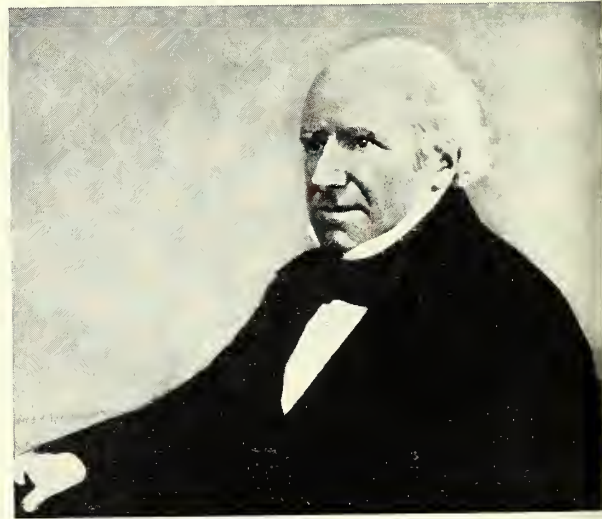
Members present on that occasion included J. F. Macfarlan, whose name lives on in the manufacturing house of that name at Abbeyhill, Edinburgh. Macfarlan was in every way a remarkable man. He was an outstanding pharmacist; he was the holder of a diploma in surgery of the Royal College of Surgeons in Edinburgh; he was for many years treasurer of the Royal Medical Society, and he took a prominent part in civic affairs. In addition to those activities, he was a member of the board of examiners in Scotland, and, for a few years, of the Pharmaceutical Society's Council in London. That his reputation was not local is proved by the fact that at the 1859 election of the Society's Council in London, Macfarlan headed the poll with 541 votes. With fewer than 100 members in Scotland at that time the voting proves how important a figure he had become in national affairs.

#### Twenty-nine Years Secretary

Also present at the January meeting of 1859—as he was from the first meeting of the North British Branch in 1852 until his death in 1881—was John Mackay, who acted as secretary for those twenty-nine years. During the whole of his term of office as honorary secretary he displayed an energy and enthusiasm for the Society which has never been surpassed. Like Macfarlan, Mackay was one of the founders of the Society in Scotland; a member of the board of examiners; and, while still acting as honorary secretary in Scotland, a member of the Council in London.

But new drugs and preparations for a new pharmacopœia were not the only problems posed by the publication of such a volume. The question of an appropriate system of weights and measures had also to be faced, and it is of

more than passing interest to record that the adoption of the metric system was contemplated at that time. (The insular and somewhat conservative attitude of Great Britain is exemplified by the fact that the same question is still not finally resolved in 1959.) But the metric system was not the only alternative advanced, and an evening meeting in Edinburgh on April 19 heard a paper on the subject by Charles Wilson, M.D., Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians and vice-president of the Medical-Chirurgical Society of Edinburgh. His subject was "Observations on a proposed adjustment of weights and measures for the new British Pharmacopœia." Peter Squire had already published a paper on the subject. It has to be borne in mind that the new pharmacopœia was intended for use throughout the Empire, and that uniformity was, to say the least, desirable. Dr. Wilson had already, without success, attempted to convert the Council of the Society in London to his adjusted system, which recognised the problems inherent in the combination of troy and avoirdupois weights. The address was historically of the greatest value, for Dr. Wilson traced the development of our system back to complaints raised on the matter in the early eighteenth century by Bishop Hooper and Dr. Arbuthnot. Briefly, what Dr. Wilson advocated was a return to a statute pound of 7,680 grains as in the reign of Edward I. That was to be accomplished by altering the grain (or "equalising" it) so that, in effect one minim of water would weigh one grain, and a fluid ounce of 480 minims would weigh 480 grains. But the way



J. F. Macfarlan, "in every way a remarkable man."

of the reformer is hard, and we still, in 1959, calculate our percentages with the knowledge that 480 minims of water weigh 437.5 grains. Dr. Wilson's deft cast of the line to the effect that druggists bought in one system and sold in another was not sufficient to win his point.

Relations between pharmacy and medicine appear to have been particularly happy, and it is testimony to the prestige of the leading figures in pharmacy that they were able to secure the help in their efforts of such as Sir Robert Christison who, in 1859, was chairman of the committee charged with the duty of producing the first issue of a British Pharmacopœia. His knowledge of drugs was profound, and he took a keen interest in the development of the North British branch from its inception. He had readily agreed to inaugurate the first session of evening scientific meetings in 1852, and it was a great disappointment to him, as well as to his audience, that illness prevented his attending. Christison had a European reputation in toxicology and pharmacology, and his name is associated with conine



Calabar bean and digitalis. He had published his own dispensatory in 1842, in which he compared the pharmacopœia of his native city with those of other places, and it was a wise choice on the part of the General Medical Council to appoint him chairman of the British Pharmacopœia Committee—that committee to which, in 1859, the North British Branch sent observations through the medium of the Edinburgh College of Physicians.

But Christison was only one of many prominent men in the medical profession at that time. Professor James Young Simpson, in his house in Queen Street, Edinburgh, had only recently carried out his experiments with chloroform, using in the initial test a sample that had been sent to him by Mr. Waldie, a chemist in Liverpool, who had connections with the old Scottish town of Linlithgow. Keith, a hundred years ago, was on the eve of celebrity as an ovariotomist. He used ether as an anæsthetic, and was closely associated with J. F. Macfarlan, who specialised in the production of ether and chloroform. Simpson, on the other hand, was a frequent visitor to the laboratories of Duncan, Flockhart & Co., who also gained renown in the field of anæsthetics.

The prominent position taken by the manufacturing chemists in the affairs of the North British Branch is noteworthy. The first president, for example, was John Duncan, of Duncan, Flockhart & Co., who was also the first chairman of the board of examiners for Scotland. Though Duncan had gone by 1859, J. F. Macfarlan, as has been noted, was active, as were John Mackay, Richard Raimes and J. R. Young, the last-named connected with J. F. Macfarlan. The explanation of the interest of the manufacturing chemists is not difficult to find, for the majority commenced their pharmaceutical career in retail business and, indeed, were at that time combining the interests of manufacturing and retailing. What had commenced as small-scale activity, in back-shops and cellars, finally threatened a bursting at the seams, and the introduction of machinery necessitated moves to more commodious premises. Eventually the retail pharmacies operated by most of the manufacturers disappeared. It was fortunate for pharmacy that the important figures in the early days of the Society in Scotland were still closely linked with their first choice.

#### Evening Meetings of Great Practical Interest

The series of evening meetings for 1858-59 and 1859-60 were of great practical interest, and no difficulty seems to have been experienced in securing the services of the most eminent men of the day—a happy circumstance which continues in 1959. A most valuable and understanding communication was delivered in George Street Hall, Edinburgh, on October 21, 1859, at 9 o'clock in the evening—such were the hours of the chemist and druggist of that time. The speaker was Dr. George Wilson, Professor of Technology in the University of Edinburgh, Regius Keeper of the Industrial Museum of Scotland and, most deservedly, an honorary member of the Pharmaceutical Society. He chose as his title "The Education of the Pharmaceutical Chemist"—a subject that continues to engage the attention of the experts today. The address was characterised by a remarkable insight into the future of pharmacy, and if the constructive proposals had been adopted quickly and put into effect, the position of pharmacy today might have been very different. Professor Wilson put forward what he considered three absolute essentials: 1. A thorough familiarity with the appearance and sensible properties such as odour, colour, taste, and the like, of every important drug or medicine, natural or artificial, whether derived directly or indirectly from the mineral, vegetable or animal kingdom; 2. A knowledge, the greater the better, of the chemical nature or composition of all the important drugs or medicines; 3. A general acquaintance with the physiological action or influence on the body of the chief medicines in use. "I have no hesitation," said Professor Wilson, "in saying that a pharmacologist, able

to afford himself an additional pure scientific class, would act more wisely in selecting physiology than botany." Professor Wilson went on to say that in a minimum curriculum physiology must have precedence over botany. The speaker referred to those subjects as pharmaceutical science, and proceeded to give three points under the heading of

*Expenses*

1859	Ant Bullen	29	3	6
1	Amstrong Mr	3	6	8
3	W P Expenses	3	6	10
5	Daniel R	30	"	"
8	Gray James W	5	6	
	Cumokan R W	4	3	
	Duncan Flockhart	1	5	9
9	Shop Torry	2	11	
	Small Bro Wine	1	11	
	Gains Alex Wine	10	4	
11	W P Expenses	3	9	5
15	Chemist Flockhart	2	6	
17	W P Expenses	3	3	2
23	Paton Walter	11	"	"
24	W P Expenses	3	7	6
Oct 1	Duncan W Wine	"	11	"
	Amstrong Mr	13	6	8
	Gilvary Mr	2	18	4
	W P Expenses	3	14	2

A page from H. C. Baildon's expenses account, showing purchase of first issue of "The Chemist and Druggist."

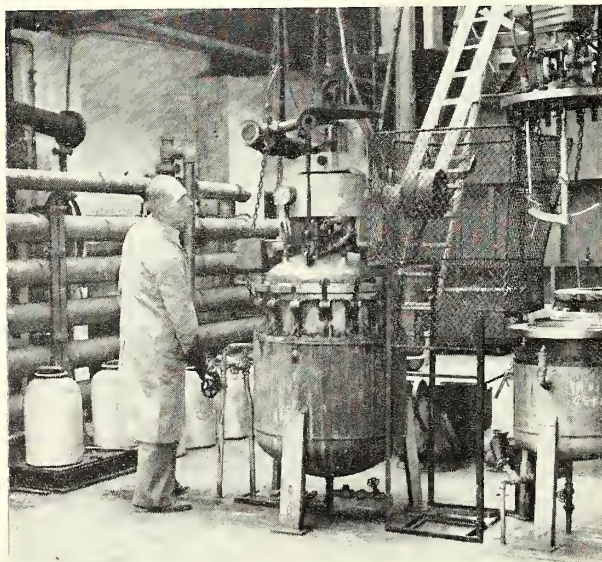
pharmaceutical art, which covered the practical side of the training. He then went on to list obstacles to the progress of the young pharmacist. First, there was the long apprenticeship of five years. Professor Wilson was an ardent advocate of a good apprenticeship, but considered that the youth should remain at school to the age of seventeen, acquiring a broad, general education, and then serve only two years. It was essential, in his estimation, that the young apprentice should be able to read, write and spell his own language readily and accurately. He should have a knowledge of Latin. He should possess a general knowledge of geography, history, natural history and English literature. The second obstacle was the long hours of work, the remedy for which was the adoption in the city of Edinburgh of a rota system for late evening and Sunday duties, the doctor making himself responsible for a small supply of emergency drugs and appliances. In conclusion, Professor Wilson referred to the great change in the laws regulating medical schools and said: "The leaders of those bodies beckon you to follow them in their upwards ascent. Men of science, accustomed to see Continental *pharmaciens*, the authors of profound and original investigations in botany, chemistry, toxicology, etc., long to welcome you."



The address had a mixed reception, it being felt in some circles that a knowledge of physiology might be dangerous in that it could extend "counter-prescribing," and so incur the wrath and opposition of the medical profession. We see today the pattern visualised by Professor Wilson.

But Dr. Wilson was not the only seer of 1859, for on January 13 a paper was presented on "Pharmacy—as it was, as it is, and as it will be." It was written for a conference in Dundee in the autumn of the previous year by Mr. Burrell, of Montrose, but owing to the late hour it had to be left over until an evening meeting in Edinburgh early in 1859. It was a first-class piece of historical research in its retrospective introduction, but it is the forward glance which interests us today. Mr. Burrell said: "But we must not forget that we, too, shall be the ancestors of other generations, who will examine our processes with the same curiosity we expend on those who have gone before us. If we could imagine a pharmacist gazing at us from the heights of 1958\* we should not be surprised to hear him characterise us as a peculiar race; for by that time our calling will be recognised as a distinct profession, and all who follow it will be intelligent and educated men. They will be puzzled to understand how we sit at the door of the Temple of Science, like mere money-takers, while they, as regular guild-brothers, sit in the Temple itself. They will smile at the fact of this United Kingdom having three different pharmacopœias, so that a gouty Englishman would get *Acetum colchici* three times stronger in Dublin than in Edinburgh or London. . . . But in 1958 all this will be changed—there will be one national pharmacopœia . . . there will be one to prescribe, one to compound." Would Mr. Burrell feel that we had fulfilled his prophecy?

The intensely practical character which for so long was a feature of the evening meetings in Edinburgh was never seen to better advantage than on the evening of March 4, 1859. Only a week before, a court case was held in New-castle in which a farmer sued Mr. Elliot, chemist, of Berwick, for damages arising out of the loss of 850 sheep out of a total of 869 dipped with the defendant's "Celebrated Sheep Wash." It was proved that arsenic was the cause of death, but it was contended by the defendant that there must have been negligence on the part of the farmer by the improper mixing and diluting of his powders. Hundreds of farmers had used the preparation without any fatality occurring. The jury found for the plaintiff; and awarded him £1,400 damages.



Manufacture of chloroform at J. F. Macfarlan & Co., Edinburgh.

The evening meeting was made the occasion for the reading of two papers, one on the chemistry of sheep dips, by Dr. Stevenson Macadam, F.R.S.E., lecturer in chemistry in the Medical School, Surgeon's Hall, Edinburgh, and the other on the physiology of dips, by Mr. John Gamgee, Professor of Veterinary Surgery, New Veterinary College. The addresses were announced as having "special reference to experiments undertaken in connection with the late wholesale poisoning of sheep at Burton, Northumberland."

It had been contended by the prosecution, and accepted by the jury, that the poisoning had occurred by absorption of arsenic, in aqueous solution, through the skin. Macadam stated at the meeting in Edinburgh that not one single experiment had been carried out by those witnesses acting on behalf of the farmer, while he and Dr. Gamgee had, while the trial was proceeding, disproved by experiment the points brought forward against the chemist. Professor Gamgee said that further investigation must prove that Elliot was not only innocent, but could in no way be held responsible for the loss of 850 sheep. "The evidence in favour of the view that carelessness on the part of the farmer and his men at Burton, during and after dipping, aided by the inclemency of the weather, were the cause of the poisoning of the sheep, is so patent, that we cannot see how any other opinion of the wholesale poisoning can be for a moment entertained." The theory of Professor Gamgee was that a light shower at night had washed the arsenic from the fleece on to the grass on which the sheep were feeding.

At another evening meeting presided over by Mr. J. R. Young (vice-president), a note of alarm was sounded in relation to grey powder—an interesting observation in the light of present-day knowledge. Mr. Young said that grey powder had acquired a somewhat equivocal character in the estimation of some learned doctors, and it would probably be some time before it regained the confidence it had previously so long enjoyed.

#### Live Leadership

It will be seen from the character of the evening meetings that, though numerically under strength, the North British Branch was a healthy youngster, with a live leadership. Its special position was clearly stated in the address of the president of the Pharmaceutical Society to the annual meeting in London on May 18, 1859—read by the vice-president in the regrettable absence of its author, Jacob Bell, who was then seriously ill. It said:

"The arrangements and reciprocity subsisting between the North and South British Branches of the Society, although originally a source of some anxiety and delicacy, appear to be attended with entire success. It was in the first place uncertain whether our brethren on the other side of the Tweed would be disposed to unite in the establishment of the Society. When the question was settled, it was obvious that there must be an organisation for Scotland, having its headquarters in Edinburgh, and a committee or council, with other officers, were appointed accordingly. . . . There is but one Society, the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, and its character and objects must be sustained alike in Scotland and in England. . . . The great interest I have taken in cementing this favourable union between North and South Britain . . . and the apparently complete success of the existing arrangements induce us to hope that the Members of the Society will continue to act on the same policy and principles, and thus prevent the possibility of any trifling circumstance arising to disturb the existing harmony and fraternity."

The most fitting memorial to the great Jacob Bell in this his centenary year would be for pharmacists to rededicate themselves, on both sides of the Tweed, to the ideals so clearly expressed in his last annual address in 1859.

\*Paper written late 1858 and delivered 1859.





THE AUTHOR:  
MISS DOROTHY M. JONES  
(chief pharmacist,  
Bolingbroke Hospital, London)

## Progress of Women in Pharmacy

Of the 27,000 or more members  
of the Pharmaceutical Society today  
perhaps 6,000 are women. Until 1868,  
no woman was admitted  
to the Register.

**T**ODAY women are accepted in pharmacy. No wave of emotionalism is set throbbing if reference is made to them. Indeed, on reflection one realises that little reference is made to them at all as such. There is no need. So ably have they established themselves that the word "pharmacist" is now understood automatically to include both men and women.

It must be remembered that this state of affairs has come about in less than one hundred years, for it was not until 1868 that the first woman, Miss Frances Potter of Fleckney, Leicestershire, passed the Qualifying examination and had her name placed on the register. Being a woman, however, she was not eligible for membership of the Pharmaceutical Society. In all fairness to the Society it should be emphasised that, from its foundation in 1841, women were never excluded from its examinations, and they have always been eligible to take the qualifications. From that standpoint the Pharmaceutical Society has a creditable record compared with other examining bodies.

In 1873 women students were for the first time admitted to the Society's school. They were not allowed through the same door as the men students but were given an entrance of their own. For some years few women students enrolled at the school and it would appear that those who did were

rather cold-shouldered and forced to keep very much to themselves.

From 1875 to 1879 women put up a fight for admission to membership of the Pharmaceutical Society. The matter was raised each year at the annual meeting, but it remained unsettled, being each time referred back to the Council. At the annual meeting on May 15, 1878, the following resolution was debated in what appears from the records to have been a somewhat heated atmosphere:—

That in the opinion of this meeting it is not considered either necessary or desirable that ladies should be admitted as members, associates, apprentices or students of this Society.

### A Majority of Two

Apparently opinion was much divided, as the resolution was passed by fifty-nine votes to fifty-seven. At the adjourned meeting on May 17 it was discovered that there had been some mistake about the numbers, fifty-nine having voted against the motion and fifty-seven for it. At the next Council meeting Mr. Hampson moved that Miss Isabella Clarke, who had applied for membership, should be elected. On that occasion the voting was equal, but the chairman's casting vote was given against her. At the annual meeting in 1879 the matter was again discussed, with the result that an amendment was carried by a majority of three to the effect that it was undesirable for the Society to introduce so complete a change in its constitution as would be involved by the admission of women as members, associates, apprentices or students of the Society. The matter came finally to a head in 1879, through the tenacity of purpose of those pioneer women, when, at the Council meeting on October 1, Mr. Hampson moved the election of two ladies, both Pharmaceutical Chemists, who had applied for membership of the Society. The resolution was seconded by a Mr. Woolley and carried. From that time onward all the privileges of association with the Pharmaceutical Society were open on equal terms to both women and men. The following extract from *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST*, October 15, 1879, gives some idea of the feeling that prevailed at that time:

Miss Isabella Skinner Clarke and Miss Rose Coombes Minshall, both of London and both Pharmaceutical Chemists, had tendered their subscriptions for the current year and had applied for membership. Mr. Hampson moved that they should be elected. He thought the question ought never to have been referred to the annual meeting, and he urged that it was the duty of the Council to elect all eligible persons irrespective of sex. . . .



The comments that followed that revolutionary action were various. The *Pharmaceutical Journal* stated:

In the history of pharmaceutical affairs the First October, 1879, will in future be memorable in that relation as the occasion when British pharmacists were relieved from the anomalous necessity of regarding their better halves as inferior to themselves.

Undoubtedly an element of fear had influenced the Society in refusing membership to women, for in the same issue of the *Journal* there appear the following remarks:—

Fortunately the admission of women members of the Society is not calculated to affect very seriously the interests of other members, and there is consequently less reason for dissatisfaction with the settlement of the question by a narrow majority. There seems little doubt that the Council had been worn down and had become tired of the matter. Looking back on that situation one wonders what would have been the position of women today if the Council at that time had not given way. After years of persistence upon the part of those early women pharmacists their fight came abruptly to an end, and victory was theirs. From that time onwards the number of women entering pharmacy gradually increased. They apparently gave a good account of themselves in the schools of pharmacy. *Xrayser*, writing in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST of July 4, 1908, emphasised that fact in the following paragraphs:—

The Male Intellect is evidently not equal to the contest with feminine rivals in the class room and in examinations. Miss Wren annexes three out of four silver medals which the Pharmaceutical Society contributes annually . . . and at the same time establishes her claim to the Pereira medal. Miss Neve supplements this demonstration of the superiority of the sex by scooping-in the same proportion of bronze medals awarded in the Minor course. This appropriation of the Society's Bullion by two very young ladies, at the commencement of the brilliant careers we all hope will be theirs, leaves but a scanty distribution of honours, as we still pathetically call the ceremony, among the masculine majority of the competitors. Moreover the ominousness of the event is that it is not merely occasional or accidental. It is just the climax of a consistent progress which has been noted again and again. It is a "record" we are told for a girl to win the Pereira medal. Undoubtedly the average of the academic work of the ladies at schools of pharmacy (and not in this country alone) has been much higher than that of the male students. . . .

Those newly qualified women, however, encountered many difficulties when it came to establishing themselves in the practice of pharmacy. They were not readily accepted by employers and, if they were successful in securing a post, quite often would be kept behind the scenes for fear that their presence in the pharmacy would prove detrimental to the business. Those intolerable conditions led to the formation in 1905 of the Association of Women Pharmacists. Its establishment was brought about largely by the efforts of Miss M. E. Buchanan and Mrs. Clarke Keer, and is said to have taken place in Miss Buchanan's kitchen in Gordon Square. Those pioneers realised that it was essential for women to stand together if they were to gain the recognition that was their due as pharmacists. They soon made their presence felt, for in a woman's journal of that day (*The Queen*, December 30, 1905) reference was made to pharmacy as a career for women, and the formation of the Association of Women Pharmacists was regarded as a most important step. Nevertheless for many years those women struggled on against much opposition.

#### Facts and Figures for 1908

A few facts and figures taken from a report of an address by Miss Buchanan at a meeting of the Association in 1908 may be of interest. At that time there were 160 registered women, or 1 per cent. of all persons engaged in pharmacy. Of the 160 about 60 per cent. were working in hospitals and institutions; 18–20 per cent. were in business on their own account, or managing for a relative, or employed in business; 12 per cent. were dispensers to medical men; and a

few were engaged in research, in analytical work or in teaching. The average salary for a single-handed full-time post of eight or nine hours per day in an institution, living out, was £118. Apparently qualified women in institution were in competition with those holding the Apothecaries Hall Assistant's certificate, who often accepted very low wages. The report states that Miss Buchanan urged her audience not to accept less than the average wage for registered people. So far as the women in retail practice were concerned, the public were beginning to appreciate their existence more and more, though the old-fashioned prejudice with regard to dispensing still remained. It was felt that the inauguration of the Association of Women Pharmacists was going to be the answer to many of the women's problems, and the establishment of an employment bureau within the Association was a valuable means of contact between employers and employees. Already the bureau had been able to point out that certain salaries offered were low and had induced boards to increase their terms. Miss Buchanan pointed out in conclusion that the development of pharmacy amongst women could be summed up in the word "educate," by which she meant "the deliberate intention to bring out all that was best in themselves and all those with whom they came in contact. It meant unremitting work, patience and energy." Since the day on which those words were spoken many women have worked devotedly, with patience, energy and persistence quite as much in the cause of pharmacy as in the cause of women pharmacists. Indeed, as time passed and women gradually received the recognition they merited, the need for emphasis on the female sex within the membership of the Society has lessened and will, no doubt, eventually disappear.

It is obvious, then, that by 1908—forty years after the first woman qualified, women in pharmacy were giving a good account of themselves and were determined to overcome all obstacles and prejudices that were placed along their path. At the same time it would appear that a similar attitude was being displayed in other lands, for in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST (issue of November 14, 1908) reference was made to Russian women pharmacists and an article in the *Pharmatz Journal* was quoted. It states that "the early difficulties in regard to the introduction of women into Russian pharmacy have quite disappeared. Masters no longer distrust their ability to deal with the business, and male pharmacists no longer fear them as competitors, finding them on the contrary comrades seeking to level up the wages rather than to level [them] down. . . ."

#### Pharmacist Suffragettes

By 1911 British women pharmacists were taking part in public life in general. THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST of June 24, 1911, records their activities in the votes-for women campaign, when on June 17 the following women pharmacists took part in the Coronation Suffrage Procession from the Victoria Embankment to the Albert Hall: Miss E. Hooper, B.Sc., F.I.C., Miss E. Wardle, Miss Andrews, Miss Goodwin, Miss McKerrow, Mrs. Freke and Miss Gilliatt. From that time onwards the number of women entering pharmacy gradually increased, and in 1922 panic broke out amongst the male pharmacists, who feared they would be overwhelmed by the influx of women. However it was found that women still accounted for only 1 per cent. of the names on the Society's register. The men calmed down and realised that there was not much to worry about. Nevertheless murmurs of dissatisfaction were prevalent from time to time right up until 1929, and some acrimonious correspondence on the subject of women in pharmacy appeared in the *Pharmaceutical Journal*.

There is no doubt that qualified women have received much help and encouragement through their membership



of the Association of Women Pharmacists (later the National Association of Women Pharmacists). Through the Association's employment bureau, numbers of newly qualified women were for many years assisted in obtaining suitable posts, and many of the more experienced women owe their more responsible positions to the Association's influence. During the 1939-45 war, when the Control of Engagements Order came into force, the Association's employment bureau was able to give valuable help in the use of woman-power in pharmacy; it worked in close collaboration with the Central Pharmaceutical War Committee. Today, of course, the employment bureau is of necessity limited in its activities, mainly owing to the fact that there are insufficient pharmacists to fill all available posts.

The Association has further encouraged its members to take an active part in the public life of pharmacy, especially as to attendance at meetings of the Society's branches. As a result women have entered more and more into branch life. They are to be found working side by side with their male colleagues on committees, and quite often are voted into office. All the women who have been elected to the Society's Council have been members of the Association. They have become well known for their work connected therewith, and their candidature has been strongly supported by the Association.

#### First Council Member

In the history of the achievements of the women in pharmacy several dates mark outstanding events. In 1918, fifty years after the first woman qualified, Miss M. E. Buchanan became the first woman member of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society. In 1923 Miss A. Borrowman was appointed to the Society's board of examiners. Three years later Mrs. A. Freke became a member of the Society's Council. By 1935 a woman pharmacist's public work was recognised when Miss A. Gilliat became the first woman mayor of Fulham. In 1937 Mrs. J. K. Irvine, M.B.E., who was outstanding in her work as Superintendent of the South-eastern Pricing Bureau for National Health Insurance prescriptions, was elected to the Council of the Society, and in 1945 Miss M. C. Islip was co-opted to it. Miss Islip was closely followed by Miss M. A. Burr, who was elected to the Council of the Society in 1947. The culminating point in the history of women's achievements in pharmacy came also in 1947, when Mrs. Irvine was elected the first woman president. A period of seventy-nine years, therefore, elapsed between the qualification of the first woman as a pharmacist and the election of the first woman to the highest office in the profession.

It has fallen to the lot of only a few women to reach positions of high office, but recognition must be given to the fact that the majority have worked steadily and conscientiously day by day, giving of their best in the particular field of pharmacy in which they are engaged. They have collectively justified the high esteem in which women pharmacists in general are held today. Women have, indeed, entered almost every section of pharmaceutical life. Many are in the hospital service, some in the responsible positions of Chief or Deputy Chief Pharmacist. In retail practice some are in business on their own account, while many others hold managerial positions. By comparison the number engaged in manufacturing pharmacy, in research and teaching, in analytical work and in administrative posts is relatively small. Nevertheless the few that are in those fields have almost invariably shown outstanding ability. A number hold positions overseas and truly the influence of women pharmacists has spread far and wide.

In conclusion it may be said that, at the present time, when women account for approximately 18.3 per cent. of the total number of pharmacists on the register, they have followed worthily along the path their forebears first trod in the face of so much opposition.

## TRUE CONTEMPORARY

**A pharmaceutical business founded  
in the same year as the C. & D. itself.**

**I**N 1859 a Mr. Joseph Middleton opened a pharmacy at 11 Cleveland Terrace, Middlesbrough, from which developed the thriving wholesale business of Middleton & Co., Ltd., 90 Boundary Road, Middlesbrough. The company's activities today embrace drug wholesaling and manufacture, laboratory furnishing, and the supply of scientific apparatus and analytical reagents, the original retail side of the business having ceased in 1923. The company was incorporated in 1901, its first managing director Mr. Hylton Middleton-Taylor, Ph.C. At that time the business consisted of two pharmacies in Middlesbrough and one in Saltburn-by-the-Sea. The entry into the business in 1898 of Mr. Charles Sampson Ellington, Ph.C., a brother-in-law of the managing director, led to the creation of a wholesale unit and to the provision of increased service to the medical profession. Middlesbrough's growth, the expansion of the iron and steel industry, and the development of Billingham by Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., further contributed to the company's prosperity. A business in laboratory needs for the local iron and steel companies, developed separately by a local pharmacist (Mr. Crosby Robson), was, under the founder's son (Mr. Frank Robson), integrated into the Middleton company. In 1920 Mr. Middleton-Taylor died, to be succeeded by Mr. Ellington, and in 1933 the present managing director (Mr. T. R. Scholfield, F.P.S.) joined the company. Armed with production experience, and appointed to a directorship after six months, he made a contribution of knowledge and influence that has greatly expanded the company's manufacturing activities. During the next six years the business turned its attention also to expansion of its services to the practising pharmacist. Mr. T. H. Hopper, Ph.C., who became responsible for research and development of new products, also contributed papers to the [then] *Quarterly Journal of Pharmacy and Pharmacology*. Mr. Henry Taylor, Ph.C., F.B.O.A., further extended the company's service, particularly in north Yorkshire and Durham areas. Nowadays the company's own vans provide a daily service to pharmacists within a radius of twenty miles. The service is maintained by the staff during the day, and at night and at week-ends electronically by an Ipsophone recorder installation.

The directors have always maintained good personal relationships with their employees. One (Mr. Robert Cairns) has given fifty years' service, and Miss Elsie Potter (now the company's secretary) and Mr. Grace (a director) each thirty years; the laboratory manager (Mr. J. Bibby), and drug-room manager (Mr. E. Dixon) twenty-one years; and Mrs. M. G. Miton (in charge of order receiving) twenty-two years.

Mr. C. M. Sadler, the present chairman of the company, has associations with the heavy chemical industry in Middlesbrough and Durham; his appointment in 1958 followed the death at ninety-two of Mr. H. D. Levick, F.R.C.S.

## SECOND HUNDRED . . . .

*Among human beings nobody who celebrates his hundredth birthday lives to enjoy a second. With a weekly newspaper the situation is otherwise. Survival for so long in a changing world is proof of successful adaptation and the best guarantee of continuance. The record of the C. & D. justifies it in facing changes with confidence, and holds the promise that the paper will continue to surmount obstacles as they arise. Accurate and impartial recording of events and independent and fearless comment whenever such intervention may influence, to their advantage, pharmacy or the industry, will remain the aims of the paper, subject only to the overriding interest of the community as a whole.*





## Friends of a Lifetime

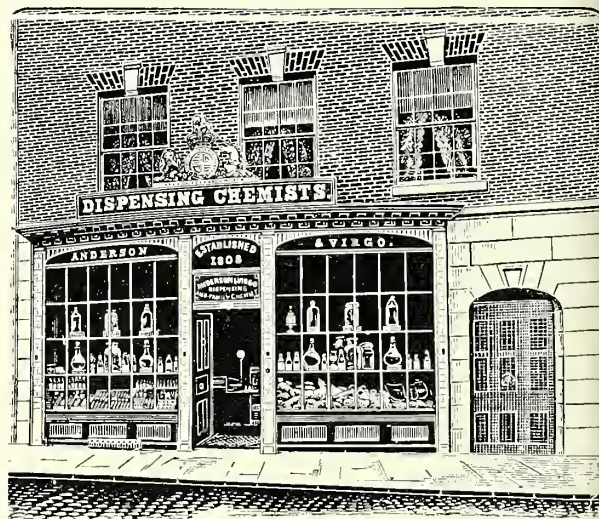
In its centenary year  
**THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST** takes pleasure  
 in recounting briefly the stories  
 of a number of friends  
 of equal or greater age.

### John Evans's First Business

ANDERSON & VIRGO, LTD.

IN 1808, when the brothers Thomas, John and Edward Evans—whose association with the great Evans' Medical enterprise is described on p. 195 of this issue—settled in Worcester, the city was a quiet urban area dominated by its Cathedral. Its streets were narrow, mostly unpaved and lit by oil lamps; and its population was about 12,000, many of whom were engaged in making pottery, gloves and clothing. There was much river traffic up and down the Severn, and stage mail-coaches connected the city with London, Chester and other cities. The three brothers, who were descended from a family which had resided for generations around Welshpool, Montgomerys, were at that time aged twenty-two, twenty and eighteen respectively. Thomas set up as a grocer at 64 Broad Street, having received his freedom to the trade on payment of £20 on November 14, 1808. John was admitted to the freedom on August 21, 1809, and, as stated elsewhere, it is assumed that he opened on that date the shop of a chemist and druggist at 12 Foregate, though in the City Chamberlain's order book for December 15, 1808, the names of John Evans and Thomas Evans already appear as druggists. Possibly John was trading under the wing of Thomas until

he also was admitted a freeman. In the business at 12 Foregate he was associated with his brother Edward. There exists a bond dated March 15, 1809, in which John is referred to as a druggist of Worcester. When John (see p. 195) left Worcester for London, the business at Foregate was taken over by Edward, who received his freedom on May 5, 1818. On June 29, 1809, John Evans had married Hannah Bickerton at West Felton, Shropshire, and Edward married Catherine Bickerton, a sister of Hannah, on September 4, 1811, also at West Felton. Several children of both John and Edward were born at 12 Foregate.



Premises of Anderson & Virgo, Worcester, in the early nineteenth century (from a trade card of the period).

When John transferred to London, he prospered so well that he made many unsuccessful attempts to persuade Edward to join him. Instead, Edward continued at Foregate till 1829, when he sold the business to George Anderson, himself joining William Hill as a founder of Hill, Evans & Co., Ltd., vinegar manufacturers, Worcester. He also established the City and County Bank in 1839. Throughout his lifetime (he died in 1871) Edward took an active and prominent part in the affairs of the city, becoming in turn a councillor (for St. Nicholas Ward), alderman, sheriff and mayor. He was a staunch Liberal, and a social reformer



well in advance of his generation. Little is known of George Anderson, except that he continued in business till the late fifties, when Virgo took over. Virgo in turn was followed in 1888 by Charles William Turner. Prescription books still preserved show clearly that over the years the business enjoyed in a high degree the confidence of the medical profession.

The premises were completely rebuilt during widening of the Foregate about fifty-five years ago, and the resulting frontage was most handsome. In 1905 C. W. Turner was joined by his nephew G. A. Turner who, after his uncle's death in 1919, carried on the business till 1945. In that year the present proprietor, Mr. D. T. Jones (formerly proprietor of Manders of Malvern) took over. Under the Turner regime the business established itself as predominantly pharmaceutical, and its position has been further consolidated and strengthened under the present proprietor. Its continued growth in the past few years has necessitated structural alterations and refitting. In 1956 the photographic department was transferred to separate premises.

## Two Hundred Years of Service

BARCLAY & SONS, LTD.

THE wholesale distributing business of Barclay & Sons, Ltd., now at Devonshire Place, Brighton, was once described as having been carried on "literally from time immemorial." Whether that is accepted depends on what meaning is put on "immemorial." Certainly there are no records of the earliest years of the business, though it is known that James Barclay came to London in 1764 as a clerk in the Sun Fire Office. In 1770 he acquired the "medical warehouse" (proprietary medicines business) of Jackson & Co., 95 Fleet Market, since when the business has been conducted under the Barclay name.

On the site of the old Fleet prison were eventually erected other premises to which the business was transferred in 1870 (a foundation stone was laid in 1869 by Mrs. Robert Barclay, jun.). A curious feature of the transfer was that the business was allowed to keep its "No. 95," which caused Farringdon Street to be numbered "something after the following disorder," as it was put by a C. & D. writer in 1896: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 95, 96, 97, 20, 21. The firm's name became Barclay & Son in 1801 and Barclay & Sons in 1810, the two sons being James and Robert. They too had sons named James and Robert, and after those cousins became partners they associated themselves with their own sons, Lindsay and Robert, who afterwards held possession by themselves. Robert, who for a time was the sole partner, was joined by his brother George Barclay, and a son of

**SCROFULA AND SCORBUTIC AFFECTIONS.**—ALTERNATIVE TONIC POWDERS AND PILLS.—A certain specific for the removal of secondary symptoms, eruptions of the skin, pains in the bones, ulcerated sore throat, chronic rheumatism, scrofula, scorbutic, and glandular affections, local and general debility, loss of appetite, depression of spirits, and all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood.

These Powders are composed of the finest Sarsaparilla imported; selected, and reduced to powder by a method peculiar to the proprietor (by which process the whole of its active principles are secured), and is combined with tonics and alteratives of the greatest efficacy. They have long been employed by the proprietor, and the physicians and surgeons attending his establishment, with decided success in all the above affections; and, by a little perseverance, may be taken with a positive certainty of effecting a radical cure; and, where sudorifics or diaphoretics have been employed in some of the above complaints, these Powders have been found to entirely supersede their use. The virtues of Sarsaparilla have been long known and deservedly appreciated, in all secondary symptoms, and those diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, and form an extensive experience in this metropolis for the last twelve years, the proprietor, having employed all the various pharmaceutical and other preparations of Sarsaparilla without success, has ascertained that the certainty and uniformity in the effects of Sarsaparilla entirely depend on its being administered in substance, combined efficaciously with auxiliaries, and that the various preparations under the denominations of Decoctions, Extracts, Essences, Syrups, &c., hitherto used, can never be depended upon for producing any real or permanent benefit. The Proprietor, therefore, has no hesitation in recommending this invaluable medicine as the most efficacious preparation of Sarsaparilla extant, and persons in the habit of taking it, in any form whatever, are strongly solicited to make trial of this preparation, and they will soon be convinced of its superior efficacy over all others.

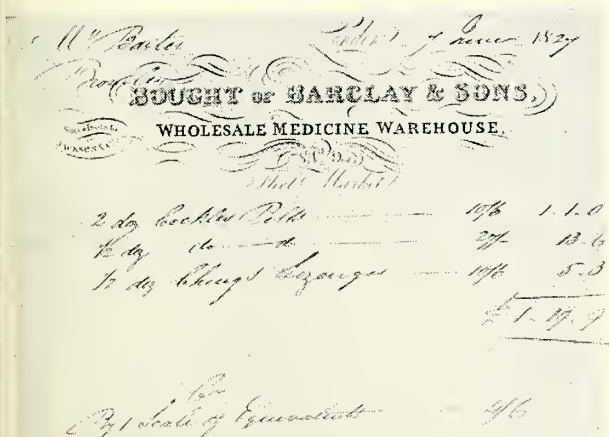
Prepared only by the proprietor, M. O. Wray, No. 118, Holborn-hill, and sold in packages at 4s. 6d., 11s., and 21s. each; and wholesale by Messrs. Barclay and Sons, No. 25, Farringdon-street; Butler, No. 4, Cheapside; Sutton and Co., No. 10, Bow Church-yard; and retail by Stradling, Gate of the Royal Exchange; Sanger, No. 150, Oxford-street; Lowe and Hornblower, No. 47, Blackfriars-road, London; and all respectable patent medicine vendors in town and country. Where also may be had WRAY'S CELEBRATED BALSA-MIC PILLS; a certain, safe, and the most speedy remedy ever discovered for the permanent and effectual cure of gonorrhoea, gleet, stricture, seminal weakness, whites, pains in the loins, affections of the kidneys, gravel, lumbago, local debility, irritation of the bladder or urethra, and other diseases of the urinary passages, frequently performing a perfect cure in the short space of a few days.

Distributors of "patent" medicines. The advertisement in which Messrs. Barclay's name is given first among the wholesale distributors is of a kind long since outmoded. Its date is, in fact, 1836.

George (Mr. George Robert Barclay) became managing director, and his brother (Mr. A. E. Barclay), who passed the Pharmaceutical Society's Minor examination in 1870, also came into the business. The firm was converted into a limited company in 1888, a number of its old customers then acquiring some interest in its prosperity. The character of its activities was undergoing a change, greater concentration being put on the sundries trade, and on photographic goods. Mr. G. R. Barclay figured prominently in the anti-price-cutting movement.

In 1896 the company was reformed and re-registered (but under the same title) with a capital of £60,000 in £1 shares (40,000 Preference). Messrs. Barclay's own proprietaries included Mrs. Johnson's American soothing syrup (sold to them by Jane Johnson, 28 York Place, City Road, in 1831); Dredge's Heal-all; and Sweeting's toothache elixir.

The second annual report of the new company recorded sales valued £167,413. Mr. Horace Davenport (of Collis Browne's chlorodyne fame) was the chairman at the 1898 annual meeting. He then said that though it might have been possible to pay a larger dividend, the directors thought it better in many ways to provide for the future. The company was always trying to get hold of anything fresh to put before the trade. It was necessary to be up to date so that novelties introduced might fill the gaps left by proprietaries "which must, in the course of things, decay." In 1899 the dividend on Ordinary shares was 5 per cent., and there had been "an increased profit earned on rather a smaller return." Mr. Horace Davenport and Mr. G. R. Barclay were re-elected chairman and managing director respectively. Dividend remained at 5 per cent. for many years, except that 1906 was a year without interest, there being other difficult years in 1909 and 1910. Mr. Horace Davenport was succeeded as chairman by Mr. Alfred Gerald-Nathan (head of Alfred J. Nathan & Co., export merchants, New Bridge Street, E.C.), a member of the Com-



1837: An invoice for pills and lozenges.









# Caladryl

**—FOR RELIEF OF  
IRRITATIVE SKIN CONDITIONS**

including sunburn, nettle stings  
and insect bites.

Holiday travellers are advised by an  
eminent doctor, writing in the June issue of  
'Family Doctor' "take some Caladryl  
for sunburn and bites."

CALADRYL\* Lotion and Cream are soothing,  
cooling antihistaminic preparations  
containing BENADRYL\* (diphenhydramine  
hydrochloride B.P.) with calamine  
and camphor.

\*Trade Mark.



**PARKE-DAVIS**



**1884-1959****75 years of original research**

have produced Coramine, Perandren, Nupercaine,

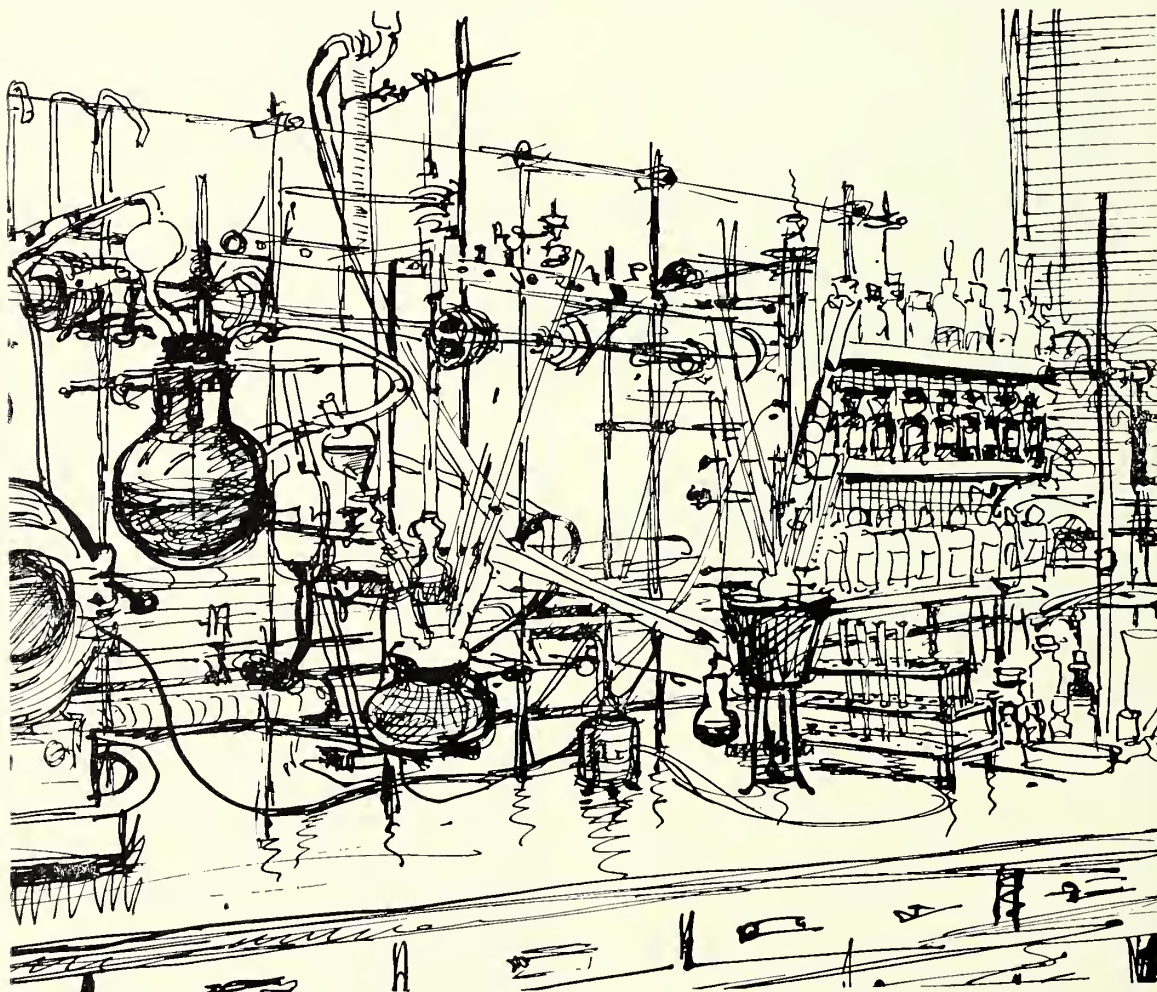
Priscol, Antistin, Privine, Elkosin, Bradosol, and Serpasil,

all of which are included in the B.P. or B.P.C.

More recent discoveries include Ritalin,

Doriden, Aturbane, and now Esidrex.

**C I B A**      **where research is a tradition**



CIBA LABORATORIES LIMITED · HORSHAM · SUSSEX



sale and offer to the public by me, the undersigned Louis Knowles, of 182 Clerkenwell Road, London, E.C., of Nurse Johnson's Soothing syrup, or Johnson's Soothing syrup, and alleged that the same is wrongfully interfering with their trade in Mrs. Johnson's American Soothing syrup, and Mrs. Johnson's Soothing syrup, and whereas for the sake of peace and in consideration of Messrs. Barclay & Sons, Ltd., abandoning their threatened proceedings against me in respect of the sale and advertising by me of the said Nurse Johnson's or Johnson's Soothing syrup, and waiving their alleged right to an account of the profit made by me the sale of Nurse Johnson's Soothing syrup or Johnson's Soothing syrup, I have undertaken to enter into the Covenant herein contained and also to pay the said Messrs. Barclay & Sons, Ltd., the sum of three guineas for their costs in reference to such complaint and the carrying out of this deed of undertaking."

The composition of some of the old proprietaries is given in recipe books still extant. One entry reads:

"To make Powell's cough electuary, the recipe given to me by my father in 1844, the gums to be prepared:

4 lbs. Gum Amoniacum  
2 lbs. Green Benzoin  
4 lbs. Cream of Tartar

to be pounded and sifted ready for use.

The powders to be prepared:

4 lbs. powdered Liquorice  
4 lbs. powdered Elecampane  
1 lb. powdered grains Paradise  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. gum myrrh

to be sifted and well mixed ready for use.

The formula for Dredges Heal-all is:

2 lbs. Camphor Flowers  
 $1\frac{1}{2}$  lb. White Castile Soap  
 $1\frac{1}{2}$  lb. mottled " "  
6 lbs. Spirit Turpentine  
8 lbs. Aq. Ammonia  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. Ol. Origan

the soap to be scraped very thin, dried and mixed with camphor, then put mixture in a churn and add turps and ammonia, and ol. orig. all mixed together and churn up till embrocation is made.

It appears to be established that the James Barclay who who came to London in 1764 was a member of the distinguished Quaker family, other members of which founded Barclays bank and Barclay's brewery. While it is not known at what precise date prior to 1770 the "medical warehouse" of Jackson & Co. was first set up in Fleet Market, it is a fair assumption that Barclay service to retail pharmacy spans a period of 200 years or more. The service provided today is as complete as at any time in the long history of the company.

The year 1957 brought the acquisition of K. A. Thiel,

Ltd., and thereby hangs a short but romantic story. Mr. K. A. Thiel was an Australian ex-Service man of the 1914-18 war, who fell in love with an English girl. A condition of acceptance was that he must make his livelihood in this country, so in 1919 he set up on his own account, first as an agent and then as an importer and manufacturer of chemists' sundries. His wife helped by making powder puffs and other dainty articles, supervising offices and warehouses while he "travelled" all the southern counties from Cornwall to Kent. The business prospered between the wars, expanded rapidly during the years 1945-55 and, when amalgamated with Barclays in 1957, had acquired a reputation for courteous and efficient service to customers.

Today a fleet of twelve Barclay vans make daily (in some areas twice daily) deliveries throughout Sussex and to adjacent areas of Surrey and Kent. Management of the Brighton company is in the hands of Mr. A. E. B. Lloyd (a grandson of the late T. Howard Lloyd, founder of Howard Lloyd & Co., Ltd., manufacturing chemists) and Mr. S. S. Howard, whose experience in pharmacy embraces retail as well as wholesale and manufacturing management. An associated company, Barclay & Sons (London), Ltd., reopened in London towards the end of 1958. Both companies, while proud of 200 years of history and tradition, look forward to a long future of service to retail pharmacy.

#### From the Year of the "Great Exhibition"

W. J. BUSH & CO., LTD.

EIGHT years the senior of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, the today world-wide business of W. J. Bush & Co., Ltd., was founded at Bishopsgate, London, by William John Bush, who set out to provide other manufacturers with distilled essences of natural products. Twenty-nine years later he was joined in business by his son, James Mortimer Bush, who became a partner in 1885. That year was important in the company's development because in it another member of the family, William Ernest Bush, acted as a juror for chemicals at the Antwerp International Exhibition and a factory was built at Hackney. William Ernest Bush was again in demand as juror in 1888, when at the Brussels exhibition he was president of the chemical section and British representative on the supreme jury. The company's overseas expansion may be said to have begun in 1890, when a factory was set up at Mili, Messina, Sicily, to be followed by others at Melbourne, Australia (1893); Moscow, Russia (1900-17); and Grasse, France (1906). A Canadian company was formed in 1912. In 1931 a substantial development took place within the Union of South Africa when a large factory, warehouse and offices were built in Johannesburg and in 1956 those premises were replaced by a still more modern factory in Isando on the outskirts of Johannesburg. The South African company now has five depôts, including a factory in Bulawayo. The overseas expansion was brought up to date in 1957, when a factory was opened in Madras, India.

#### Original Manufacturers of Carbolic Acid

F. C. CALVERT & CO., LTD.

THE history of F. C. Calvert & Co., Ltd., Hyde Road, Manchester, 12, is synonymous with the gradual evolving of purified carbolic, and it was the original researches of Dr. Frederick Crace Calvert, Ph.D., F.R.S., F.C.S., in that direction which made possible the epoch-making achievements of the late Lord Lister. In 1859 Dr. Calvert, working in partnership with Messrs. Clift & Lowe, succeeded in producing a crude carbolic acid, to be followed a few years later by the pure carbolic acid which enabled antiseptic surgery, under the able direction of Lord Lister, to rank as one of the highest scientific achievements of the Victorian era. Knowing the great antiseptic properties of carbolic acid, and having successfully overcome the difficulties of production, Dr. Calvert turned his attention to the manufacture of carbolic preparations, and in due course

## BARCLAY & SONS, LTD.

LONDON — BRIGHTON.

THE HOUSE FOR ALL PATENT MEDICINE, SUNDRIES, DRUG AND PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES.

WE specialise in fine chemicals and would welcome quantity enquiries for Salicylates, Bismuth Salts, Quinine Salts, Citrates, etcetera.

Drug lines 'phoned are delivered with general goods within an hour or two, where our vans deliver.

Drug lines ordered by post are dispatched same day as order received.

### NOW Special Offers

FROM THE DRUG DEPARTMENT  
Spts. Ammon Aromat. B.P. W.Qts.  $\frac{3}{2}$  lb.  
Spts. Aether Nitrosae, B.P. " 4/6 "  
Tinct. Quinine Ammon. B.P. " 3/2 "  
Ol. Eucalypt. (Finest) B.P. " 2/2 "  
Pulv. Curcumae (Golden) 7 lbs. 8d.  
Senna Pods. Alex. H.P. No. 1. 4/6 "  
" " " " No. 2. 3/9 "  
" 7 lbs. Senna Pods at 3d. lb. reduction.

## BARCLAY & SONS, LTD.

LONDON: ESTABLISHED 1770. BRIGHTON:

95, Farringdon Street, E.C.4.  
'Phone: Central 9503 (6 lines).

38/39 Devonshire Place, St. James' St.  
'Phone: Brighton 4161 (2 lines).



Calvert's disinfecting powder, carbolic soaps, dentifrices, ointment, etc., made their appearance, winning, over the years, more than 100 gold and silver medals and diplomas. To this day Calvert's carbolic preparations are obtainable all over the world. They are in constant demand in the West Indies, British Guiana, Canada, Malaya, Thailand, Hongkong, Burma, East Africa, Ghana, Nigeria, Ceylon, Persian Gulf, Afghanistan, Iraq, Mauritius, Fiji, etc.

#### 190 Years of Cork Cutting

JOHN DEIGHTON & CO., LTD.

THE manufacture and merchanting of corks, now carried on at Manor Works, Bedern, Goodramgate, by John Deighton & Co., Ltd., traces its connection through Mr. John Deighton, who became a partner in 1846, with a cork-cutting business founded in Coney Street, the main shopping street of York, in 1770. Until 1870 practically all corks were hand cut; at that date machinery was introduced into York. The high-grade corks made by the company are sold in large quantities on the home market and shipments are regularly dispatched to Ghana, British West Indies, South Africa, Jamaica, Cyprus, Mauritius and Samoa. Many of the men who are now working for the company have been with it for as long as thirty, forty or fifty years.

#### Single Pharmacy into Seventy-shop Group

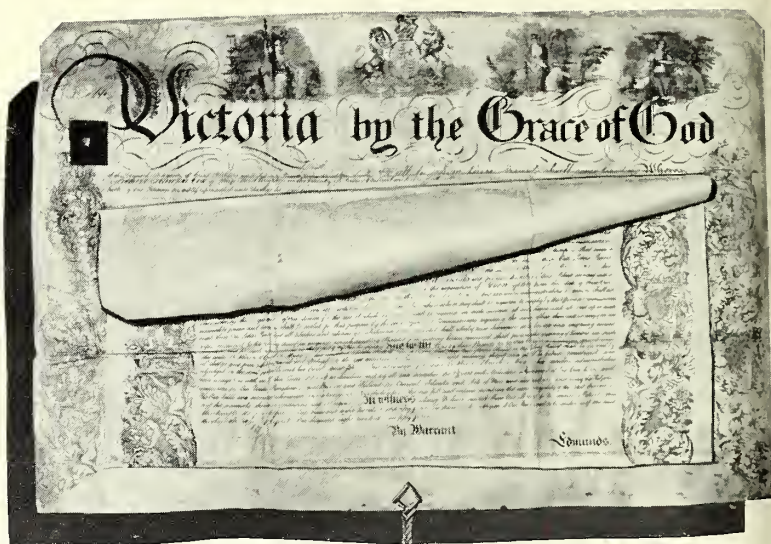
HODDERS, LTD.

THE business of Hodders, Ltd., chemists, Bristol, was started as a single shop by Henry Hodder in 1846. It has had an unbroken, though not uneventful, history, for in the 1890's it became notorious for price cutting, a method of trading that, of course, it does not practise today. In 1887 the business was transferred to a private limited company, trading as Henry Hodder & Co., Ltd., and in 1896 its first branch pharmacy was opened in a Bristol suburb. Forty years later the business was incorporated as a public company under the title of Hodders, Ltd., and in 1929 acquired the share capital of Hedges (Chemists), Ltd., Birmingham. That business remains a subsidiary of the parent company. In 1953 the company acquired a controlling interest in Strode, Cosh & Penfold, Ltd., a retail pharmaceutical business, with eight branches in Bristol. More recently the two businesses of Lewis Wing & Co., Weston-super-Mare, have been added to the group. The parent company now has forty-one retail branches in Bristol and the surrounding district. Hedges (Chemists), Ltd., have twenty-one, and Strode, Cosh & Penfold, Ltd., eight.

#### Pioneers of Coated Tablets

ARTHUR H. COX & CO., LTD.

THE pharmaceutical manufacturing business of Arthur H. Cox & Co., Ltd., with its strong emphasis on pill and tablet making, has grown out of a chemist's shop opened in Ship Street, Brighton, in 1839. Its founder was a Londoner, Arthur Hawker Cox, who was born in the Haymarket, but who, in his late 'teens, went to Brighton to serve an apprenticeship with a doctor in that town. One of the tasks of his apprenticeship was to make pills, with which he experimented to find ways of making them more palatable and attractive. His experiments led eventually to what is today known as "pearl coating," which successfully overcame the problem of facing patients with bitter or unpleasant solid medicaments to take by mouth. The coating also, of course,



Letters patent granted to Arthur H. Cox in 1854 in respect of a method of pearl-coating pills.



made the pills much more presentable in appearance. Encouraged by his results, Arthur Cox left the doctor's service and opened his chemist's business. There he developed his process so successfully that it be-

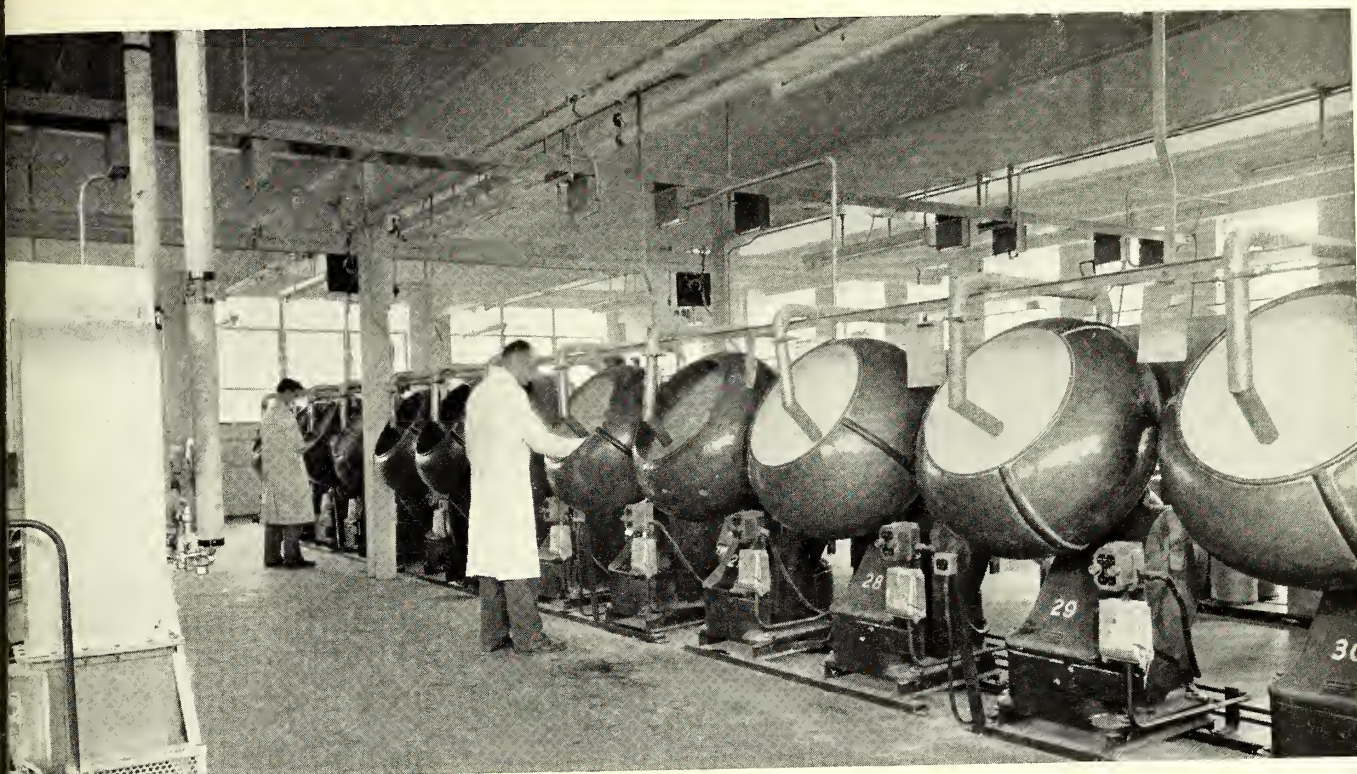
came necessary to acquire much larger premises. For his pearl-coating method he secured in 1854 Letters Patent, here illustrated, that may be taken as ample evidence in support of his claim to be the originator of the tasteless pill. He was also responsible for a number of noteworthy improvements in the design of coating machinery.

Demand for the pills gradually increased, and a factory was erected to meet it. Transfer of the business to its present site in Lewes Road, Brighton, took place in 1911, and its opening made possible the expansion of other developments in medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations, each setting a new high standard of reliability and pharmaceutical excellence. Nevertheless the manufacture and coating of the medicinal pill and its supplanter, the medicinal tablet, continued to engage the major part of the resources of the Cox organisation. It is the claim of the company that its contribution to medicine and pharmacy in the manufacture and coating of reliable, efficient and elegant tablets has probably been greater than that of any other comparable house in the world.



Pill making in the St. Martin's Place, Brighton, factory, about 1907.





Early entry into the field of pill and tablet manufacture gave Arthur H. Cox & Co., Ltd., Brighton, a lead which they have maintained by constant adaptation and improvement. The battery of coating machines represents only part of the equipment for the coated tablets, which are themselves only a fraction of the company's current output.

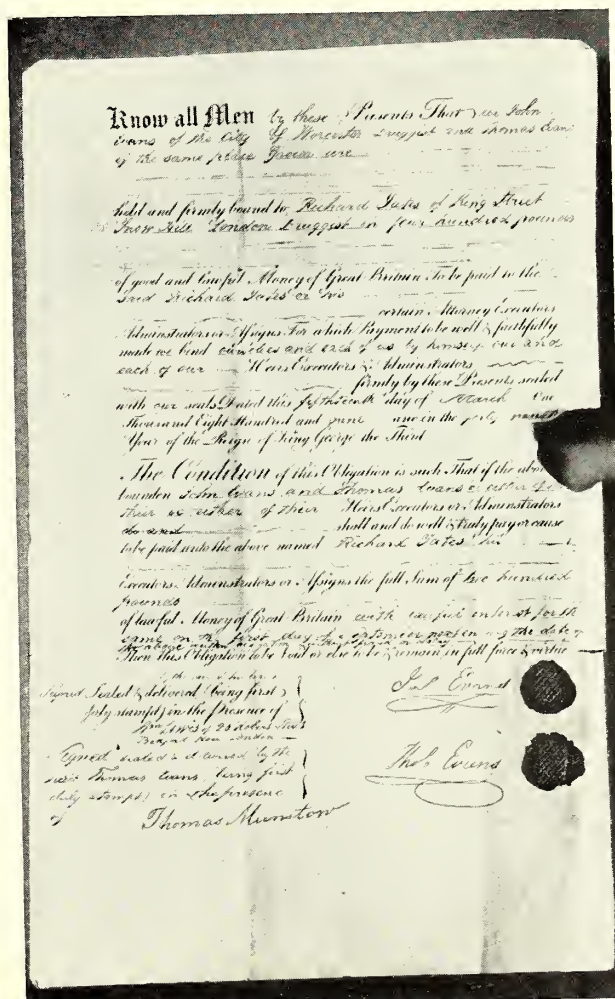
# 150 Years of Progress

EVANS MEDICAL SUPPLIES, LTD.

FIFTY years before THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST began publication a young man, John Evans, opened a small druggist's shop in Worcester. From that small beginning grew the large pharmaceutical manufacturing and distributing organisation now known as Evans Medical, Ltd.

It is assumed that John Evans started trading on August 21, 1809, since it was on that day that, by paying the customary fee of £20, he became a Freeman of the city, without which qualification he would have been unable to engage in trade. John Evans set up his business in partnership with his brother Edward, and was associated too with his elder brother Thomas, who was a grocer in the same city. In the early nineteenth century the practice of pharmacy was only just emerging from the superstitions that had enveloped it for centuries, and many of the drugs used by physicians and apothecaries were valueless, even judged by the standards of those days. John Evans dealt even in those days in a great number of drugs and medicines, and the company has in its possession a number of letters bearing witness to the brisk trade that he carried on with customers in many parts of the country. In 1818, not apparently willing to resign himself for ever to a small business, he left Worcester for London, where he joined the wholesale drug firm of Kempson, Yates & Co., 40 King Street, Snow Hill, to form the partnership of Kempson, Yates, Evans & Parkinson, described in contemporary records as being "a very large firm." The partnership lasted until 1821, when John Evans went into partnership with one Daniel Stable to form the firm of Stable, Evans & Co., trading at 62 Wood Street,

At right: The oldest document in the possession of Evans Medical, Ltd.: a bond dated March 15, 1809. By it, John Evans, druggist, Worcester, and his elder brother Thomas, grocer, acknowledge their indebtedness to Richard Yates in the sum of £400. Yates was later John Evans' partner in London.







An enemy attack on Liverpool in May 1941 resulted in the company's Hanover Street headquarters being totally destroyed. In one night 4½ acres of floor space disappeared, together with all machinery, equipment and stock.

Cheapside, and at houses in London Wall. Little evidence remains of John Evans's activities in those two partnerships, but the company has letters written to him at addresses all over the country, and it is clear that he and his partners travelled extensively in search of business, returning to London to pack and dispatch the orders they obtained. Undoubtedly they travelled by horse and gig, taking with them their samples as well as a pistol for protection against highwaymen. The pistol remains in possession of the company.

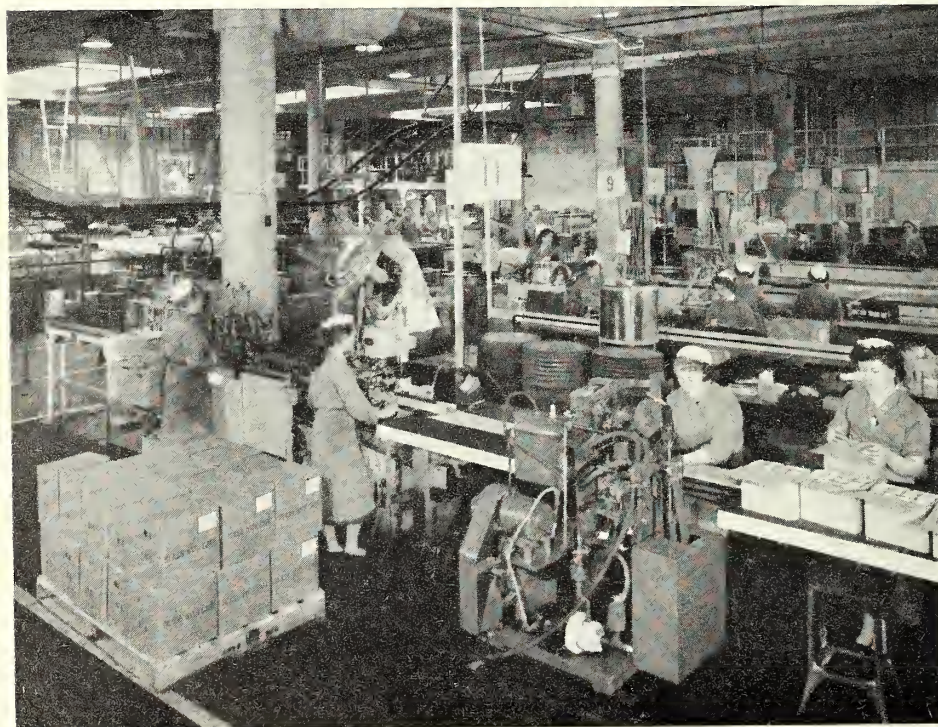
It is thought that the partnership between John Evans and Daniel Stable was not entirely harmonious, and in 1823 it was dissolved, John Evans setting up on his own under the style of John Evans & Co. Although in the succeeding years he tried to find a partner, it was not until 1828 that he joined Joseph Sidney Lescher, the son of a starch manufacturer, to form the firm of Evans & Lescher. The business then moved to 4 Cripplegate Buildings. John Evans' three sons by his first marriage (Thomas Bickerton

Evans, John Hilditch Evans and Edward Evans) were all brought up to the drug trade and joined the firm.

In 1833 the two partners decided to open a branch of their business in Liverpool, attracted no doubt by the growing importance of the city both for the importation of crude drugs and for the unrivalled facilities it offered for the export of their finished medicines. Mr. J. S. Lescher and the three sons of John Evans went to Liverpool and began trading at 15 Fenwick Street, moving shortly afterwards to 8 Lord Street. The business flourished from the start and speedily outstripped the London business in importance. By 1835 John Evans' sons had proved themselves so capable that Mr. Lescher found himself able to return to London, and in 1840 the Liverpool firm was restyled Evans, Sons & Co. In 1846 drug mills and laboratories were opened in Fleet Street, and Henry Sugden Evans, a son of John Evans' second marriage, went to Liverpool to take charge. Those laboratories were to serve the company for 113 years until, in 1958, the manufacturing activities were transferred to the present buildings at Speke. In 1848 Evans, Sons & Co. acquired a building in Hanover Street, Liverpool, formerly occupied by the Bank of England. The building, greatly enlarged, served the company until 1867 when it was practically destroyed by fire. The new building that was then erected was specially designed for the needs of the pharmaceutical business as it was known in those days. In London, too, the business was growing apace, and in 1842 it was transferred to Bartholomew Close, in the shadow of St. Paul's Cathedral. In subsequent years the Bartholomew Close premises were enlarged, and in 1879 a new building was erected to the design of Sir Aston Webb C.B., C.V.O., P.R.A., a grandson of John Evans. In the same year another grandson (Edward Alfred Webb) became a partner in the London firm, which was restyled Evans Lescher & Webb.

Throughout the nineteenth century the two firms, Evans Sons & Co. in Liverpool and Evans, Lescher & Webb in London, went forward in close harmony, becoming one of the largest manufacturers and wholesalers of pharmaceutical preparations in the country. They handled a wide variety of goods and indeed there were few medicinal preparations that they did not deal in. Both firms extended their activities abroad and as early as 1845 there is a record of a variety of drugs and chemicals being shipped to Halifax, Nova Scotia. It is, however, practically certain that the export trade had attracted the attention of the partners well before that date. The first overseas establishment was set up in Montreal, Canada, in 1866, and agents were appointed in many parts of the world; the partners themselves travelled abroad extensively in search of business.

In 1902 the two firms amalgamated to form a public company under the title of Evans, Sons, Lescher & Webb, Ltd., by which name the company was known until 1945, when the present title was adopted. The first chairman of the company was Mr. John James Evans, who is still remembered by many older residents on Merseyside. In the same year the Incorporated Institute of Comparative Pathology was founded at Crofton Lodge, Runcorn, Ches, as a joint venture of the company and the University of Liver-



A corner of the packaging room at Speke showing a continuous-band process of filling, capping, labelling and boxing a liquid medicine.



bol. Professor (afterwards Sir Rupert) Boyce (professor of pathology); Professor (afterwards Sir Charles) Sherrington (professor of physiology) and Dr. Annett (lecturer in comparative pathology), with Mr. J. J. Evans, played prominent parts in that venture. In 1911 the Institute was taken over by the company, and in 1929 it was renamed the Evans Biological Institute.

The beginning of the present century saw a rapid expansion of the company's activities, and in 1916 the manufacture of fine chemicals was initiated in other works at Unicorn. In the Biological Institute the manufacture of vaccines, sera and other biological products assumed large proportions, and in 1926 workers there elaborated the first quid oral extract of liver to be made available for the treatment of pernicious anæmia. That advance was followed in 1931 by the first injectable liver extract. In 1936 the first sulphonamide drug to be manufactured commercially in the United Kingdom was made at the Institute; it was used in the original Medical Research Council clinical trials.

In the inter-war years the company's export business greatly expanded, and subsidiary companies were established at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, and Dublin, Eire. Agents represented the company all over the world. The outbreak of the 1939-45 war found the company prominent in the pharmaceutical industry and well-equipped to meet the challenge of the war years. Medicines of all descriptions poured out of their establishments in the United Kingdom to the fighting men all over the world, and even tragic blows by enemy action in 1940 and 1941 scarcely interrupted the supply. The severe damage caused by bombs in 1940 was followed in May 1941, in an eight-day "blitz," by destruction of practically the whole of the offices and works in Hanover Street and Seel Street, comprising 4½ acres of floor space and all that it contained. Temporary premises were quickly found, though at one time the company was operating from twenty-one different establishments on Merseyside. Government permission was obtained to erect new buildings at Speke, on the outskirts of Liverpool, and production was started in 1943. The works were progressively expanded until, in 1958, the last of the manufacturing activities remaining at the old Fleet Street premises were transferred to new buildings at Speke. That period of expansion culminated in the erection of new research laboratories at Speke, opened on May 28, 1959, by the Minister of Health.

The company's post-war expansion has indeed been striking. Today, subsidiary and associated companies are operating in Australia, Brazil, Eire, France, India, Liberia, Nigeria, Pakistan, South Africa and Switzerland, and agents and representatives cover practically every country in the world. In the United Kingdom, apart from the London branch now housed in a spacious modern building at Ruislip, Middlesex, subsidiary companies operate in Swansea, Newcastle, Kingswinford, Staffs, and Belfast, offering customers a first-class service of distribution. The company was appointed by the Ministry of Health in 1958 to handle the complicated system of distributing the North American Salk poliomyelitis vaccine imported by the Government. In 1953 the company added to its reputation by securing an outstanding contract to provide the Republic of Burma with a complete pharmaceutical industry, a venture unique in industrial history.

Today, headed by the great-great-grandson of the founder; with a staff of some 2,000 employees; and with modern laboratories and workshops on Merseyside and in different parts of the world, the company is proud of its growth over the last 150 years.

#### Pioneers of Annatto and Rennet

R. J. FULLWOOD & BLAND, LTD.

THE business of Fullwood & Bland, Ltd., was founded in the City of London in 1785. Early issues of the London Post Office Directory show the title of the firm to have been Jackson & Fullwood, druggists and annatto merchants, 16 Walbrook—the site of the present Mansion House. Four generations ago the name of Bland replaced that of Jackson. The firm was first in producing a liquid annatto for colouring cheese, etc. At that time one of the activities of the firm was to supply dried salted calves' stomachs (vells) for curdling milk to produce cheese. About 100 years ago a liquid extract of rennet was produced that was found to be much more uniform and reliable in use. The demand for the two dependable dairy preparations, annatto and rennet, compelled the extension of manufacturing facilities, and in up-to-date factories in London and Ellesmere, Shropshire, annatto and rennet respectively are produced. In a separate modern factory at Ellesmere the Fullwood milking machine is made. The present chairman of the company, Mr. A. W. Crofts, qualified as a chemist and druggist in 1902.

TELEGRAMS: ANNATTOLIS, NORDO, LONDON.

TELEPHONE: CLERKENWELL 4406-4407



**ESTABLISHED 1785.**

*London*

*19*

*Bo. of R. J. Fullwood & Bland.*

C. E. BLAND, A. W. CROFTS, M.P.S.

*SUCCESSORS & SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF*

**THE ORIGINAL FULLWOOD'S ANNATTO.**

**25/35, BEVENDEN STREET LATE 24, SOMERSET PLACE, HOXTON LONDON.**

*Manufacturers of Cheese Rennet, Essence of Rennet, Rennet Powder, Flavoured Junket Crystals, Butter Cream, etc.*



**TRADE MARK**

NO CONNECTION WHATEVER WITH ANY OTHER PERSON OR FIRM TRADING UNDER THE NAME OF "FULLWOOD" OR "FULLWOOD & CO."

PROPRIETORS OF MICHELL'S, NICHOLL'S, WALTON'S, FREEMAN'S AND ISON'S ANNATTOES.

RETURNED PACKAGES CANNOT BE ALLOWED FOR UNTIL ACTUALLY RECEIVED AND IN GOOD CONDITION WITH THE NAME OF THE SENDER.

Billhead of the firm indicating the products offered. One of the two partners at the time (now the chairman of the limited company) was a pharmacist. Similar headings are still in use by the company for its business transactions.

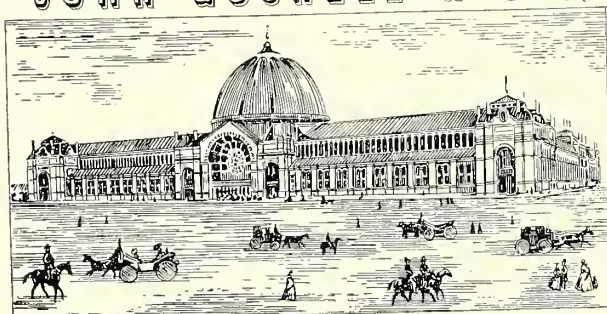


### Perfumers to Royalty for over 200 years

JOHN GOSNELL & CO., LTD.

ALREADY, when the *C. & D.* embarked on its first hundred years of publication, the firm of John Gosnell & Co., perfumers, had been trading under that title for at least a quarter of a century. Under earlier titles (Price & Gosnell; Patsy, Price & Co.; T. Price; John Price & Sons; and John Price), the business can trace its line back to 1677 through entries in London directories. The John Price of 1677 is listed in the oldest printed directory of merchants and bankers of the City of London. His address then was Three King Court, Lombard Street, which was also the address of Price & Gosnell in 1819 (though in the meantime John Price and his successors had wandered to Fleet Ditch, Bush Lane and Leadenhall Street) and Three King Court was still the address of John Gosnell & Co. in 1864. In 1769 John Price was first described as "perfumer," and the emphasis has remained on either perfumery or soap ever since, except between 1854 and 1858 when, without mention of the firm's trade, the address is given as the "brush manufactories" or "brush manufactory" (an address in Liverpool, later omitted, would account for the plural). In the directory entry of 1832 Price & Gosnell were "perfumers to the Royal Family," and the company's

JOHN GOSNELL & CO.,



HER MAJESTY'S PERFUMERS.

Illustration from the back of a leaflet used by the firm in connection with the Great Exhibition of 1862.

claim, in a history published in 1947, was that they had been "perfumers to royalty for over 200 years." In 1865 a fire destroyed both the premises and the records at Three King Court. New premises taken in Upper Thames Street served as manufacturing headquarters till 1899. There were other changes of address in London, and a reorganisation in 1933 until, under threat of war, there took place the major migration in 1939 to Lewes, Sussex, where, in a five-story red-brick building adapted to the company's special needs, its manufacturing and administrative operations are concentrated. In its time the company has gained renown from its novel and distinctive methods of advertising, as when in 1893 it used balloons made in the form of bottles of Cherry Blossom perfume, and 30 ft. in height, in order to scatter leaflets over London. Two of the balloons had labels in four languages, and London and Paris addresses. Before 1914 the company's "Cherry Blossom coach," built in the style of the eighteenth century, and with a decorated panel of the "Lady Famora" (the title of one of the company's perfumes), was familiar to Londoners. It reappeared at the British Industries Fair in 1937 and 1938. Other perfumers are bigger advertisers today, but the company's products continue to enjoy a reputation for charm and high quality.

### From Haberdashery to Compacts

LAUGHTON & SONS, LTD.

ONLY a few months junior to the *C. & D.*, the business of Laughton & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham (until recently

Jarrett, Rainsford and Laughton, Ltd.), has been concerned mainly with the manufacture of haberdashery items, many of them sold by chemists. The business rapidly expanded, and also engaged in factoring goods from the Continent, a development which, after a time, led them to manufacture products similar to those they had been importing. In about 1923 the company began to manufacture compacts, etc., under the trade name Stratton. In 1918 the company started a subsidiary business in the manufacture of radio communication receivers. In 1940 three factories of the company were destroyed by enemy action within the space of a few days. Private mansions, a road-house and other premises were promptly secured and the manufacturing recommenced. Today the company has a modern factory at Warstock, Birmingham, with a working area of 138,000 sq. ft., and others at West Heath, Birmingham, and Sydney, Australia. The company's present chairman (Mr. G. A. Laughton) started in the business as an office boy and has completed over sixty years' service with the organisation.

### Worcester Sauce Through Five Generations

LEA & PERRINS, LTD.

ON January 1, 1825, William Perrins and John Wheeley Lea, a Worcester chemist, together founded the firm of Lea & Perrins, and the 1830's saw the origin of what was to become probably the most famous sauce in the world. The recipe was presumed to have been obtained from Lord Sandys, of Ombersley Court, who was a former Governor of Bengal. The first brew was made in a 4-gall. jar. For the next, a 25-gall. cask had to be used. Indeed, from the very beginning, Lea & Perrins' "original and genuine" Worcestershire sauce was destined for success, and its fame rapidly became widespread. Many sales agents were appointed, and in 1840 the agency of John Duncan Sons was founded in New York, continuing without a break to the present day. Ninety years later that firm was incorporated under the name of Lea & Perrins, Inc. In the same year the private firm of Lea & Perrins was incorporated under the name of Lea & Perrins, Ltd. In 1937 Lea & Perrins, Ltd., in response to a demand at the Brewers' Exhibition of that year, created a tomato-juice cocktail, and more recently introduced a distinguished range of pure fruit juices with marked success. The chairman (Lieutenant-Colonel C. F. D. Perrins, T.D., D.L., J.P.), is a great-grandson of William Perrins, one of the original founders. His nephew is a director of the company, completing five generations of family service. The Worcestershire sauce was advertised in the first issue of the *C. & D.*

### A Family Business in Surgical Appliances

LINDSEY & SONS

THE firm of Lindsey & Sons, manufacturers of surgical appliances, Burgess Hill, Sussex, was founded by Mark John Lindsey in 1830. Mark's son broke away from his father and set up in Chiswell Street in the City of London, afterwards transferring his business to Ludgate Hill, where it remained for a number of years. He was among the earliest advertisers in the *C. & D.* Joined by his sons M. J. and R. Lindsey, he established branches at Oxford and Brighton and in Gracechurch Street, London. After his death the business underwent further expansion, opening branches at Exeter under Mr. K. C. Lindsey, at Maidstone, and at Portsmouth, under Mr. R. Lindsey, grandsons of the original advertiser. Early in the 1939-45 war the London premises were destroyed by enemy bombing and the London business was closed. Thus ended, after eighty years, a close connection with the City of London. Mr. M. J. Lindsey, sen., had been for many years a member of the Court of Common Council for the City. He was followed in that office by his son, and Mr. K. C. Lindsey was presented with the freedom of the City in 1919, at the conclusion of the 1914-18 war. Soon after the end of the



1939-45 war the branches at Brighton and Portsmouth were incorporated as Lindseys (Southsea), Ltd., with Mr. R. Lindsey as managing director, and the Oxford business was sold to the Isis Instrument Co., Ltd. The Exeter and Maidstone businesses continue as Lindsey & Sons, with Mr. K. C. Lindsey as senior partner, thus carrying on the name of the original firm.

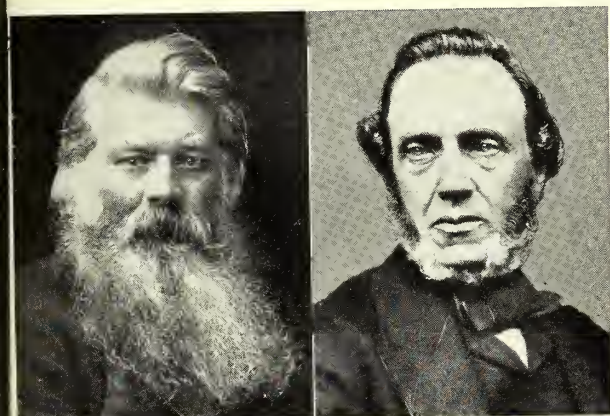
#### A Link with Sir Joseph Swan

**MAWSON & PROCTOR PHARMACEUTICALS, LTD.**

THE business now known as Mawson & Proctor Pharmaceuticals, Ltd., was founded by John Mawson, a native of Sunderland, in The Side, Newcastle-on-Tyne, before 1830. In 1844 Mr. Mawson was joined by Joseph Wilson Swan, later to become Sir Joseph, and the business was then known as Mawson & Swan. In 1867 Mr. Mawson, who was then sheriff of the county, was killed in an explosion on Newcastle town moor. Mr. Swan carried on until about 1880, when Mr. George Weddell became a partner. At that time Swan was concerned with the marketing of a number of his inventions, including that of the incandescent electric



Delivery van of May & Baker outside the firm's Battersea works about sixty years ago.



Joseph Wilson (later Sir Joseph) Swan and George Weddell.

light. In 1912 the business was amalgamated with Proctor, Son & Clague, and was given the new title of Mawson & Proctor, Ltd. The Proctor business had been founded by John Proctor, a native of Dundee, in 1768 and handed down from father to son until the end of the nineteenth century, the last of the line, Mr. Barnard Simpson Proctor—a name honoured in pharmacy—was in fact a great-grandson of the founder. Mr. George Weddell, the originator of Cerebos salt, then devoted his time to that and other big ventures, leaving the management of the business to Thomas Maltby Clague, who continued as managing director until 1928 when Alfred E. Harris took over the management of the business. It then comprised both wholesale and retail trading, carried on from the same premises. In 1949 those activities were separated, and a new company: Mawson & Proctor Pharmaceuticals, Ltd., was formed to continue the wholesale trading in new and larger premises in another part of the town. The retail connections continued as before in Grainger Street and in the suburbs. The present managing director (since 1940) is Mr. A. McGuckin, M.P.S., who began his pharmaceutical career in 1926 as an apprentice with the company.

#### From Cyanides to Sulphonamides

**MAY & BAKER, LTD.**

THE history of May & Baker began in 1834 when a young English chemist, John May, started a chemical manufacturing business by the side of the Thames at Battersea. He was later joined by his school friend William Baker. Among the earliest interests of the partnership was the manufacture of

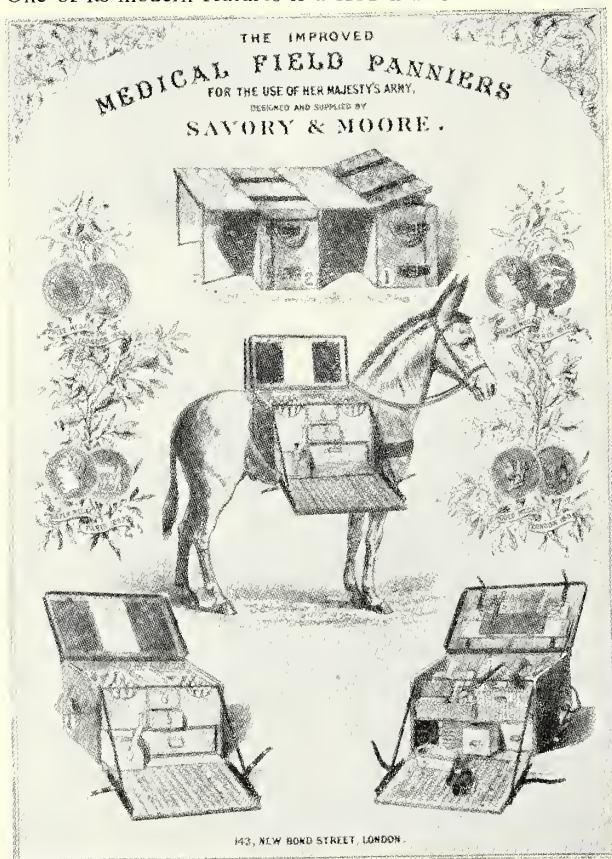
sodium and potassium cyanides, which were supplied to the Royal Mint and shipped in large quantities to gold-mining countries. Before the close of the nineteenth century May & Baker were making ether, chloroform, mercurials, bismuth salts, and camphor, and were among the first manufacturers of those chemicals. At the outbreak of war in 1914 the production of organic arsenicals was undertaken, and the well-known compounds Arsenobillon and Novarsenobillon (N.A.B.) were introduced; acriflavine, for medication of surgical dressings, and acridine derivatives were also produced. From that time the development of medical products became important to the company, and special attention began to be devoted to research. In 1917 the late Dr. A. J. Ewins, F.R.S., joined the staff and subsequently became director of research.

In 1934, a century after the company's foundation, a move was made to Dagenham, Essex, where a much larger site allowed considerable expansion. The factory, offices, and laboratories at Dagenham are now the centre of a great industrial organisation with associated companies, branches, and agents all over the world. Messrs. May & Baker have frequently been among the pioneers who have contributed to new developments in the field of medicine. By investigating the therapeutic properties of a number of sulphanilamide derivatives formed by substitution of the amide portion of the molecule, chemists at Dagenham in 1937 evolved sulphapyridine, the first effective agent for the treatment of pneumococcal infections. M&B 693, as it was then called, became one of the best known achievements of the company's research team, and made the initials of the company a household word. M&B 693 was closely followed by M&B 760, or sulphathiazole, and by a number of other sulphonamides. The effect the sulphonamides had in bringing about a revolution in the treatment of many infections needs no emphasis. Research was also carried out at that time into the activity of the aromatic diamidines, and from it pentamidine emerged as the most effective agent for the cure of trypanosomiasis. Propamidine, too, was found to be a useful antibacterial for topical treatment.

Over the past few years M. & B. medical research has been mainly directed towards the study of compounds that modify physiological responses. Prominent among those developed by May & Baker are the synthetic muscle relaxants, ganglion-blocking agents, and phenothiazine derivatives. The company supply a great variety of industries with chemicals for many different processes. The list covers hundreds of chemicals—pharmaceutical, photographic and agricultural as well as intermediates. A comprehensive series of laboratory and research chemicals designed to meet all the usual laboratory requirements has been evolved, including analysis



pharmaceutical business tracing its origins back to 1798, and whose dispensary has never closed, despite the fact that during the 1939-45 war a 500-lb. bomb fell in the courtyard immediately behind the dispensary (fortunately it did not explode). In 1959 that world-known dispensary was rebuilt. One of its modern features is a Kodak Recordak microfilm



Showcard for Savory & Moore's "improved medical field panniers" based on Crimean war experience.

desk unit installed for microphotographing prescriptions, thus making great savings in time and storage space. The unit is believed to be the only one in the world used for that purpose. In 1950 Messrs. Savory & Moore acquired the pharmaceutically famous business of Squires of Oxford Street, who also had been royal chemists for many years. In 1953 the business had the honour of preparing the royal anointing oil at the coronation of Queen Elizabeth.

### Three Hundred Years of Service

W. SUTTON & CO.

THE business of W. Sutton & Company Druggists Sundries London, Ltd., now of Enfield, Middlesex, and Newbury, Berks, was established in the City of London in 1660. It has thus given 300 years of service to the pharmacist. The business today provides a complete service of wholesale distribution, carrying an extensive range of prescription products, proprietary medicines and druggist sundries. During the past forty years the company has presented many distinctive packed pharmaceuticals with well designed coloured labels for the chemist's counter. The company still manufacture from the original formula, and market, Dicey's Dr. Bateman's Drops, which they have done since 1660.

OUR apologies to any old friends who may have been inadvertently overlooked. Will they please write in to us?  
—EDITOR.

## VADE MECUM

*By a lifelong subscriber*

*As long as I practise pharmacy  
I shall always need the C. & D.*

WHEN I was a lad and served my time  
behind the carboys blue and red,  
I cleaned the windows and dusted the shelves,  
and marked every word my governor said,  
"Don't taste the drugs." "Don't waste the goods."  
"Serve the public well." "Do your duty by me."  
"And if you want to improve your mind  
in your spare time read the C. & D."

*So each Friday night it was my delight  
To obtain a sight of the C. & D.*

When I launched out into the wide, wide world,  
With ambition high and experience low,  
I learned many lessons and made many friends,  
Seeing new ones come and old ones go.  
But wherever I worked—in a West End berth,  
Or in seasonal pharmacy by the sea,  
In a rural town—or a city store—  
I always discovered the C. & D.

*Wherever I've practised pharmacy  
I've always treasured the C. & D.*

At length I decided to qualify,  
So with much regret I left my firm.  
I studied text-books and lecture notes  
and at pharmacy school I spent a term.  
I sat my Minor and safely passed  
And the presi-i-dent shook hands with me.  
But I hardly believed the event was true  
Till I read my success in the C. & D.

*That was a very proud moment for me  
When I read my name in the C. & D.*

Curses and chickens come home to roost.  
Pharmacists wander but hope one day  
To purchase a business of their own—  
To settle down and make it pay.  
Luckily that I was able to do.

For I looked around when I was free  
And I picked a "prize" amongst the ads.  
In the supplement (pink) of the C. & D.

*Whenever I've practised pharmacy  
I've never gone wrong with the C. & D.*

When I look back across the years  
The loves of my life have been far from few.  
I dallied at times with N.H.I.,  
With N.H.S. and with N.P.U.  
I wooed C.F. and P.A.T.A.,  
A.B.P.I. and P.S.G.B.  
But indelibly on my heart you'll find  
One only inscription: C. & D.

*Through the "Minor" and "Major" ills of life,  
And now with the status of Ph.C.,  
I can still carry on and pay my way  
As long as I get my C. & D.*





# THE PENICILLIN PULVULES with the PARENTERAL PUNCH

'V-Cil-K' brand penicillin V potassium was first introduced as tablets. It was quickly recognised as the outstanding oral penicillin which gave clinical results as surely as parenteral penicillin. 'V-Cil-K' is now available as 'Pulvules' of 125 mg. and 250 mg. in addition to the tablets. The dose is 125-250 mg. four times in twenty-four hours.

The 'V-Cil-K' range is now:

'Pulvules'	125 mg. and 250 mg.
Tablets	60 mg., 125 mg. and 250 mg.
Syrup	125 mg. per 5 cc. when prepared (bottles of 30 cc. and 60 cc.)
Tablets 'V-Cil-K Sulpha'	

*Lilly*

## 'PULVULES' 'V-CIL-K'

TRADE MARK

BRAND

PENICILLIN V POTASSIUM

ELI LILLY AND COMPANY LIMITED, BASINGSTOKE, ENGLAND



**Congratulations  
and Best Wishes  
to the  
Chemist and Druggist  
from**

**UNIVERSAL LABORATORIES LTD**

**DAXAIDS**

DIGESTION TABLETS

**LEEVE**

ANTI-RHEUMATIC LOTION

**DASCOTE**

ANTACID COATED ANALGESIC

**CLEER**

NASAL SPRAY

**UNIVERSAL LABORATORIES LIMITED • FOLKESTONE • KENT**





## Organism — Infection — Antibiotic

THE table below and overleaf lists alphabetically the organisms chiefly responsible for some common infections, and indicates the antibiotics considered effective in the treatment of those infections. Only general indications can be given, as pathogenic organisms may vary considerably in the degree of sensitivity to various antibiotics. Penicillin and erythromycin are active against most Gram-positive organisms; streptomycin is effective against Gram-negative bacteria; chloramphenicol and the tetracyclines have a range covering both groups. Other antibiotics have more selective action, or may be of value in resistant infections.

Resistance is a relative term, as some apparently resistant organisms may succumb rapidly to higher doses of antibiotics. The newer broad spectrum antibiotics should be reserved for the treatment of severe infections that do not respond to standard therapy. The increasing incidence of infections due to resistant staphylococci is of considerable importance, and ideally, treatment should be based on the results of laboratory sensitivity tests.

Novobiocin may control resistant staphylococcal infections, but its clinical usefulness is limited by the high degree of binding with serum proteins that occurs, and the rapid emergence of still more resistant staphylococci. Ristocetin is also of value, particularly in enterococcal endocarditis, and resistance is slow in developing. Vancomycin is active against almost all strains of staphylococci, and having a bactericidal rather than a bacteriostatic action, it is of considerable value in those patients whose own defence-mech-

anisms are impaired, or in those who appear particularly liable to infection.

Antibiotic combinations are sometimes used, but any synergistic action is unpredictable, and can only be confirmed by tests on the invading organisms. In the treatment of severe staphylococcal infections however, antibiotics known rapidly to induce resistance should not be used alone.

### DISEASE — ORGANISM KEY

Disease	Organism No.	Disease	Organism No.
Actinomycosis	1	Osteomyelitis	34
Amoebic dysentery	12	Paratyphoid fever	31
Anthrax	2	Plague	24
Bacillary dysentery	32, 33	Pneumonia	11, 16, 18
Bacteremia	26, 27	Psittacosis	20
Bronchitis	16	Q fever	28
Cryptococcosis	*	Rat-bite fever	33
Coccidioidomycosis	*	Relapsing fever	3
Cerebrospinal fever	23	Ringworm	39
Chancroid	15	Septicemia	34, 35
Cholera	40	Syphilis	37
Diphtheria	9	Tetanus	8
Endocarditis	36	Tuberculosis	21
Erysipelas	35	Tularemia	6, 25
Gas-gangrene	7	Typhoid fever	30
Gastro-enteritis	26	Typhus	29
Gonorrhoea	22	Undulant fever	5
Histoplasmosis	*	Urinary tract infections	14
Granuloma inguinale	13	Vincent's angina	4
Meningitis	11, 14	Well's disease	19
	16, 35	Whooping cough	17
Moniliasis (disseminated)	10	Yaws	38
	*		

NOTE:—The table refers to antibiotics used systemically. No reference is made to those antibiotics which are used solely by topical application.

ORGANISM	DISEASE	EFFECTIVE ANTIBIOTICS IN COMMON ORDER OF PREFERENCE	OTHER ANTIBIOTICS OF VALUE IN RESISTANT CONDITIONS	NOTES
<i>Actinomyces bovis</i>	Actinomycosis	Penicillin Tetracyclines Streptomycin	Erythromycin Streptomycin	The effectiveness of the antibiotics is increased by combined treatment with large doses of potassium iodide. Sulphadiazine has also been given as supplementary therapy. Oxytetracycline is not very effective in actinomycosis.
<i>Bacillus anthracis</i>	Anthrax	Penicillin Tetracyclines Chloramphenicol		Sulphadimidine and anti-anthrax serum may also be given, as combined treatment increases the response.
<i>Borrelia spp.</i>	Relapsing fever	Tetracyclines Penicillin		The tetracyclines are preferred in the treatment of the tick-borne fevers, but the louse-borne type may also respond to penicillin.
<i>Borrelia vincentii</i>	Vincent's angina	Penicillin Tetracyclines	Bacitracin	Systemic treatment may be supplemented with bacitracin locally. Unless improvement is rapid, recourse should be made to arsenic treatment.



	ORGANISM	DISEASE	EFFECTIVE ANTIBIOTICS IN COMMON ORDER OF PREFERENCE	OTHER ANTIBIOTICS OF VALUE IN RESISTANT CONDITIONS	NOTES
5.	<i>Brucella abortus</i> <i>Brucella melitensis</i>	Undulant fever	Tetracyclines Chloramphenicol Streptomycin	Erythromycin	Combined therapy with a broad spectrum antibiotic and streptomycin is the treatment of choice.
6.	<i>Brucella tularensis</i> see <i>pasteurella</i> <i>Tularensis</i>	Tularæmia	Streptomycin Chloramphenicol Tetracyclines		Streptomycin is the first choice, as although other antibiotics are effective relapses are more common.
7.	<i>Candida albicans</i>	Moniliasis	Nystatin Amphotericin B		Nystatin is not absorbed orally, and it is used mainly for intestinal moniliasis (which may follow the administration of broad-spectrum antibiotics); topically for thrush, and in vaginal and cutaneous moniliasis. Amphotericin B is used for systemic moniliasis.
	<i>Cryptococcus</i> : See 41, p. 207				
8.	<i>Clostridium welchii</i> <i>Clostridium septicum</i> <i>Clostridium œdematiens</i>	Gas gangrene	Penicillin Tetracyclines Erythromycin		Combined treatment with antitoxin is essential, as the antibiotics have no effect on the toxins formed by the invading organisms. Penicillin appears to inhibit rather than kill the clostridia and the organisms may resume growth if supportive therapy is inadequate.
9.	<i>Clostridium tetani</i>	Tetanus	Penicillin Tetracyclines		
10.	<i>Corynebacterium diphtheriæ</i>	Diphtheria	Penicillin Erythromycin		Erythromycin is useful in patients sensitised to penicillin, but in any case combined treatment with antitoxin is essential.
11.	<i>Diplococcus pneumoniae</i>	Lobar pneumonia; Meningitis	Penicillin Tetracyclines Chloramphenicol	Erythromycin Bacitracin	Bacitracin may be valuable if staphylococcal pneumonia supervenes during penicillin or tetracycline therapy.
12.	<i>Donovania granulomatis</i>	Granuloma inguinale	Tetracyclines Chloramphenicol		Prolonged therapy with high doses is necessary.
13.	<i>Entamoeba histolytica</i>	Amœbic dysentery	Tetracyclines Erythromycin	Novobiocin	Combined therapy with amœbicidal usually gives the best results, but the response is variable. Erythromycin alone does not eliminate the encysted amœbæ and it should therefore be given with carbarsone.
14.	<i>Escherichia coli</i>	Urinary tract infections; Meningitis	Tetracyclines Streptomycin Chloramphenicol	Penicillin Erythromycin Polymyxin	Sulphonamides may be given together with penicillin in mixed infections. tetracyclines are used the urine should be kept acid, but during streptomycin therapy an alkaline urine gives better results.
15.	<i>Hæmophilus ducreyi</i>	Chancroid	Tetracyclines Chloramphenicol Erythromycin	Streptomycin	Streptomycin has the advantage of not masking concurrent syphilitic disease
16.	<i>Hæmophilus influenzae</i>	Pneumonia Meningitis Bronchitis	Tetracyclines Chloramphenicol	Streptomycin Oleandomycin Polymyxin	This organism is usually penicillin resistant. Neomycin may be of value in conditions resistant to other forms of therapy. In meningitis, combined treatment with a sulphonamide is advisable. Sulphadiazine is usually preferred as it crosses the blood-brain barrier more readily than sulphadimidine.
17.	<i>Hæmophilus pertussis</i>	Whooping cough	Tetracyclines Chloramphenicol Streptomycin	Erythromycin	Prompt control of the causative organism reduces secondary bacterial invasion
18.	<i>Klebsiella pneumoniae</i>	Friedlander's pneumonia	Tetracyclines Streptomycin Chloramphenicol	Spiramycin	Penicillin is of doubtful value in this and virus pneumonia. Neomycin may be useful in serious infections not responding to other antibiotics.
19.	<i>Leptospira icterohæmorrhagiae</i>	Weil's disease (leptospirosis) (spirochætal jaundice)	Tetracyclines Penicillin		Penicillin is effective only in the early stages of the disease.
20.	<i>Miyagawanella psittaci</i>	Psittacosis	Tetracyclines Penicillin		Treatment with penicillin may result in an immune carrier state. The tetracyclines, particularly oxytetracycline are therefore preferred, as the response is prompt and complete.
21.	<i>Mycobacterium tuberculosis</i>	Tuberculosis	Streptomycin Viomycin Cycloserine		Combined treatment with isoniazid, amino-salicylates is essential for successful therapy, and prolonged treatment with varying combinations of active drugs is required. If the infecting organisms become resistant, viomycin may be used instead of streptomycin, but cycloserine may be given in advanced cases which no longer respond to other antibiotics.



ORGANISM	DISEASE	EFFECTIVE ANTIBIOTICS IN COMMON ORDER OF PREFERENCE	OTHER ANTIBIOTICS OF VALUE IN RESISTANT CONDITIONS	NOTES
<i>Neisseria gonorrhæa</i>	Gonorrhæa	Penicillin Tetracyclines Erythromycin	Oleandomycin	Penicillin is the drug of choice, provided syphilis is not present as well. Pending laboratory reports, treatment may be commenced with sulphonamides.
<i>Neisseria meningitidis</i>	Cerebrospinal fever (Epidemic meningitis)	Penicillin Tetracyclines Chloramphenicol	Erythromycin Streptomycin	Sulphonamides may also be effective.
<i>Pasteurella pestis</i>	Plague	Streptomycin Chloramphenicol Tetracyclines		Streptomycin in association with a sulphonamide is very effective. The broad-spectrum antibiotics can be used as additional therapy when the response to treatment is slow.
<i>Pasteurella tularensis</i>	Tularæmia	Streptomycin Chloramphenicol Tetracyclines		Streptomycin is of exceptional value, particularly if treatment is begun early. Other antibiotics are also effective, but relapses may occur more frequently.
<i>Proteus vulgaris</i>	Urinary tract infections Bacteraemia	Streptomycin Tetracyclines	Polymyxin Chloramphenicol	Combinations of polymyxin and tetracyclines may be more effective than either drug alone. Chloramphenicol is useful in mixed infections. Neomycin has been given in infections resistant to other antibiotics or chemotherapeutic agents. Novobiocin is effective against some strains of proteus, which are often resistant to polymyxin.
				Chloramphenicol should be reserved for the treatment of infections not responding to the tetracyclines.
				Chloramphenicol is the first choice, but a loading dose should not be given, owing to the risk of shock due to large amounts of liberated endotoxin entering the circulation.
				Combined treatment with a poorly-absorbed sulphonamide such as phthalyl sulphathiazole is advisable. Streptomycin orally may be given if sulphonamides are not desired. Neomycin is also administered orally in bacillary dysentery.
				Penicillin inhibits the activity of the causative organism; treatment with arsenic is also highly effective.
				1 The second group of antibiotics should be used only in resistant infections. Oleandomycin and spiramycin may be of great value in staphylococcal enteritis which may follow the use of broad spectrum antibiotics. Bacitracin and neomycin may be used locally.
				Penicillin and streptomycin together may have a marked synergistic action against some strains of streptococci.
				1 Combined treatment with streptomycin and another antibiotic in large doses is frequently most effective. When penicillin is used, probenidol may be given to delay excretion and so increase the blood level.
				Penicillin is the first choice, but the other antibiotics are also effective, and may be used for patients allergic to penicillin.
				Griseofulvin is deposited in the keratinous layer of the epidermis, and is eventually incorporated into the keratin of the emerging hair shafts. The growth of the fungi is thus inhibited, and infected hair or nails are slowly replaced with healthy new growth. The drug has no antibacterial action.
				Antibiotics eliminate the organisms from the faeces, and reduce spread by carriers, but they have little effect on the disease itself.
				Systemic fungal diseases of this type are usually fatal, but this new antibiotic has proved life-saving. Good results have also been obtained in cryptococcal meningitis.
<i>Treponema pallidum</i>	Syphilis	Penicillin Tetracyclines Chloramphenicol		
<i>Treponema pertenue</i>	Yaws			
<i>Trichophyton</i> spp.	Ringworm	Griseofulvin		
<i>Vibrio cholerae</i>	Cholera	Tetracyclines		
<i>Cryptococcus</i> spp.	Cryptococcosis coccidioidomycosis disseminated moniliasis histoplasmosis	Amphotericin B		

Rexall

Zubes.

Nov 10 1959. Use 9 antibiotics.  
organism infection Antib

tab 6 1-41

05/6/7. Centenary  
feature

Napsbury House  
London Cobrey  
Ext 261 Mr S. Allen  
Cist. Beaumont Hert  
23333.



	ORGANISM	DISEASE	EFFECTIVE ANTIBIOTICS IN COMMON ORDER OF PREFERENCE	OTHER ANTIBIOTICS OF VALUE IN RESISTANT CONDITIONS	NOTES
5.	<i>Brucella abortus</i> <i>Brucella melitensis</i>	Undulant fever	Tetracyclines Chloramphenicol Streptomycin	Erythromycin	Combined therapy with a broad spectrum antibiotic and streptomycin is the treatment of choice.
6.	<i>Brucella tularensis</i> see <i>pasteurella</i> <i>Tularensis</i>	Tularæmia	Streptomycin Chloramphenicol Tetracyclines		Streptomycin is the first choice, as, although other antibiotics are effective, relapses are more common.
7.	<i>Candida albicans</i>	Moniliasis	Nystatin Amphotericin B		Nystatin is not absorbed orally, and it is used mainly for intestinal moniliasis (which may follow the administration of broad-spectrum antibiotics); topically for thrush, and in vaginal and cutaneous moniliasis. Amphotericin B is used for systemic moniliasis.
	<i>Cryptococcus</i> : See 41, p. 207				
8.	<i>Clostridium welchii</i> <i>Clostridium septicum</i> <i>Clostridium œdematiens</i>	Gas gangrene	Penicillin Tetracyclines Erythromycin		Combined treatment with antitoxin is essential, as the antibiotics have no effect on the toxins formed by the invading organisms. Penicillin appears to inhibit rather than kill the clostridia, and the organisms may resume growth if supportive therapy is inadequate.
9.	<i>Clostridium tetani</i>	Tetanus			
10.	<i>Corynebacterium diphtheriæ</i>	Diphtheria			
11.	<i>Diplococcus pneumoniae</i>	Lobar pneumonia Meningitis			
12.	<i>Donovania granulomatis</i>	Granuloma inguinale			
13.	<i>Entamoeba histolytica</i>	Amœbic			
14.	<i>Escherichia coli</i>	Urinary tract infections Meningitis			
15.	<i>Hæmophilus ducreyi</i>	Chancroid			
16.	<i>Hæmophilus influenzae</i>	Pneumonia Meningitis Bronchitis			
17.	<i>Hæmophilus pertussis</i>	Whooping			
18.	<i>Klebsiella pneumoniae</i>	Friedlander pneumonia			
19.	<i>Leptospira icterohæmorrhagiae</i>	Weil's disease (leptospirosis) (spirochætal jaundice)	Tetracyclines Penicillin		ing to other antibiotics. Penicillin is effective only in the early stages of the disease.
20.	<i>Miyagawanella psittaci</i>	Psittacosis	Tetracyclines Penicillin		Treatment with penicillin may result in an immune carrier state. The tetracyclines, particularly oxytetracycline, are therefore preferred, as the response is prompt and complete.
21.	<i>Mycobacterium tuberculosis</i>	Tuberculosis	Streptomycin Viomycin Cycloserine		Combined treatment with isoniazid or amino-salicylates is essential for successful therapy, and prolonged treatment with varying combinations of active drugs is required. If the infecting organisms become resistant, viomycin may be used instead of streptomycin, but cycloserine may be given in advanced cases which no longer respond to other antibiotics.

roughly  
order  
(not in fact)  
12 13 14



ORGANISM	DISEASE	EFFECTIVE ANTIBIOTICS IN COMMON ORDER OF PREFERENCE	OTHER ANTIBIOTICS OF VALUE IN RESISTANT CONDITIONS	NOTES
<i>Neisseria gonorrhææ</i>	Gonorrhæa	Penicillin Tetracyclines Erythromycin	Oleandomycin	Penicillin is the drug of choice, provided syphilis is not present as well. Pending laboratory reports, treatment may be commenced with sulphonamides.
<i>Neisseria meningitidis</i>	Cerebrospinal fever (Epidemic meningitis)	Penicillin Tetracyclines Chloramphenicol	Erythromycin Streptomycin	Sulphonamides may also be effective.
<i>Pasteurella pestis</i>	Plague	Streptomycin Chloramphenicol Tetracyclines		Streptomycin in association with a sulphonamide is very effective. The broad-spectrum antibiotics can be used as additional therapy when the response to treatment is slow.
<i>Pasteurella tularensis</i>	Tularæmia	Streptomycin Chloramphenicol Tetracyclines		Streptomycin is of exceptional value, particularly if treatment is begun early. Other antibiotics are also effective, but relapses may occur more frequently.
<i>Proteus vulgaris</i>	Urinary tract infections Bacteriæmia Gastro-enteritis	Streptomycin Tetracyclines	Polymyxin Chloramphenicol Neomycin Novobiocin	Combinations of polymyxin and tetracyclines may be more effective than either drug alone. Chloramphenicol is useful in mixed infections. Neomycin has been given in infections resistant to other antibiotics or chemotherapeutic agents. Novobiocin is effective against some strains of proteus, which are often resistant to polymyxin.
<i>Pseudomonas æruginosa</i> ( <i>Bacillus pyocyaneus</i> )				
<i>Rickettsia burnetii</i>	Q fever	Tetracyclines		Chloramphenicol should be reserved for the treatment of infections not responding to the tetracyclines.
<i>Rickettsia prowazeki</i>	Epidemic typhus	Chloramphenicol		
<i>Salmonella typhi</i>	Typhoid fever	Chloramphenicol		Chloramphenicol is the first choice, but a loading dose should not be given, owing to the risk of shock due to large amounts of liberated endotoxin entering the circulation.
<i>Salmonella paratyphi</i>	Paratyphoid fever	Tetracyclines		
<i>Shigella dysenteriæ</i> <i>Shigella sonnei</i>	Bacillary dysentery	Chloramphenicol Tetracyclines Streptomycin	Polymyxin Neomycin	Combined treatment with a poorly-absorbed sulphonamide such as phthalyl sulphathiazole is advisable. Streptomycin orally may be given if sulphonamides are not desired. Neomycin is also administered orally in bacillary dysentery.
<i>Spirillum minus</i>	Rat bite fever	Penicillin		Penicillin inhibits the activity of the causative organism; treatment with arsenic is also highly effective.
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> <i>Staphylococcus albus</i>	Abscesses, boils, endocarditis septicæmia osteomyelitis, otitis, etc., etc.	Tetracyclines Penicillin Erythromycin	Chloramphenicol Novobiocin Oleandomycin Spiramycin Ristocetin Vancomycin	The second group of antibiotics should be used only in resistant infections. Oleandomycin and spiramycin may be of great value in staphylococcal enteritis which may follow the use of broad spectrum antibiotics. Bacitracin and neomycin may be used locally.
<i>Streptococcus pyogenes</i>				
	Scarlet fever, puerperal septicæmia, erysipelas, tonsillitis cellulitis rheumatic fever, meningitis	Penicillin Tetracyclines Erythromycin	Streptomycin Oleandomycin Ristocetin	Penicillin and streptomycin together may have a marked synergistic action against some strains of streptococci.
<i>Streptococcus viridans</i>	Subacute bacterial endocarditis, otitis media, dental abscesses, cholecystitis, bronchopneumonia	Penicillin Tetracyclines with streptomycin	Chloramphenicol Neomycin Polymyxin Ristocetin Vancomycin	Combined treatment with streptomycin and another antibiotic in large doses is frequently most effective. When penicillin is used, probenidol may be given to delay excretion and so increase the blood level.
<i>Treponema pallidum</i>	Syphilis	Penicillin Tetracyclines Chloramphenicol		Penicillin is the first choice, but the other antibiotics are also effective, and may be used for patients allergic to penicillin.
<i>Treponema pertenue</i>	Yaws			
<i>Trichophyton</i> spp.	Ringworm	Griseofulvin		Griseofulvin is deposited in the keratinous layer of the epidermis, and is eventually incorporated into the keratin of the emerging hair shafts. The growth of the fungi is thus inhibited, and infected hair or nails are slowly replaced with healthy new growth. The drug has no antibacterial action.
<i>Vibrio cholerae</i>	Cholera	Tetracyclines		Antibiotics eliminate the organisms from the faeces, and reduce spread by carriers, but they have little effect on the disease itself.
<i>Cryptococcus</i> spp.	Cryptococcosis coccidioidomycosis disseminated moniliasis histoplasmosis	Amphotericin B		Systemic fungal diseases of this type are usually fatal, but this new antibiotic has proved life-saving. Good results have also been obtained in cryptococcal meningitis.



WHEN I realised that THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST would shortly be celebrating the one-hundredth year of its existence my first feeling was one of mild surprise that the period was not much longer. One has lived with the *C. & D.* so long that one has come to look upon it as one of those almost legendary literary lights which have their origins away back in the early days of history, such as the first London Pharmacopœia or even The Leech Book of Bald.

Queen Elizabeth I herself might well have laid its foundations. She was a good Latin scholar, she had a more than ordinary acquaintance with the profession of pharmacy as practised in her day. We must be content that the *C. & D.* has successfully reached its first century. Even that leaves us admiringly appreciative of the progress it has made during that time.

My first introduction to the *C. & D.* took place over sixty years ago during my apprenticeship. I am only sorry that I missed the first volumes by not arriving on the scene until some years after publication commenced, but then it is probable that I should not have seen this modern centenary issue, which only proves that there are generally compensations in most seemingly unfortunate situations.

In the shop which I chose as the scene of my first labours there were several apprentices, whose terms of service were spaced over three or four years and I found that the Pink Supplement of the *C. & D.* was looked upon by my senior colleagues as an essential signpost indicating the roseate road to the larger liberty of salaried service.

As, each year, for one of us, the period of apprenticeship drew to its close, there were anxious consultations on the morning on which the weekly copy was received and pro-

When he had opened the first five letters, having found what he wanted, he proceeded no further. To adapt Dante's *Paolo and Francesca*, "in their pages that day he read no more." I think the success of the *C. & D.* has been due largely to its independent character. With due respect, I would say that its directors have shown enterprise and business acumen in the conduct of affairs, taking advantage of opportunity and seeking at all times to meet the need of the professional body for whom they catered. Its editors, a distinguished succession of able men, each of whom left his individual mark upon the journal he directed, have ever shown a grasp of pharmaceutical politics and a knowledge of professional practice that have put the *C. & D.* where it stands today — as an authoritative reference, a reliable source of trade information, a useful and comprehensive guide to the progress of current pharmaceutical events. I still remember with pleasure the special numbers published before the war, especially the coloured plates and other illustrations often accompanying historical notes.

One marvels that much of the old excellence of those earlier specials has been recaptured during the past few years. Recovery since 1945 has been rapid, and the return to the larger size of the journal in 1953 was a move well timed, I am sure, by all old readers. The *C. & D. Diary and Year-book* has always been a masterpiece of the printer's and the publisher's craft. It furnishes the pharmacist with a most comprehensive directory of sources of supplies, while at the same time presenting reliable information on many legal and other matters affecting the practice of pharmacy.

Historically, the succession of volumes of the *C. & D.* through the period of these hundred years provides the

## "A JOURNAL OF INFINITE VARIETY"

### THE TRIBUTE OF A JUBILEE SUBSCRIBER

pects of different assistantships in establishments with different geographical locations were diligently discussed and debated. In those days we took our careers seriously for there was no grandmotherly Welfare State behind us to pick us up if we fell by the way. The advice of our elders indicated that experience of all-round pharmacy was desirable before settling down (if that were possible) in a business of our own. Subsequently, and consequently, for my own part, I spent several years in a variety of businesses in different districts whose characteristics I might describe as country agricultural, seaside seasonal, suburban familial and metropolitan professional. That design was continued after qualification and was rounded off by experience continental before embarking on proprietorship personal.

I can truthfully say that, wherever I went—and I covered a wide area—I found that THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST was held in high esteem. It was looked upon as a business essential, or, as the modern advertiser would say, a "must." It gave news and views of interest to all members of the trade. It approved or criticised official policy impartially, according to its considered judgment on the particular situation of the moment. It was professional and commercial by turns with an overall balanced blend of both spheres and with an excellence and comprehensiveness which confuted those who maintain that you cannot have the best of both worlds. Its advertisement pages served to provide opportunities for buying drugs and sundries in advantageous and competitive markets; its supplement offered master and assistant alike a medium for satisfying personal needs in cases of change.

Perhaps here I may interpolate a personal note. When I arrived at my first continental appointment the manager handed to me twenty-seven letters he had received in answer to his Pink Supplement advertisement and asked me to reply to those requiring an answer and return any enclosures.

student with generous information on the course and development of the practice of pharmacy in Britain. Though they are not quite coterminous with pharmacy's official records since the founding of our Society, they cover the major and probably the most important period of our professional history—certainly for the present generation. Those volumes have recorded year by year the events and influences which have brought about this or that alteration in professional trends, tracing the introduction and progress of the National Health Insurance Acts, and the profound effect they had on the chemists' work and way of life explaining and discussing the provisions of the succeeding National Health Service Acts, and recording in sequence the interplay of national, political and professional forces with their effects on the pharmacists' service to the public, on professional practice, and the demands made on the time and temper of the pharmaceutical contractor. Parallel with all this have been the records of changes in measures designed for the training, education and examination of the pharmacist, student and the building up of the body of poisons law under which we practise today.

Possibly many of us appreciated most the value and importance of the *C. & D.* in our business lives during the few weeks of the printing strike in 1956, when we received exiguous and emaciated copies of our usual generously proportioned periodical. Only then did we realise fully, I think, what pharmacy would be without THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, what a void would be disclosed, how bleak would be the chemist's lot without this traditional mainstay of his business existence.

I trust that that tragic prospect will never materialise, and that the successful progress of this journal, whose infinite variety age cannot wither nor custom stale, will continue ever-widening, ever-increasing its influence on pharmacy and pharmaceutical affairs, ever-rising, like its own symbolic phoenix, from past achievements to fuller future service and usefulness in the cause of all sections of pharmacy.



*reproduced from The Chemist and Druggist, Sept 15th 1859*

**W. J. BUSH & Co.,**  
**Importers and Distillers of Essential Oils,**  
 MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF  
 Essences for Flavouring Confectionery, Wines, Spirits, Liqueurs, &c.,  
 30, LIVERPOOL STREET, LONDON, E.C.

ESSENTIAL OILS OF FIRST QUALITY SUPPLIED AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

Wholesale Houses purchasing original Packages (either in bond or delivered) supplied at prices ruling on "Change." A large stock on hand of fine *Ess. Bergam. Opt.* 10s. 6d. per lb.; Ditto, Extra Super., 14s.; *Ol. Menth. Pip.* (Mitcham, 1858) 36s. per lb.; *Otto of Roses*, 18s. per oz.; Ditto, Virgin, 26s. per oz.; *Hotchkiss's American Oil Peppermint*, 18s. per lb.

The high reputation Messrs. W. J. B. and Co's. Fruit and Wine Essences have gained for strength and perfection of flavour, establish them as the best in the Market.

*Oil Cognac (Green)* £10 to £13 per lb.; *Ananthic Ether*, 15s. or *Essence Rum*, 16s. per lb.; *Grape (true)* 80s; *Port Wine*, 80s; *Raspberry*, 5s. to 8s. per lb.; *Strawberry*, 5s. to 8s; *Cherry*, 8s; *Black Currant*, 8s; *Honey Drop*, 8s; *Pine Apple*, 9s; *Jarganol Pear*, 4s; *Gingerine*, 28s; *Purified Oil Almonds*, 40s.

All other kinds at prices equally low, and detailed Lists forwarded on application.

**30, LIVERPOOL STREET, LONDON, E.C.,**  
**WORKS—HACKNEY.**

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT ALLOWED TO BUYERS OF LARGE PARCELS.

*Congratulations*

FROM ONE OF YOUR  
 OLDEST ADVERTISERS

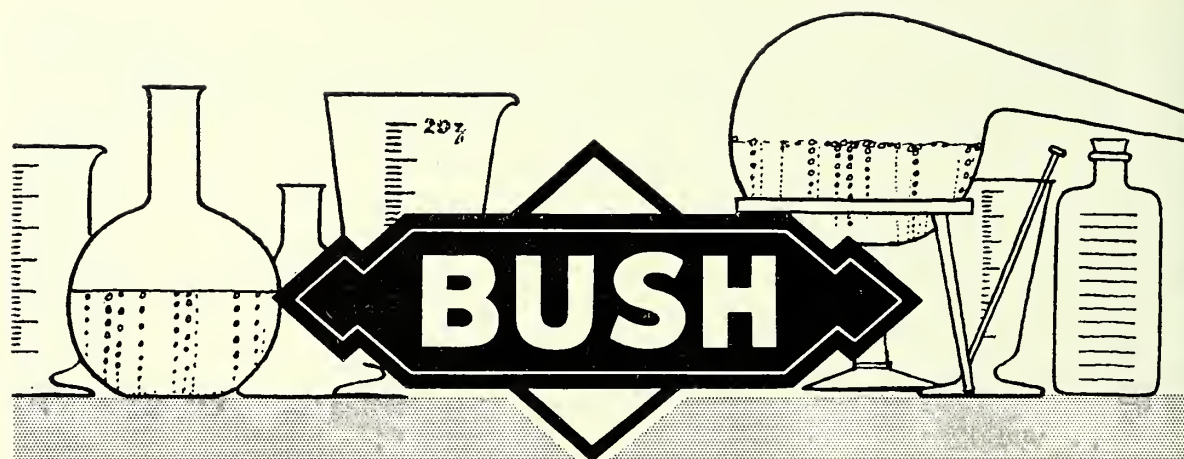
Established



in the year 1851

DISTILLERS OF ESSENTIAL OILS AND ESSENCES  
 MANUFACTURERS OF FINE AND PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMICALS  
**W. J. BUSH & CO LTD · LONDON · E 8 · ENGLAND**  
 HACKNEY, WIDNES, MITCHAM, TOTTENHAM, WITHAM  
 Overseas MELBOURNE, JOHANNESBURG, BULAWAYO, MONTREAL, MADRAS, AUCKLAND





## Synthetic, Fine & Pharmaceutical Chemicals

*A Selection from our range:*

### ALDEHYDES

Anisaldehyde  
Benzaldehyde  
Cinnamaldehyde  
Ethyl Vanillin  
Heliotropine  
Hydroxycitronellal  
Salicylaldehyde  
Vanillin  
Veratraldehyde

### ACIDS

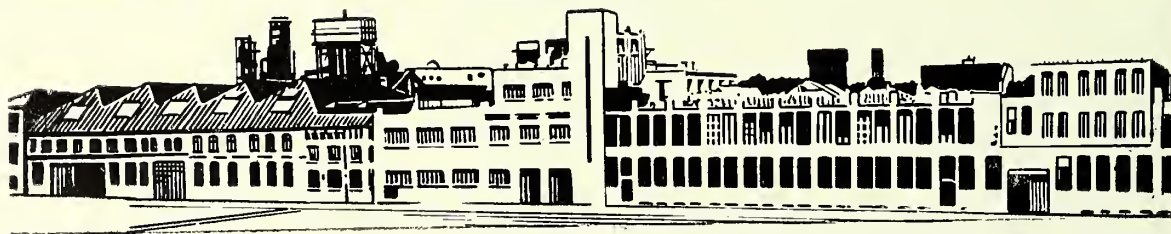
Anisic Acid  
Acetylsalicylic Acid  
Benzoic Acid  
Cinnamic Acid  
Mandelic Acid  
Phenoxyacetic Acid  
Phenylacetic Acid  
Succinic Acid  
Vanillic Acid

## W. J. BUSH & CO. LTD

LONDON • E.8 • ENGLAND • Tel. CLIssold 1234

FACTORIES: HACKNEY • MITCHAM • WIDNES • TOTTENHAM • WITHAM

BRANCHES: BULAWAYO • MONTREAL • JOHANNESBURG • MELBOURNE • AUCKLAND • MADRAS





for

## CONFIDENCE

**Delfen** \* Vaginal Cream

The most spermicidal contraceptive from modern research, in a new oil-in-water emulsion. Acts by its instantaneously lethal effect on sperms and the rapid diffusion of its properties throughout every vaginal crevice.

Applied with the ORTHO applicator.

**Preceptin** \* Vaginal Gel

A unique synthetic compound of high spermicidal properties specially designed for those cases where secondary occlusive devices are impractical and where cervical occlusion through the synthetic barrier-type base is an added desirability.

Applied with the ORTHO applicator.

**Ortho-Gynol** \* Vaginal Jelly

A contraceptive jelly of high spermicidal power, adequately lubricant for use with the ORTHO Diaphragm.

**Ortho-Creme** \* Vaginal Cream

The high spermicidal and well-tolerated properties of ORTHO-GYNOL Vaginal Jelly in a low-lubricating cream base, for use with the ORTHO Diaphragm.

**Ortho** \* Diaphragm

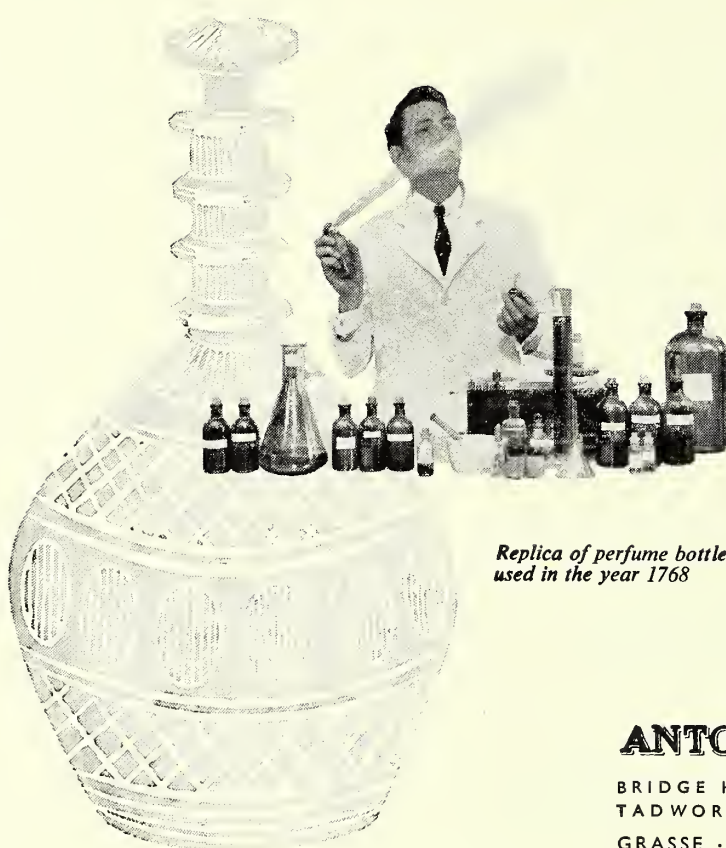
A light, durable, precision-made coil spring diaphragm providing accuracy of fit and comfort in use.

\*Trade Mark



Ortho Pharmaceutical Limited • High Wycombe • England





*Replica of perfume bottle  
used in the year 1768*

SINCE 1768 the House of Chiris has dedicated itself to the Fifth Sense. In the development of Essential Oils, Floral Absolutes, Chemical Isolates, Synthetic Chemicals, and all those creations and specialties which combine industrial aromatics with natural products and produce fragrance, the House of Chiris has a cherished history. Today Chiris maintains laboratories headed by experienced chemists who have available to them not only the accumulated knowledge of generations of Chiris perfumers and chemists, but also the research facilities of five modern laboratories located in Grasse and Paris, London, Sao Paulo (Brazil), and New York City. Whether Essential Oils, Isolates, or combinations thereof, are used as fragrance constituents by the perfumery, soap, cosmetics or allied industries, we are happy to be consulted.

## ANTOINE CHIRIS LTD.

BRIDGE HOUSE,  
TADWORTH, SURREY  
GRASSE · PARIS · NEW YORK · SAO PAULO

## BAILLIÈRE, TINDALL & COX

ESTABLISHED 1826  
Publishers of Pharmaceutical Books

**Bentley's Textbook of Pharmaceutics**  
Revised by H. Davis, C.B.E.,  
B.Sc., Ph.D., F.P.S., F.R.I.C.  
Pereira Medallist.  
6th Ed. 1196 pages. 302 illus. 45s. 0d.  
Postage 2s. 3d.

**Trease: A Textbook of Pharmacognosy** by G. E. Trease, B.Pharm.,  
D.del'U., F.P.S., F.R.I.C., F.L.S.  
7th Ed. 816 pages. 256 illus. 42s. 0d.  
Postage 2s. 3d.

### STUDENTS' AIDS SERIES

Aids to Dispensing	..	5th Ed.	7s. 6d.
Aids to Forensic Pharmacy		5th Ed.	
In preparation			
Aids to Inorganic Chemistry		2nd Ed.	12s. 6d.
Aids to Pharmaceutical Chemistry	..		10s. 6d.
Aids to Pharmaceutical Latin		2nd Ed.	7s. 6d.
Aids to Physical Chemistry		2nd Ed.	12s. 6d.
Aids to Qualitative			
Pharmaceutical Analysis			7s. 6d.

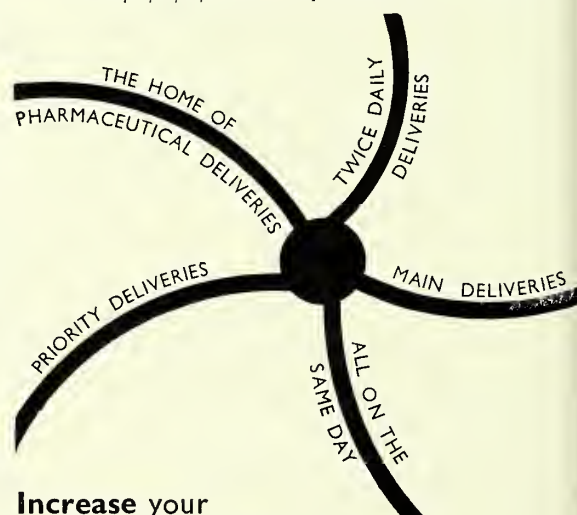
Postage :  
Up to 8s. 6d.—9d. Over 8s. 6d.—1s.

7-8 HENRIETTA ST., LONDON W.C.2

EST. 1830

## J. H. HAYWOOD LTD.

Call us on any of these numbers  
51911/2/3/4/5 for any Ethical or Drug



Increase your  
Prescription Service by using  
HAYWOOD'S **UNIQUE SERVICE**  
**WARSER GATE — NOTTINGHAM**





"TRUE NOTE"

**ZIMMERMANN**

Chas. Zimmermann & Co. Ltd.,  
Dega Works, Walmgate Road, Perivale, Middlesex.  
phone: Perivale 9121.

Glasgow Office: 75, Armadale Street, Glasgow, E.I.  
phone: Bridgetown 0325.

**PERFUME  
CONCENTRATES**

A wide range  
of floral  
and speciality  
bouquets for all  
classes of trade

**TERPENELESS  
ESSENTIAL  
OILS**

Specialities :—  
Terpeneless  
Essential Oils  
& Concentrates

**ESSENTIAL  
OILS**

Aniseed  
Cajuput  
Clove  
Peppermint  
Juniper, etc.

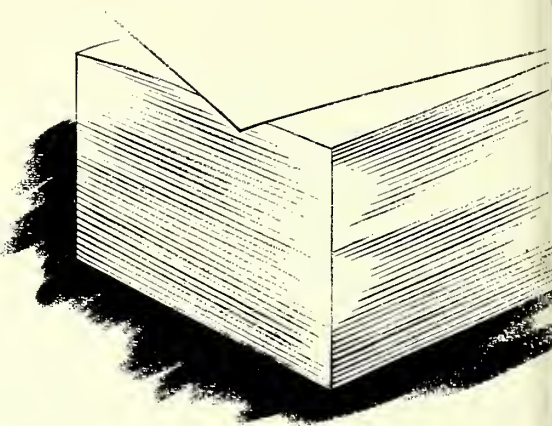
***BALSAMS*****TOLU & PERU*****BUCHU******IPECAC******SENEGA******SENNA***

THE SPECIALITIES OF

**S. A. SHEPHERD & CO. LTD.,**  
15 COOPERS ROW, LONDON, E.C.3  
PHONE: ROYAL 4307. GRAMS: SASHEP, FEN, LONDON



# The Third Ingredient



Paper and ink, the two common ingredients of printing, are of little consequence without a third . . . CRAFTSMANSHIP.

It is the degree of skill—of many skills—with which paper and ink are brought together which determines the *character* of the finished job, the *attention* it receives and the *impression* which it makes on the recipient.

For printing which will be a credit to your business, and for really helpful service, consult—

THE PRINTERS OF THIS PUBLICATION  
**THE HAYCOCK PRESS LTD**

LETTERPRESS PRINTERS  
AND LITHOGRAPHERS



NEATE STREET, CAMBERWELL, S.E.5  
TELEPHONE: RODNEY 3865





# **Pabyrn**

*products include:*

**CE-K-SAL      CE-COBALIN**

**CLIMATONE      DI-SIPIDIN**

**PABRACORT**

**PROTEOLYSED LIVER**

**THYRODEX      VITEPRON**

**ROSE HIP SYRUP**

**PAINES & BYRNE LTD., PABYRN LABORATORIES  
GREENFORD, MIDDX.**



Have  
you  
seen  
this  
girl?



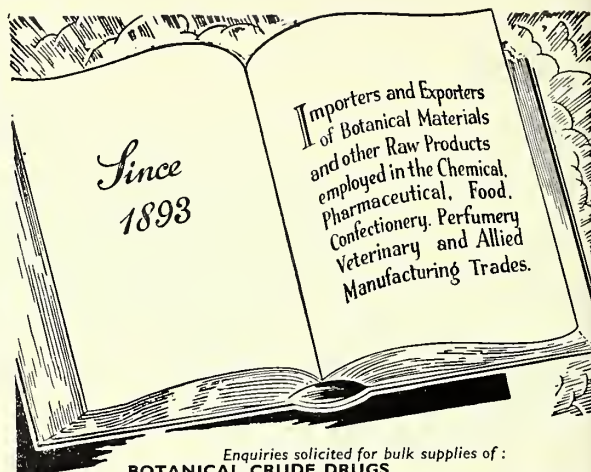
Currently appearing in Granose advertisements,  
this slim, elegant and poised girl typifies the modern figure-conscious  
woman who knows that Granose Rolls offer  
quite the nicest way of slimming. Much higher  
in protein and lower in starch than ordinary  
bread, Granose Rolls are fast becoming a top selling line.  
*Are your stocks sufficient?*



## GRANOSE ROLLS

Order now from:-

Granose Foods Limited • Watford • Herts.



Enquiries solicited for bulk supplies of:

### BOTANICAL CRUDE DRUGS

(Balsams, Cinchona and other barks, leaves, roots, seeds, etc.)

### CAMPHOR, MENTHOL & PAPAIN

GUMS Acacia, Karaya and Tragacanth (whole and powdered)

### RESINS, SPICES & WAXES

Varied stocks available in original packages.  
Correspondents and Agents throughout the World.



## H. Frischmann

CORONATION HOUSE, 4 LLOYD'S AVE., LONDON, E.C.3

Telegrams: FRISCHMANN LONDON

Telephones: (Day) ROYAL 2211/2 (Night) SPEEDWELL 6417

CODES: LIEBER'S A.B.G. 6th & 7th, BENTLEY'S COMPLETE & 2nd PHRASE,  
WESTERN UNION 5 LETTER & PRIVATE



## JACKSON'S

—the name linked with service to the  
retail pharmacist over many years for a  
wide range, packed and in bulk, of—

## PASTILLES & LOZENGES

142 YEARS

OF

SPECIALISED  
EXPERIENCE

ERNEST JACKSON & Co., Ltd., Manufacturing Chemists,  
CREDITON, DEVON.

ESTABLISHED 1817



\* LION FOR  
EXTRA SALES \*

## LION 9

### HAIR NETS

Other  
SHAW  
products:

MADONNA  
TRIANGULAR  
SETTING VEILS

MADONNA SILK  
HAIR NETS

LION BUN NETS

VENUS IMITATION  
HUMAN HAIR  
NETS

Lion Nylon hair nets are famous for  
their consistently high quality, invisibility  
in wear, and wonderful durability.

Available in all shades in attractive film  
envelopes packed on hanging cards, cir-  
cular cards and counter display cartons.

MORE THAN 9,000,000 WOMEN

READ LION Nylon Hair Net  
ADVERTISEMENTS in the National  
magazines EVERY MONTH!

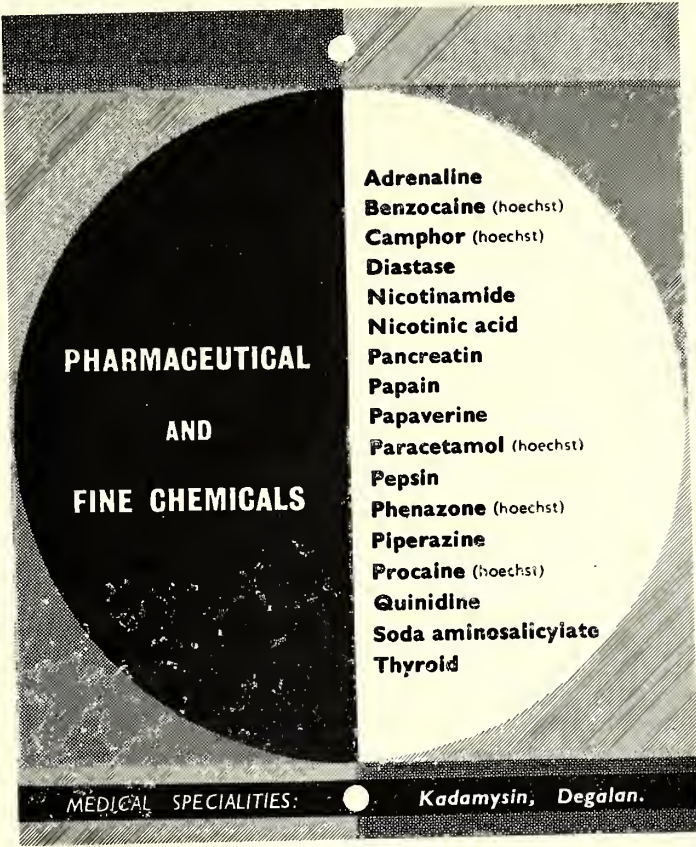
ROBERT SHAW & CO. LTD.  
ASCOT ROAD NOTTINGHAM



# CHAS. ZIMMERMANN

Chas. Zimmermann & Co. Ltd.,  
Dega Works, Walmgate Road, Perivale, Middlesex.  
phone: Perivale 9121

Glasgow Office: 75, Armadale Street, Glasgow, E.1.  
phone: Bridgetown 0325



**PHARMACEUTICAL  
AND  
FINE CHEMICALS**

**Adrenaline**  
**Benzocaine** (hoechst)  
**Camphor** (hoechst)  
**Diastase**  
**Nicotinamide**  
**Nicotinic acid**  
**Pancreatin**  
**Papain**  
**Papaverine**  
**Paracetamol** (hoechst)  
**Pepsin**  
**Phenazone** (hoechst)  
**Piperazine**  
**Procaine** (hoechst)  
**Quinidine**  
**Soda aminosalicylate**  
**Thyroid**

**MEDICAL SPECIALITIES:** **Kadamysin, Degalan.**

Manufacturers of . . . .

## PILLS · TABLETS · SUPPOSITORIES

**BULK and PACKED**

★ **Specialists in Manufacture to Private Formulae**

*Advice gladly given on Formulation and Presentation  
of Pharmaceutical, Medical and Veterinary Products.*

## THE TOWER PILL & TABLET CO LTD.

*Manufacturing Chemists*  
**6-8 Cole Street, London, S.E.1**  
*Telephone: HOP 1229 (2 lines).*



**A. SEARLE & CO.****SURGICAL INSTRUMENT  
MANUFACTURERS**

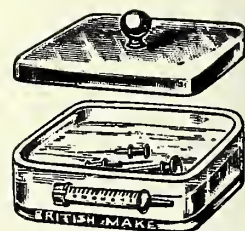
Eye Drop Bottles



Ligature Winder



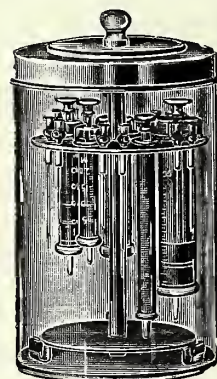
Glass Needle Box



Syringe Steriliser Tray

**WHOLESALE  
AND EXPORT**

Fitzwell Jars

Syringe Steriliser  
with  
Extending Rack**SERLANCO HOUSE, 245 ST. JOHN STREET, CLERKENWELL, LONDON, E.C.1**

Telephone: Terminus 1617, 1618

Telegrams: "Sersurg, Smith, London"

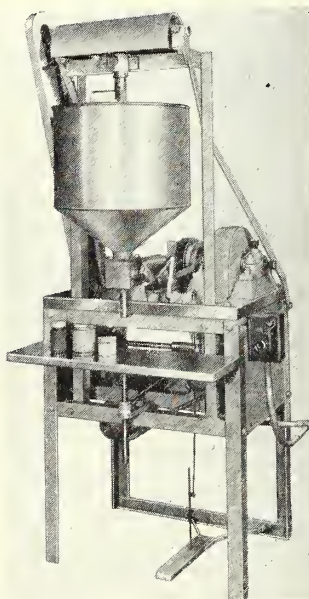
Cables: A.B.C. and Bentleys

**'CENTRAC' FILLERS**

Hand - operated,  
semi - automatic  
and automatic ;  
for filling pastes,  
creams, semi-  
fluids, etc.

**No. 5****FILLING MACHINE**

Semi-automatic  
Filler for pots,  
jars, tins, col-  
lapsible tubes,  
polythene bags  
and containers,  
shampoo sachets,  
etc.



Sole Manufacturers :

**The BANISTER STREET WORKS Ltd.**

18a De Beauvoir Rd., London, N.1 Tel. CLIssold 0828

APPLEFORD'S PRODUCTS ARE MADE  
UP TO QUALITY STANDARD NOT  
DOWN TO THE CHEAPEST PRICE

*Appleford's*  
**HEALTH FOODS**

**Cider Vinegar.** Made from genuine Somerset Cider Apples . . . . . naturally matured without heat treatment, for 5 years. *3/6 per 10oz. bottle.*

FREE RECIPES! Send S.A.E. for free leaflet on how to prepare appetising, non-fattening dishes inexpensively. with Appleford's Cider Vinegar.

**Crude Black Molasses.** Capture the warmth and invigorating sunshine of the West Indies. *3/- per 1½lb. tin.*

And . . . Try Appleford's Famous Fruit Juices!  
**PURE LEMON JUICE · BLACKCURRANT JUICE (vit. c.) · FRESH FRUIT SQUASHES**  
Also **SPECIAL SALAD CREAM**

From Health Food Stores everywhere

**APPLEFORD LTD.**

Landor Road, London, S.W.9

Tel: BRI 7271



***For  
quality  
and  
service***

***First Class in GLASS***



DISPENSING FLATS 1 oz. to 20 oz.

RIBBED OVALS  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. to 20 oz.

BOW PANELS 1 oz. to 16 oz.

OLIVE OILS  $2\frac{1}{2}$  oz. to 10 oz.  
(Heavyweight and Lightweight)

OVAL TABLETS Nos. 1 to  $7\frac{1}{2}$

SQUARE TABLETS Nos. 1 to 6

POMADE JARS  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. to 4 oz.

VIALS  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. to 2 oz.

WHOLESALE ONLY

**LAX & SHAW LIMITED**

Registered Office: SCOTT HOUSE, 69 SOUTH ACCOMMODATION RD., LEEDS 10

Telephone: 21568 (3 lines)

Grams: "Feeders, Phone, Leeds 10."

London Office: St. Martin's House, 29 Ludgate Hill, E.C.4

Tel.: City 7170



## *Personal Policies for Pharmacists*

are best arranged by the only Company specialising in  
Chemists' Insurance—the CHEMISTS' MUTUAL.

### **'C.M.' HOUSEHOLDERS' POLICY**

This Policy is renewable free every sixth  
year of insurance if no claims are made.

Rate for Buildings . . . . . 2/-%

Rate for Household Goods, etc. . . . . 4/-%

### **'C.M.' AGENCY SERVICE**

Life, Endowment, Personal Pension or  
Staff Pension Schemes. All Risks, Motor,  
Personal Liability. Tourists' Policy covering  
Baggage and Medical Expenses, etc.

### **THE CHEMISTS' MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY LTD.**

Mallinson House, 4 & 5 Queen Square, London, W.C.1  
Secretary and Manager: H. Noble, B.Pharm., F.P.S.

---

## **"BRITISH & OVERSEAS PHARMACY & MEDICINE"**

(established 1878)

*and the Organisers of*

## **THE LONDON MEDICAL EXHIBITION**

(established 1905)

*Offer sincere congratulations to their 'elder brother'  
on attaining a century of success in promoting and  
reporting pharmaceutical progress*

---

**BRITISH & COLONIAL DRUGGIST, LTD., 194 BISHOPSGATE, E.C.2.**



# 1879

Advertisements.

**FLETCHER**  
NORTH LONDON  
HOLLOWAY,

MAKERS OF  
BRITISH PHARMACOPEIA

AND

**FLETCHER**  
CHEMICAL WORKS,  
LONDON, N.

MAKERS OF  
**FLETCHER'S CONCENTRATED**

For the Extemporaneous Production of Chemicals

**The years pass and advertisements change**

but our high standards of pharmaceutical elegance remains unaltered; they were set over eighty years ago, when our reputation for galenicals was in the making. At that time the "Chemist and Druggist" was already well established. We are delighted to take this opportunity of congratulating them on attaining their centenary.

## FLETCHERS'

*Disposable Unit*

### ENEMA

is being used  
more and more

by Hospitals, Midwives and District Nurses for the safe and simple evacuation of the lower bowel. Here are four reasons why they are rapidly superseding old-fashioned methods:

- ★ Ready for instant use
- ★ As easy to administer as a suppository
- ★ No equipment to provide or sterilize
- ★ Cheapest Disposable Enema available



FLETCHER, FLETCHER & COMPANY LTD., LONDON, N.7. ENGLAND  
Manufacturing Chemists since 1879



Advertisements.

SUB

TR

It is a curious fact that whilst amongst the many representatives of modern elegant pharmacy (the universal remedy) is the source of so much trouble and annoyance to the pharmacist. It is a curious fact that whilst amongst the many representatives of modern elegant pharmacy (the universal remedy) is the source of so much trouble and annoyance to the pharmacist. It is a curious fact that whilst amongst the many representatives of modern elegant pharmacy (the universal remedy) is the source of so much trouble and annoyance to the pharmacist.

Comp. and Liq. is the result of a keeping quantities of in most frequent of the Salts indi or Ferri Bromid Contains in each fluid

or Ferri Hypop Contains in each fluid

or Ferri Lacto Contains in each fluid

or Ferri et Cu Each fluid contains grains of anhyd

Liquor Ferri et I Contains in each fluid

Liquor Mangan Contains in each fluid

Liquor Potassii Contains in each fluid

Liquor Sodii F Contains in each fluid

Liquor Zinci Each fluid contains

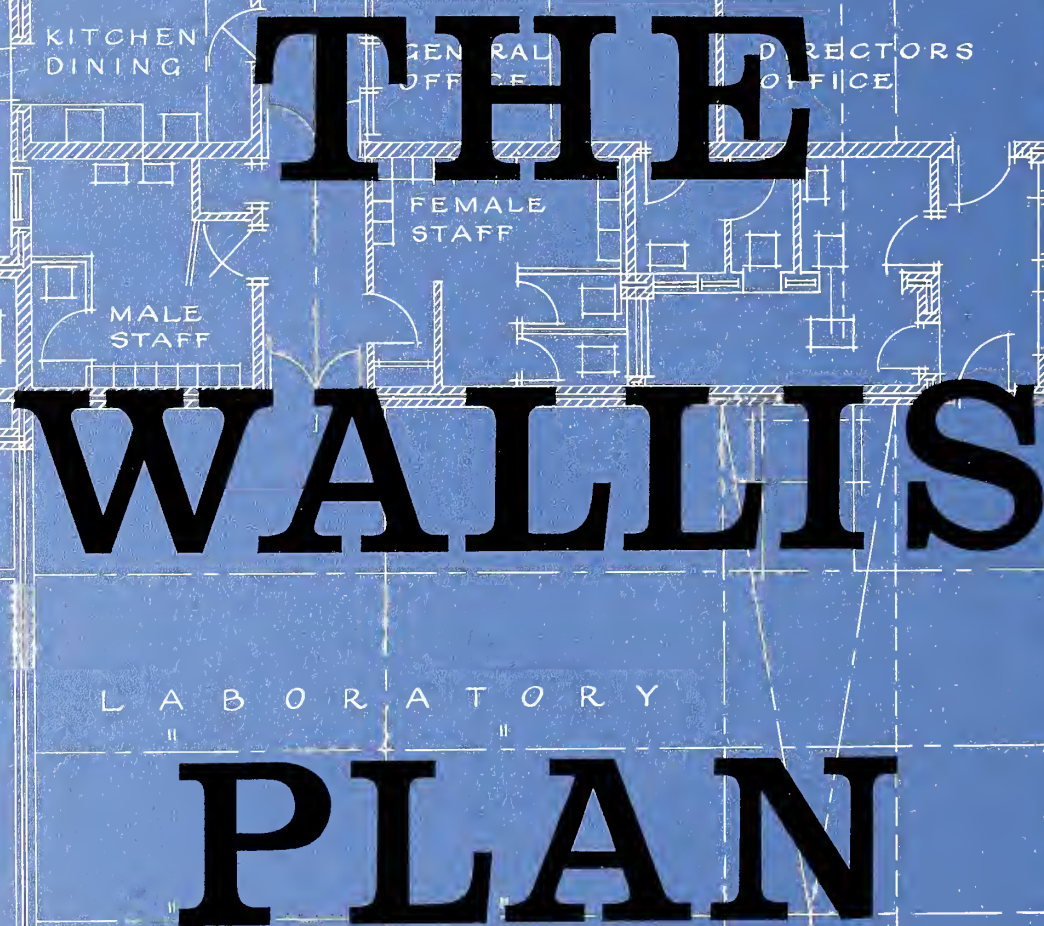
Liquor Phosph Each fluid contains

Manufactures of the H each on the Label

ON AF

Direct from the



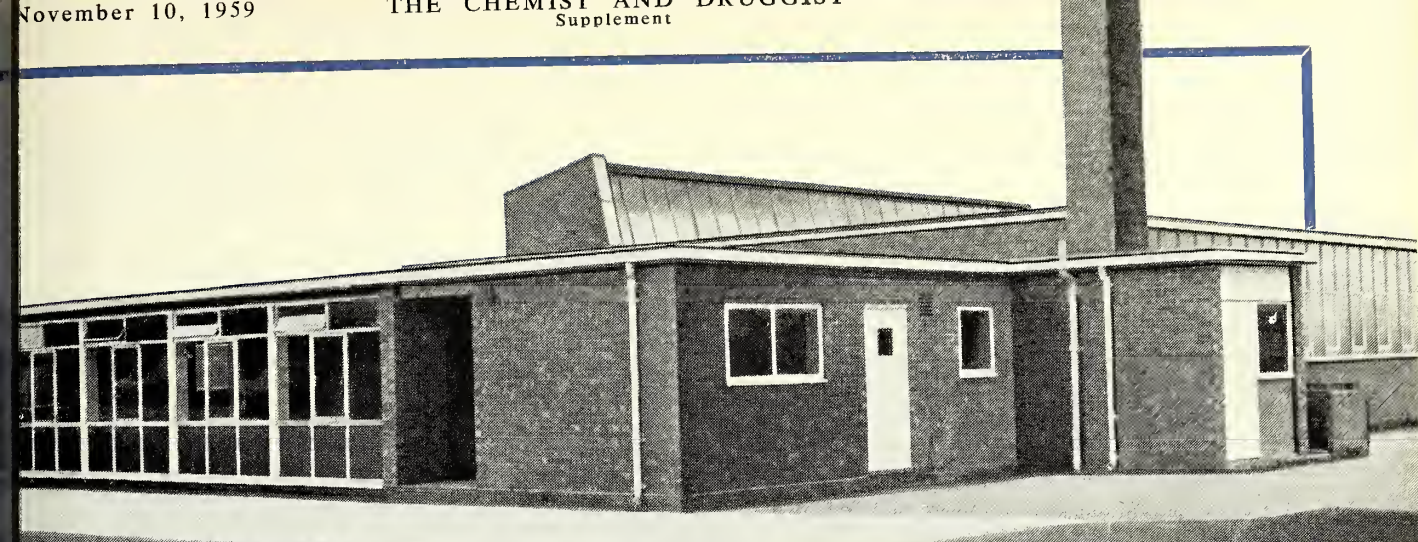


# THE WALLIS

LABORATORY  
PLAN

GROUND FLOOR PLAN





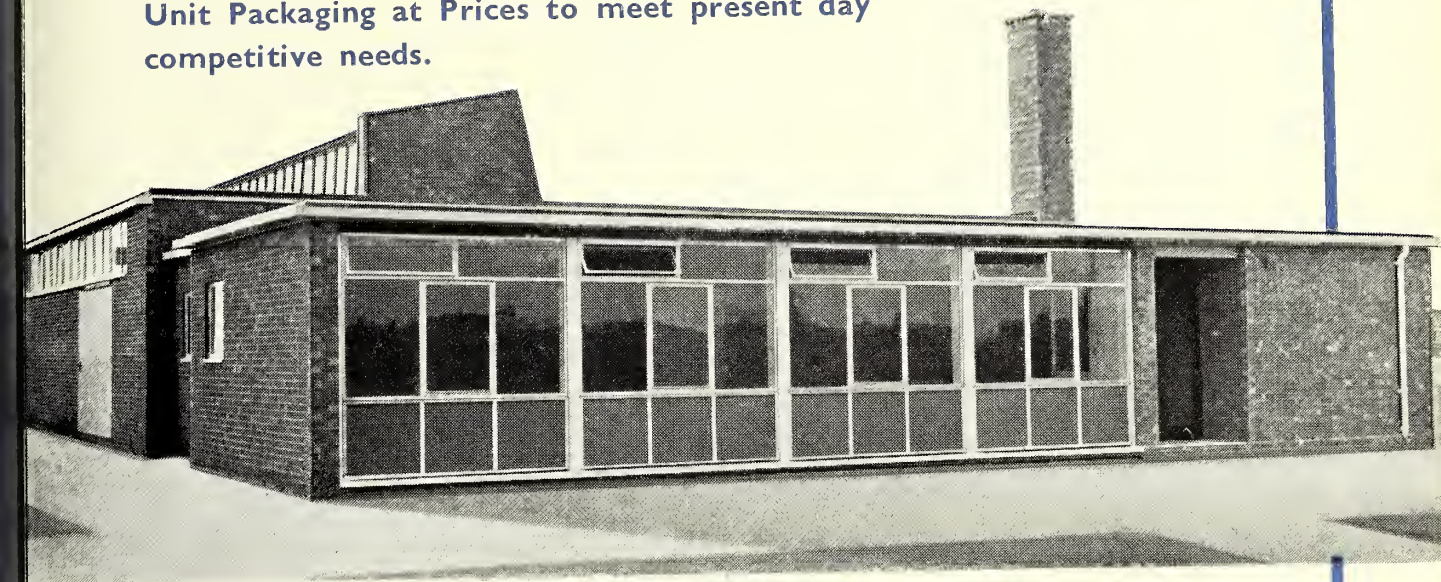
*With acknowledgements to  
Dawe, Carter & Partners,  
Chartered Architects & Surveyors*

**We at WALLIS plan for the FUTURE with our  
NEW UP-TO-DATE FACTORY.**

**We have grown from a small Company through our  
teething troubles to a HEALTHY YOUNG COMPANY  
with smartly packed tablets and capsules.**

**We in our YOUTH and Vitality Salute  
"THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST" on reaching its  
100th BIRTHDAY. May it long continue!**

**To our Friends and Customers we stand ready  
to serve for we are the Firm that pioneered  
Unit Packaging at Prices to meet present day  
competitive needs.**



**THE WALLIS LABORATORY LTD.**

**Holywell Estate, WATFORD, Herts. Telephone: WATFORD 21812**



# New Contraceptive tablet



MALLPAS is a new and highly effective contraceptive tablet with a foaming base. It has been subjected to the most exhaustive tests and has given complete satisfaction.

It is clean and harmless and each tablet is individually air sealed in hygienic foil pack to keep in perfect condition.

**MALLPAS contraceptive tablets are being extensively advertised in the National Press.**

**Write today for details of our generous discounts.**

## MALLPAS

MALLPAS (PHARMACEUTICALS) LTD.  
379 St. John Street, E.C.1.  
Tel: TERminus 8127/8

*Export Enquiries Invited.*



THIS FREE DISPLAY shows the New Hygiene range of Scentinel products, and brings continuous repeat business. Your customers see them advertised the year round.

*Get the  
**EXTRA**  
sales that  
pay—put  
Scentinel  
products  
on display*

**THIS  
DISPLAY  
STAND  
FREE!**

PLEASE SEND DETAILS OF YOUR  
DISPLAY STAND OFFER

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

### Scentinel "QUIFF"

Fragrant air-freshener spray.  
Squeeze bottle 3/6 and 2/3. Refills 1/6 and 1/-.  
Aerosol 4/6.

### Scentinel "WHAM"

Fragrant fly-spray.  
Aerosol 4/6. Squeeze bottle 3/6. Refill 1/6.

### Scentinel "SWISH"

Toilet bowl cleanser and disinfectant. Held in pan by suction hook. 1/6 complete. Refill 9d.

### Scentinel "MIKE"

Popular air-freshener in plastic holder, with suction grip. Complete 2/9. Refills 1/3 and 9d.

### Scentinel "BOBBY"

An attractive new package, 2 3/4" square with handy tab for hanging in wardrobes or cupboards. 1/- complete.

### Scentinel "MINOR"

Fragrant chemical block in unbreakable holder with suction grip. 1/6 complete.  
Refills—also fit "Mike" or any small container 9d.

## NEW HYGIENE LTD.

266-268 HOLLOWAY RD., LONDON, N.7

Telephone: NORTH 5041-2-3

Telegrams: AIROGENA-HOLWAY



... Mr. SWAINSON, who has most successfully administered this medicine for twenty years, has been often thwarted by the finelle and artifices of common practice, and his patients at the verge of a cure, have been cajoled or alarmed out of his hands by professional jargon. He has, therefore, educated his Nephew, ISAAC SWAINSON, jun. regularly in the profession of a Surgeon, and he is admitted Member of the Corporation of Surgeons. He resides with Mr. Swainson, in order to combine (for the first time in this country,) the skill of Surgery with the use of the genuine Syrup of De Velnoš; without any after reckonings, from rheumatism, vertigo, palsy, consumption; or the endless train of Nervous Disorders.

The Medicine is prepared and sold in Frith-street, as usual, at 1rs. 6d. per bottle. It is also sold by appointment at Mr. Atkinson's, Chymist and Druggist, No. 196, Bishopsgate-street Without; Mr. Ridgway, York-street, St. James's-square; Mr. Grindley, Chymist and Druggist to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, No. 2, Hay-market; Mr. Wade, No. 13, Old Bond-street.

## information service for pharmacists

### 1859-1959 . . . and even in 1799

#### AN OLD PROBLEM OF PHARMACY SOLVED

This eighteenth century apothecary was years ahead of his time. He had drugs to dispense. But he found information regarding their properties so scarce, and generally so unreliable, that he introduced his own expert adviser in order to be certain.

The first issue of 'The Chemist & Druggist' would undoubtedly have helped him, but that was 60 years after his time.

The information sent to Pharmacists today is abundant and accurate. But it seldom answers day to day questions: for example, a doctor may want to know the indications for a new preparation. Or a little known preparation may have to be located to meet a prescription. Visits by experienced drug house representatives produce some of the answers. But the complete and final solution to this problem is an information service on call all the time: it is part of the Pfizer service to answer any questions that may arise in connection with our products.

Sometimes, however, it is better to have the answer at hand. For this reason, we offer you the series of Pfizer Monographs which deal with drugs in everyday use.

Fill in this reply-paid request (tear out this page) and post it today. It will be a good opening to an essential, yet completely free, service.



PFIZER INFORMATION SERVICE FOR CHEMISTS

Pfizer Limited · Folkestone · Kent · Folkestone 51961



**DELTACORTRIL  
INTRAMUSCULAR***depot prednisolone treatment which  
avoids gastric irritation***TERRA-CORTRIL***topical hydrocortisone plus Terramycin***ATARAX***anti-worry treatment***DIABINESE***oral control of diabetes*

FOLD HERE

Postage  
will be  
paid by  
licensee

No postage  
stamp  
necessary if  
posted in  
Great Britain  
or Northern  
Ireland

Please send me copies of the  
following Pfizer Monographs

**DELTACORTRIL  
INTRAMUSCULAR  
TERRA-CORTRIL  
ATARAX  
DIABINESE**

Business Reply Service  
Licence No. F.O.3.

Pharmaceutical Sales Division

**PFIZER LIMITED**

**Folkestone, Kent**

DOTTED LINE  
FOLD ALONG

Please fill in your name and address

FOLD HERE, TUCK IN FLAP

All Brand names are Trade Marks

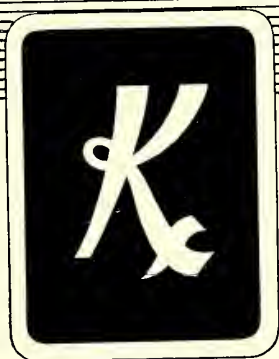


SCIENCE FOR THE WORLD'S WELL-BEING

Pfizer Limited • Folkestone Kent

3391





THE SKILL  
AND EXPERIENCE  
OF FOUR GENERATIONS

THOMAS KERFOOT

& CO. LTD. ESTABLISHED 1797

VALE OF BARDSLEY    ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE

BARDSLEY HOUSE    LONDON N.1.





## **Fine Chemicals** *Knoll*

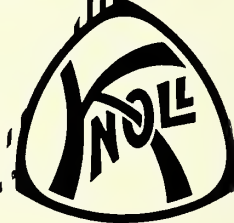
**In any quantity promptly available**

**Papaverine and its salts**  
**Barbonin® (Ethyl Papaverine)**

**Caffeine Alkaloid and salts**

**Theophylline,**  
**its salts and derivatives**  
**Theophylline Ethylene Diamine**

**Ephedrine,**  
**its salts and derivatives**



Marketed by

**Alwitt Limited**

1, Broad Street Place  
LONDON, E.C.2

**KNOLL A.-G.** Chemical Works · Ludwigshafen - on - Rhine · Germany



*Where hair is concerned...  
sell the  
products  
hairdressers  
recommend*



### Sheen

Re-vitalising cream - to - liquid dressing to brush into the hair for a glorious shine. 12-tube display outers, 13/4 per dozen plus tax. Retail 2/3 each

### Estolan

Famous hair conditioner as used by hairdressers everywhere. 12-tube display outers, 12/- per doz. plus tax. Retail 2/- each



### Egg Nog Shampoo

Now in sachets and bottles.

Wonderful shampoo with the aroma of brandy and eggs. For the health and beauty of all types of hair.

Sachets: 36-sachet display box, 4/- per dozen plus tax. Retail 7d. each.

Bottles: 18/- per doz. plus tax. Retail 2/6 each.



OSBORNE, GARRETT & CO. LTD. - London - Birmingham - Glasgow - Manchester



**SUMNERS***established 1844**Congratulate***The CHEMIST  
AND DRUGGIST***established 1859**on attainment of  
their Centenary***R. SUMNER & CO. LTD.***Manufacturing Chemists*

40 HANOVER STREET, LIVERPOOL, 1

*and Cardiff*

1 FITZALAN ROAD, CARDIFF



**'Minor' Aspirin**

**SOLUBLE ASPIRIN FOR INFANTS & CHILDREN**

For relief in feverishness, chills, headaches, minor aches and pains, teething in infants and children.

**SWEETENED FLAVOURED SAFE**

Made in England  
GREENFORD  
CHEMICALS LTD.  
67, Wigmore Street, London, W.1.

**STANDARD  
SYNTHETICS  
LTD.****DISTILLERS OF ESSENTIAL  
OILS SINCE 1923—****Specialities include Essential Oils of:-**Lemon, Peppermint, Orange, Juniper  
Berry, Pimento, Cloves, Cinnamon,  
Limes, Sage, Lavender, Citronella, Pine  
Needle, Bergamot, Geranium, etc.**Manufacturers of Synthetics and Isolates such as:-**Citral, Geraniol, Terpineol, Terpine-  
lene, Cinnamic Aldehyde, Esters, and  
Terpeneless Essential Oils, etc.**Flavouring Essences and Compounded  
Perfume Bases***Samples and quotations submitted gladly***76 GLENTHAM RD., BARNES, LONDON, S.W.13.**



**NEW****High Efficiency  
Pressure Packed****Polybactrin****Antibiotic Powder Spray**

This new presentation of POLYBACTRIN is the result of intensive research into the mechanics of pressure packing antibiotics in powder form. While the formula and potency of POLYBACTRIN remain unchanged, radical modification of the valve mechanism and design of the unit provides the following advantages:—

**NEW**

positive directional, wide-angle spray gives wider coverage of the area under treatment.

**NEW**

all metal container provides additional safety

**NEW**

special valve eliminates impacting of powder and clogging of nozzle



The use of Polybactrin during surgical procedures is a positive method of inhibiting any wound pathogens which may become implanted in the tissues.

**INDICATIONS:** Prophylactic—  
treatment of Burns—general  
surgery—Gynaecological operations  
—orthopaedic surgery etc.

**FORMULA:** Powder content 1.5g.

Each gramme contains:

Neomycin Sulphate	500 mg.
Polymyxin B Sulphate	100,000 units
Zinc Bacitracin	25,000 units

Pressurised with inert chloro-fluorohydrocarbon propellants.

NET CONTENTS 110g.

**CALMIC LIMITED**

CREWE, CHESHIRE Tel: CREWE 3251

London: 2 Mansfield Street, W.1.

Tel: LAngham 8038

**A PRODUCT OF BRITISH RESEARCH**



## CINE SCREENS

*Whatever Your Requirements or Problems  
—if they are concerned with Screens—we  
can advise and help you*

- **ROLLER AND SELF-ERECTING MODELS** with White Opaque, Silver or Crystal Bead Surfaces.
- **EDUCATIONAL REAR PROJECTION UNITS** of various designs a speciality.
- **PROFESSIONAL FRONT AND REAR PROJECTION SCREENS** to specification.

**THE PERFORATED FRONT  
PROJECTION SCREEN CO. LTD.**  
43-49 HIGHAM STREET,  
WALTHAMSTOW, LONDON, E.17

Phone: LARKSWOOD 1061-2 Telegrams: Perforates Walt London

**For all**  
**ETHICALS**  
**Smith & Hill**  
*service*  
**Is second to None**

**NOTTINGHAM**  
**SHEFFIELD**  
**DONCASTER**

"Three houses combining to  
give an unrivalled service  
to pharmacists in the  
North Midlands"

**Smith & Hill (Chemists) LTD.**  
MATILDA STREET, SHEFFIELD 1  
Tel. 28383 (5 lines)

Also: **CARDINAL WORKS**  
CARDINAL STREET  
NOTTINGHAM  
Tel. 54347-8-9

**79A URBAN ROAD**  
HEXTHORPE  
DONCASTER  
Tel. 65261-2



## CORKS

### PRESCRIPTION BOTTLES

require top grade cork  
stoppers which permit no  
leakage.

Chemists who know  
from experience, continu-  
ally specify Robinson  
Corks — the first class  
quality never varies.

*Write for full details  
and prices to:—*



**ROBINSON BROS**

CORK GROWERS LTD.

21 HORTON STREET • HALIFAX

London Address: 54-62, Regent Street, London, W.1. Tel: GER 3965/8

TANNIC  
GALLIC  
PYROGALLIC

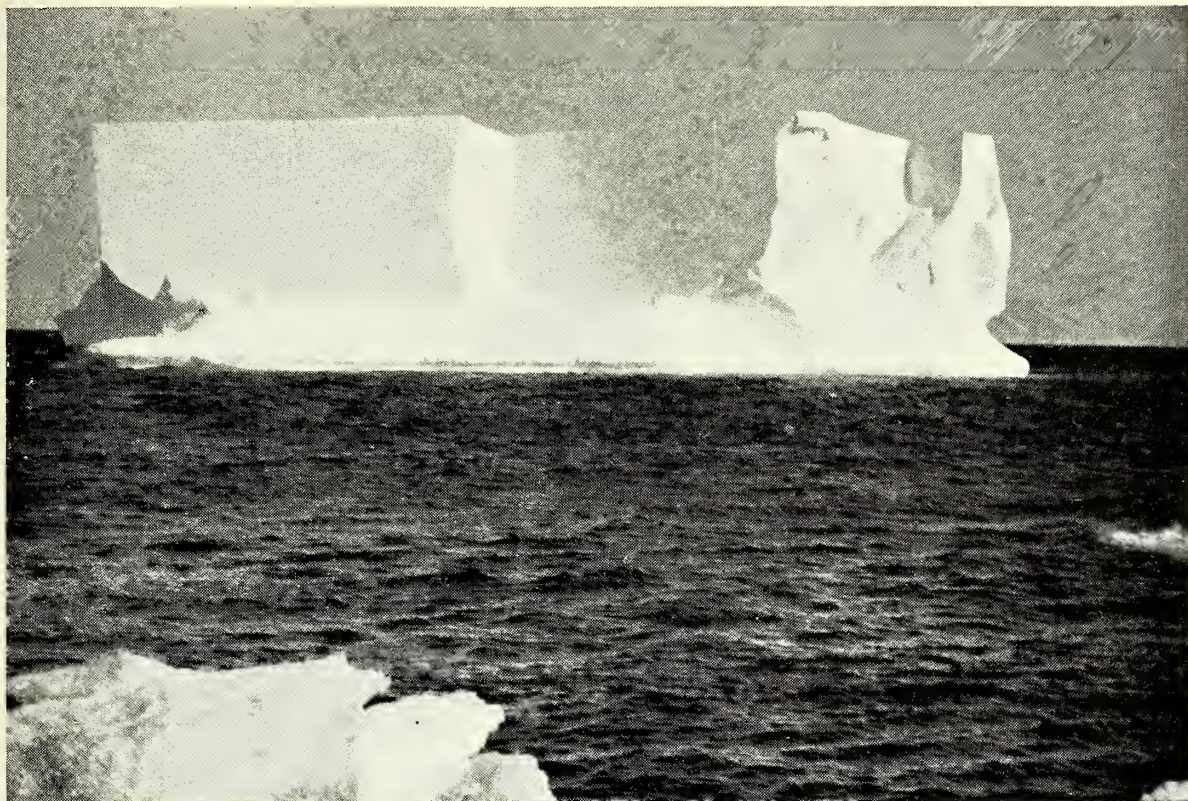
ALL QUALITIES

THE  
BRITISH DYEWOOD

Company Limited

GLASGOW





CITRIC ACID AND ESTERS  
TARTARIC ACID AND SALTS  
GLUCONATES  
OXALATES  
FUMARIC ACID  
LITHIUM SALTS  
ITACONIC ACID AND ESTERS  
DIHYDROXYACETONE  
CALCIUM D SACCHARATE  
SORBIC ACID  
ISO ASCORBIC ACID  
L-LYSINE

On the centenary of the Chemist and Druggist, Kemball Bishop offer their congratulations and sincere good wishes. It is nearly ninety years since J. W. Kemball started manufacturing Citric Acid. Now, apart from being one of the largest producers of Citric Acid, Kemball Bishop offer a wide range of essential chemicals for the food, soft-drinks, plastics and pharmaceutical industries. Their Technical Advisory Service is available to assist in applying these chemicals to manufacturing processes.

# KEMBALL, BISHOP

*Pure Chemicals for Industry*

KEMBALL BISHOP & CO. LTD. · THREE MILL LANE · BROMLEY-BY-BOW · LONDON E.3  
Telephone: ADV 1234 (7 lines)      Telegrams: Kemball Bochurch, London.





**HARRIS, HART & CO., LTD**  
Gregge St. Works, Heywood, Lancs

SPECIALIST MANUFACTURERS OF

**EPSOM SALTS** B.P.  
B.V.C.

Any Degree of Exsiccation

**GLAUBER SALTS** B.P.  
B.V.C.

TEL : 6570 Heywood.

'GRAMS : Harp Heywood

*For British-made*

**AMPOULE  
FILES**  
PLATED

*Consult :*

**DOMINION STEEL CORPORATION LIMITED**  
"FLEET" WORKS, QUEEN'S ROAD, SHEFFIELD, 2

ESTABLISHED 1793

**ATKINSON & BARKERS**  
**INFANTS' PRESERVATIVE**

The Infants' Medicine  
of 150 years' standing

For teething and digestive troubles

**ROBERT BARKER & SON LTD**  
13 ALISTAIR STREET, MANCHESTER, 1

**SURGICAL SCISSORS & SCALPELS**

*Send your enquiries for:-*

MADE BY THE FINEST  
SKILLED WORKMEN

**MARSHALL & JENKINSON**

90 Bowdon Street, Sheffield, 1

Tel : 27903

**BOTANICAL DRUGS**

MEDICINAL ROOTS · LEAVES · HERBS  
CULINARY HERBS AND LEAVES

Grown and Produced in Holland by

**V.N.K.**

UNITED NETHERLANDS HERBCO-OP

Oostendorp—Holland

P.O. Box 1—Elburg

Sole agents for the UNITED KINGDOM:

**F.A.B. PRODUCE LTD.**

(FARM AGRICULTURAL BOTANICAL PRODUCE LTD.)

87 Regent St., London, W.1 Phone : Regent 3339

**MACANDREWS & FORBES LTD**

2 CAXTON STREET, LONDON, S.W.1

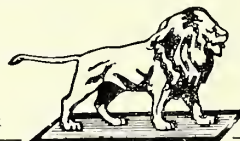
MANUFACTURERS OF THE WELL-KNOWN

**V.B. BRAND BLOCK LICORICE JUICE**

Telegrams : Macforbes Sowest London

Telephone : ABBey 4451-2-3

Trade Mark



Estd. 1847

*Congratulations to*  
*"Chemist & Druggist"*  
*from the makers of*

**LION** OINTMENT and PILLS

the safe healer  
and steady seller

**for 112 YEARS!**

*A quarter of a Century's experience is at  
the disposal of*

**OVERSEAS BUYERS for**  
**DRUGS, PHARMACEUTICALS & SUNDRIES**  
Etc., Etc.

**CARR, GODDEN & COMPANY LTD.**

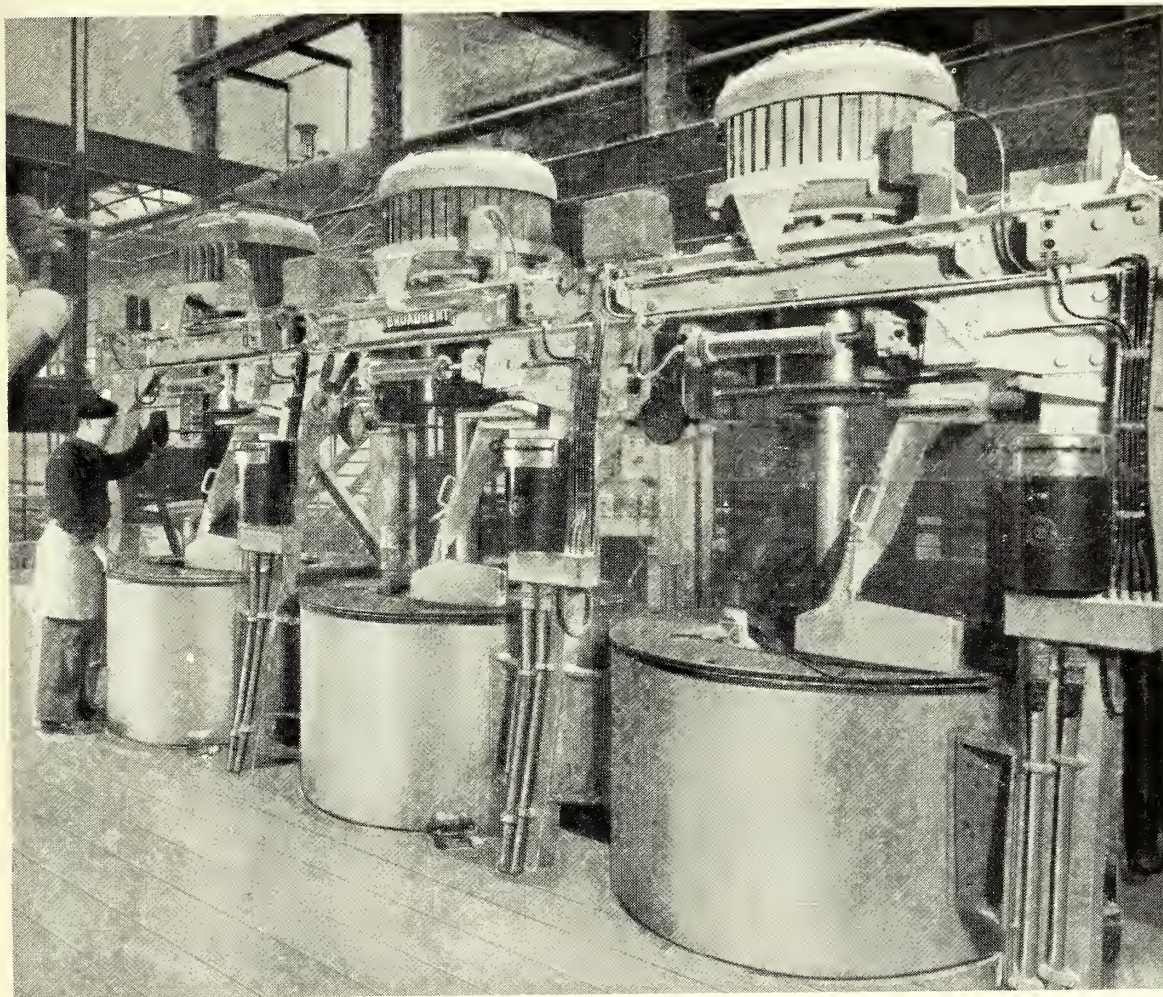
Manufacturers, Agents & Exporters.  
Suppliers to Overseas Governments & Hospitals

206-210 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.2

Tel : AVenue 1897

Cables : "Gocar," London





## PLOUGHING CENTRIFUGALS

*Overdriven Broadbent Centrifugals are successfully operating on a large number of chemical process applications.*

*They have the advantages of high speed, large capacity and rapid labour saving bottom discharge.*

*Write for further details:—*

# BROADBENT

**THOMAS BROADBENT & SONS LTD. CENTRAL IRONWORKS, HUDDERSFIELD**

Phone : 5520 (6 lines)





In the new-shape bottle, with its new, distinctive label . . . with a new solo setpiece for single bottle display . . . the new look YESTAMIN Vitamin Yeast has everything needed to give a new lift to your sales.

## New look YESTAMIN VITAMIN YEAST gives a new lift to sales!

**Everything plus forceful, regular ADVERTISING in Women's papers.**

Everything including its inherent B vitamin goodness. A concentrate made from Brewers' yeast, and absolutely free from drugs, Yestamin Vitamin Yeast restores vitality and replaces lost nervous energy. It is the modern tonic for the strains of modern life—in 5 grain tablets and powder form.

Display new look Yestamin Vitamin Yeast . . . recommend it when the best yeast tablet or powder is asked for.

Sole distributors: WALTER CROWE LTD., 26/28 CITY RD., LONDON, E.C.1.



## F. C. CALVERT & CO., BRADFORD, MANCHESTER,

Original Manufacturers of Carbolic Acid for Surgical, Medicinal, and Disinfecting purposes; Carbolic Acid Soaps, Carbolic Acid Powder, &c.; and Purveyors of these products for use in Her Majesty's Army and Navy, Emigrant and Passenger Ships; awarded Silver Medal, Paris, 1867; Gold and Silver Medals, Havre, 1868; Silver Medal, 1st class, Naples, 1871; Diplôme d'Excellence, Amsterdam, 1869; and Diplôme d'Honneur, Santiago, Chili, 1869.

"The Chemists' and Druggists' Diary" 1873

.... and CALVERT'S Products — TOOTH POWDER, SOAPS, CARBOLIC ACID etc. — have stood the test of time since 1860

F. C. CALVERT & CO. LTD. · MANCHESTER, 12

## QUALITY AND SERVICE

Ethicals — Sundries — Proprietarys — Galenicals  
Packed Goods

# RAIMES & CO. LTD. YORK





## Bright, new shining penny...

Fascinating things, coins. This one is a museum piece, now. But in 1859 a penny was real spending money and not just a thing to be pushed through a slot.

Who, we wonder, was this penny's first owner? And what did he buy with it? It *could* have changed hands when somebody bought the first issue of 'The Chemist & Druggist.'

Equally, of course, it might have found its way into *our* till, for we were in business even earlier than the 'C & D'. We shall never know.

And we've all changed a good deal since then.

The penny is bronze instead of copper,  
'The Chemist & Druggist' is a stout and thriving centenarian.

And us? We're still making chemicals. But they're chemicals nobody ever thought of in 1859, though (thank goodness) everybody seems to want them in 1959.

Ah, well—that's the way the penny falls!

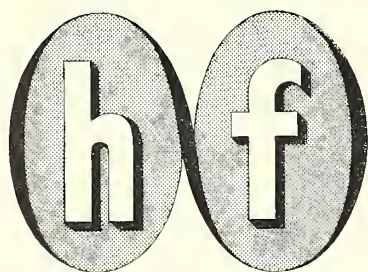
**THOMAS MORSON & SON LIMITED**

*Established 1821*

Ponders End, Middlesex

---





## The symbol of over Half a Century of service to the Retail Chemist

The h.f. symbol stands for over half a century of service to the retail chemist, during which we have made many friends. We will continue to do our best to merit the confidence and trust which they have placed in our organisation.

We hold comprehensive stocks of ethicals by all the leading manufacturers and give special attention to urgent orders for delivery by return of post, bus, carrier or van.

*Drugs, Ethicals, Tablets,  
Antibiotics, Surgical Dressings  
Advertised Proprietaries  
Counter Goods, Toilet Articles*

*Please telephone or write to*

### HALL FORSTER & CO. LTD.

NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE, 1 TELEPHONE: 2-9111 (9 LINES)

*The Complete Wholesalers for the North East*

## Family Confidence

There's a very significant phrase that comes up again and again, down the years, in our persuasive and far-reaching Cuticura national advertising—"Firm Family Favourites".

Cuticura is indeed the great *family* name in toiletries. That unique blend of toilet elegance and gentle medication appeals to both sexes and every age-group. Everyone likes to find Cuticura Soap in the soap-dish; the whole family uses Cuticura Talcum for day-long freshness, Cuticura Ointment for cuts and blemishes, greaseless Cuticura Medicated Liquid for minor irritations of the skin and scalp. All the women, from grandmother to teen-age daughter, love their Cuticura Hand Cream; all the men of the household know Cuticura Shaving stick gives them the kind of shave a man really appreciates.

In fact Cuticura is a great family of toiletries for the great family market! Display and recommend your Cuticura lines as the attractive family range they are and open up for them—and yourself—still bigger and better family sales!

## Cuticura

MILDLY MEDICATED

Soap • Ointment • Talcum

Medicated Liquid • Shaving Stick

EXTRA SOFTENING

Cuticura Hand Cream

**A FINE-TOILETRY FAMILY—FOR THE FAMILY MARKET!**

**"189 Years of Service"**

## DISPENSING CORKS

**Importers & Manufacturers of all Classes**

★ **SIZE STRING FREE ON APPLICATION**

*There is no substitute for good corks*

## JOHN DEIGHTON

Est. 1770  
**& CO. LTD.**

**BEDERN GOODRAMGATE - YORK**

Telephone: 22273 Telegrams: Deighton, Bedern, York

Agents for Eire:

**GOODBODY LIMITED**  
Ibex Buildings,  
Dun Laoghaire  
DUBLIN

Agents for Northern Ireland:

**W. J. RANKIN & SON**  
4-6 Exchange Place,  
Donegall Street, Belfast





Forty years ago when we were born and started to grow, your pages already carried a cloak of immortality. Through these pages we have made many new friends, and in recent years have introduced new products to an unsuspecting but appreciative audience. It is only fitting that we put you upon the pedestal on this your centenary—Chemist and Druggist we salute you.

*Eucryl Tooth Powder, Eucryl Denture Powder, Dentiline, Eucryl Dental Plate Fixative, Galloway's Cough Syrup, Julysia Hair Cream, Foam Shampoo, Gluco-juice, Vitafort, Serocalcin.*

## EUCRYL LTD

7 - 9 OAKLEY ROAD, SOUTHAMPTON



# they come back for more when they use **GEVACOLOR**

---

---

Gevacolor is good . . . and it is easy to use. That is why beginners like it and come back for more. But experienced photographers are enthusiastic about Gevacolor simply because of the sheer quality of the colour range. Stock and display Gevacolor. Demand is steadily growing.

## Gevacolor R5 Reversal

for transparencies. Roll films 120, 620, 127 and 35 mm. A speed of 27 B.S.I. is able to cope with most subjects. Colour quality is exceptionally good. Special mounts are supplied with 35 mm. transparencies.

## Gevacolor N5 Negative

for prints and enlargements. Roll films 120, 620, 127 and 35 mm. Speed 25 B.S.I. Negatives are capable of considerable enlargement without loss of brilliance.

## Gevacolor R5 Reversal Cine Film

16 mm. in 100 ft. spools. Double-8 mm. in 25 ft. spools. Speed 10 A.S.A. in daylight. The ideal film for Cine Clubs and colour enthusiasts. It is so dependable and is backed by a first class processing service.

---

---

*In the year of **their** Golden Jubilee in  
the United Kingdom, Gevaert have especial pleasure in  
congratulating the Chemist & Druggist on the  
attainment of their Centenary*





*Jean Sorelle congratulate  
The Chemist and Druggist on reaching their  
hundredth birthday and are proud to appear in  
The Centenary Number*

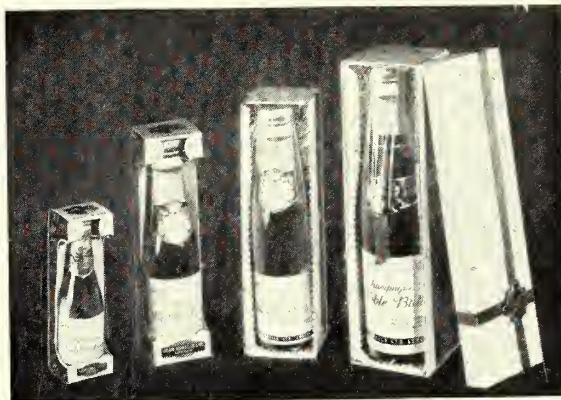
**For sparkling sales this  
Christmas stock up now with  
JEAN SORELLE'S always popular  
BATH-TIME LUXURIES**



Variations on a novelty theme—two versions of the Jean Sorelle Bath Salts Grape Bunches. Retail prices : 6/11 and 7/11.



Another charming novelty pack—the Jean Sorelle Swan holding egg-shaped Compressed Bath Salts. Retail Price : 4/9.



The Jean Sorelle range of Sorella Champagne Bubble Baths, retailing from 1/6 for single Bath size to 12/11 for the Economy 20-bath size. (1/6 size not illustrated.)



Star attraction—another novel pack of fragrant bath salts. Retail price : 3/6.

**More profits for you—  
more happy customers  
when you stock Jean Sorelle's  
Bath Salts and Bubble Baths**

**JEAN SORELLE LTD.**

22 TURLE ROAD, LONDON, N.4



# GLEDHILL

## CASH REGISTERS

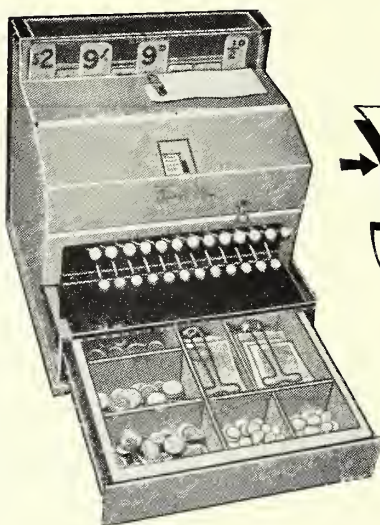
# 5 YEARS' GUARANTEE

Economical Cash  
Control for all  
Retailers.

Trouble-Free

Lowest Upkeep Cost

**SPEEDY RECORDING  
OF EACH SALE**



Visible check of last ten transactions

Wound on accounting roll computed in adding mechanism. Totals printed on roll

Instant check and swift cashing-up any time

Numerous safeguards incorporated

**EASY TERMS  
AVAILABLE**

Full information from:

**G. H. GLEDHILL & SONS LTD., 350a TRINITY WORKS, HALIFAX**



### MISCELLANEOUS

Seborrhoeic dermatitis, actinic dermatitis, intertrigo, prickly heat, sunburn with insect bites, otitis externa, non-specific anogenital pruritus, acne on face, back and shoulders.

Sole Distributors:—

## AXA LTD.

# LINALGIK—

## BALM

Is freely available to the public.

Clinical tests over a period of two years have shown it to be effective in:—

### CONTACT DERMATITIS

Allergic reactions to:— Plants, drugs, cosmetics and miscellaneous materials, such as nickel in fastenings on clothes, perfumes in soaps etc.

### ATOPIC DERMATITIS

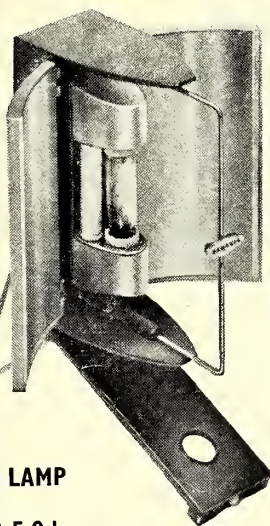
Allergic eczema, infantile eczema, eczematoid dermatitis, neurodermatitis, pruritus with lichenification.

Retail price **4/11**

**17/21 EMERALD STREET, LONDON, W.C.1**

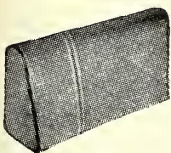


# NEW HEALTH LAMPS from HANOVIA



**BAHAMA  
HOMESUN LAMP**  
£12.0.0d.  
p. tax £2.5.0d.

The Bahama is supplied in an attractive plastic zip-fastened bag and folds into a unit compact enough to be held in the hand.



**NO MEDICAL  
CERTIFICATE  
REQUIRED**

Hanovia have done it again! First with health lamps. First with long-lasting mercury vapour tubes. Now first since the war to introduce health lamps specially designed for the mass market to sell without medical certificate. The market for these lamps is enormous. They are attractive, in style and colour for a permanent place in the home. Place your order now—colourful literature available.

## HANOVIA

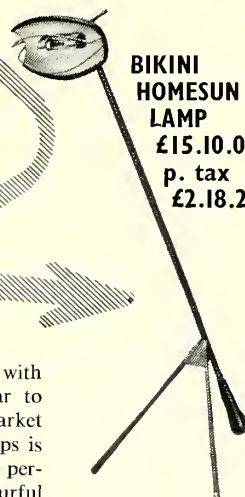
Advertising for these lamps has been booked in women's magazines, T.V. Times, Radio Times, and John Bull.

**Engelhard Industries Ltd.**

Hanovia Lamps Division, Slough, Bucks.

Tel.: Burnham 500

M.6/56



**BIKINI  
HOMESUN  
LAMP**  
£15.10.0d.  
p. tax £2.18.2d.

**A BEST-SELLER**  
*all the year round!*



Niagara—made from Blackcurrant juice and sugar-rich in Vitamin C—the perfect drink for young and old alike.

More customers are asking for this delicious, health-giving drink. Meet the extra demand by ordering ample stocks NOW and make sure of year-round profits.

Order from your usual Wholesaler with a supply of attractive Bottle Crowner units.

**'NIAGARA'**  
*Blackcurrant Syrup*

Prepared by  
**BARNETT & FOSTER LTD**

The Makers of  
"SUN-TANG" THE WHOLE ORANGE DRINK  
with added GLUCOSE.



Insist on  
**"SureShield"**  
products

Be Wise-Iodise! Gentle & Safe

A Standard  
of QualityEstablished  
1869

We specialise  
in Chemists  
"Own Name"  
packs and can  
offer a prompt  
and efficient  
service.

A very  
comprehensive  
range of official  
Lozenges  
and  
Pastilles  
in stock

Enquire for price list and direct buying terms to:—

**THOS. GUEST & CO. LTD., CARRUTHERS STREET, MANCHESTER 4**

Congratulations to  
"The Chemist and Druggist"  
from

**JOSEPH FLACH  
& SONS LTD.**

Importers and Exporters of Botanical Drugs,  
Herbs etc., for 76 years.

140 FALKLAND RD., HARRINGAY, LONDON, N.8

## SUDAN GUM ARABIC

ALL GRADES

GUM KARAYA AND GUM TRAGACANTH  
AGAR-AGAR AND HONEY

**JAMES LAING (LONDON) LTD.**

BRANCHES IN THE SUDAN

Successors to JAMES LAING SON & CO.

Established 1826

Registered Offices: **DASHWOOD HOUSE,**  
69, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.2.

'Phone: LONDON WALL 2943

**EAREX  
DROPS**

FOR THE EARS

All the year round  
advertising brings  
all the year round  
sales

Sells at 3/6 & 7/6

**EAREX LTD**  
SOUTHPORT, LANCs

Comfort Economy

**THE HOSEZENE CO. LTD. NOTTINGHAM**

## ESWAR DRUG & CHEMICAL COMPANY

414 Poonamalle High Rd., Post Box 1019, Madras 10

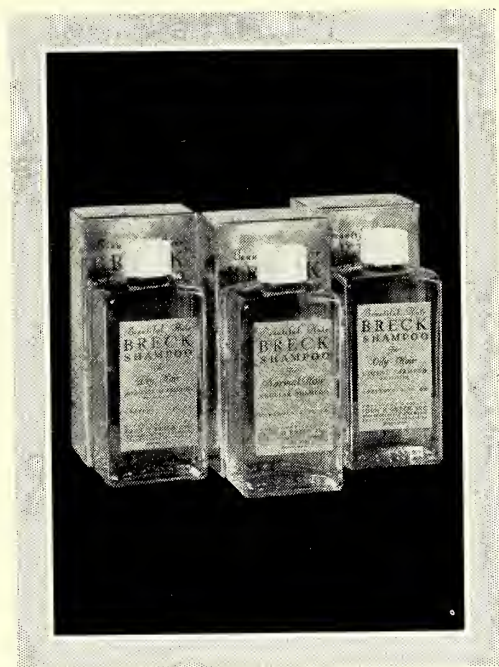
Cordially invites your valuable enquiries or:—

BOTANICALS - CRUDE DRUGS - MEDICINAL HERBS & PLANTS (FOR RESEARCH & INVESTIGATIONAL WORK) - GUMS & SPICES - SEEDS - VEGETABLE  
ESSENTIAL & MEDICINAL OILS - FOREST & NATURAL PRODUCTS - WAXES - MUSK - SAFFRON - COW BEZOAR - CUTTLEFISH BONE - DEER HORNS  
CONDIMENTS - PROVISIONS - SALTED CASHEW & PEANUTS - HOSPITAL REQUISITES - PHARMACEUTICALS - CHEMICALS - INDUSTRIAL RAW MATERIALS  
PAPAIN (FROM CEYLON) - WASTE TOBACCO - GALENICAL EXTRACTS - SURGICAL DRESSINGS & INSTRUMENTS

Bankers: Lloyds & Eastern

Cable: Bharatchem - Madras





*Beautiful Hair*

B R E C K

There are Three Breck Shampoos for three different hair conditions. One Breck Shampoo is for dry hair. Another Breck Shampoo is for oily hair. A third Breck Shampoo is for normal hair. Breck Shampoo for Dry Hair, an exceedingly mild shampoo, leaves the hair soft and manageable without harshness or dryness. Breck Shampoo for Oily Hair penetrates oily film and effectively removes oil and dirt from the hair and scalp. Breck Shampoo for Normal Hair cleans thoroughly and is not drying to the hair. A Breck Shampoo will bring out the real beauty of hair, leaving it soft, lustrous and manageable.

2½ oz. bottles, Retailing at 3/11 (COST: 27/6 doz.)

4 oz. bottles, Retailing at 5/2 (COST: 35/- doz.)

8 oz. bottles, retailing at 8/11 (COST: 60/- doz.)

16 oz. (=1 U.S. PINT) at 9/- per pint

128 oz. (=1 U.S. GALLON) at 49/6 per gallon

AND TWO  
SUPERB NEW PREPARATIONS

Breck Creme Rinse—(same price and sizes as BRECK SHAMPOOS specified above).

Breck Hairdress—2½ oz. 3/11 (COST: 24s. doz. + 50% P.T.)

**GEORGE SPENCER & SON LTD**

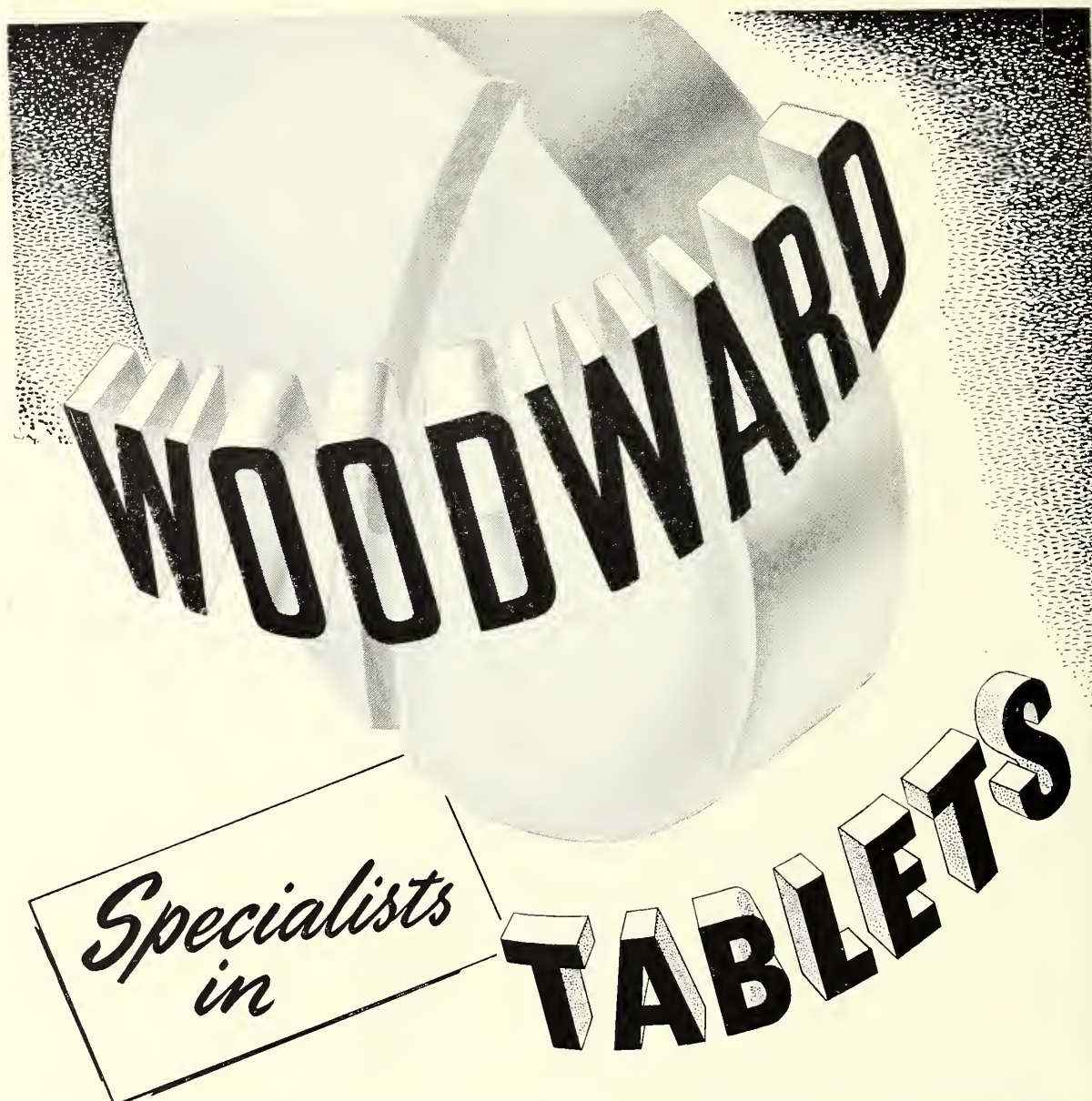
*Sole Distributors of BEAUTIFUL HAIR BRECK Shampoos in U.K.*

220 Kynance Place, Gloucester Road, London, S.W.7

Telephone: KNightsbridge 8741/2







- Medicinal Tablets prepared to customer's own formulæ
- Quality and accuracy guaranteed
- Modern Plant
- Prompt Delivery

**HOME AND EXPORT ENQUIRIES INVITED**

**G. O. WOODWARD & CO., LTD.**

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS

LARKHALL WORKS, MORRISH ROAD, BRIXTON HILL, LONDON, S.W.2

Telephone: TULSE HILL 9481-2-3



**PITMAN MEDICAL PUBLISHING CO. LTD.**

*Congratulations to the Chemist and Druggist upon its Centenary, and good wishes for many more! The Pitman Medical imprint is five years old this September; we have some way to go. But in our list of Pharmacy books which resulted from the joining of the lists of Pitman and J. B. Lippincott Company we span 126 years of publishing for Pharmacy. Our list today offers the profession important reference and textbooks which are vital, up to date, in tune with the times. You will be able to keep in touch with them in the Chemist and Druggist during the next 100 years.*

**UNITED STATES DISPENSATORY**

First published in 1833 this is now the 25th edition. Unique in its massive authority it is a standard work wherever drugs are used. £10 net.

**NEW AND NON-OFFICIAL DRUGS**

The number of users of this book is increasing every year. Widely recognised as a standard reference work which the professional user of drugs cannot be without. 30s. net.

**AMERICAN DRUG INDEX**

Another yearly reference work, the popularity of which is increasing. Indexes and cross indexes several different ways about 12,000 drug preparations. 45s. net.

**BACTERIAL AND MYCOTIC INFECTIONS OF MAN**

Edited by Rene J. Dubos. Third edition of the famous standard work. An authoritative survey of modern work in this field. £3 3 0 net.

**VIRAL AND RICKETTSIAL INFECTIONS OF MAN**

Edited by Thomas M. Rivers and Frank L. Horsfall. A companion to the above, completely up to date with the remarkable growth of knowledge on this subject. £3 3 0 net.

**AMERICAN PHARMACY**

Edited by Rufus A. Lyman. A very well-known basic American textbook. 80s. net.

**PRACTICAL PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTRY**

F. N. Appleyard and C. G. Lyons. A systematic course for students, now in its 8th edition. 20s. net.

**DISPENSING FOR PHARMACEUTICAL STUDENTS**

J. W. Cooper and Colin Gunn. One of the most popular current textbooks. 10th Edition. 25s. net.

**A TEXTBOOK OF PHARMACOGNOSY**

T. C. Denston. A well-known basic textbook of pharmacognosy. 50s. net.

**THEORETICAL PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTRY**

C. G. Lyons and F. N. Appleyard. Includes with in a single volume the essential principles of physical, inorganic and organic chemistry. 30s. net.

**TUTORIAL PHARMACY**

J. W. Cooper and Colin Gunn. The other well-known textbook by Cooper and Gunn heavily in demand all over the world. 45s. net.

**PRACTICAL PLANT CHEMISTRY FOR PHARMACY STUDENTS**

E. J. Shellard. A practical book for students. All classes of drug constituents are covered together with reactions and tests for each. 17s. 6d. net.



# ***Aldis***

## **COLOUR SLIDE PROJECTORS**

**Photographic chemists were selling Aldis lenses as far back as 1904. To-day—in this age of colour photography—Aldis make the finest colour slide projectors in the world.**

**There are eleven models from £9.18.6 to £52.10.0**

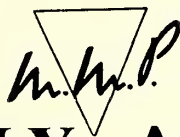
*Full details from Sole Wholesale Distributors:*

**NEVILLE BROWN & CO. LTD**

**77 NEWMAN STREET • LONDON • W.1**







## FAMILY ALBUM

*Congratulations to the centenarian! But just now we're starry-eyed about the recent happy events in the Moore's household. May we please show you our family 'snaps'—you'll be seeing them in our national press advertising quite a bit from now on.*

### BABY TALK

#### Moore's Baby Cream

—a lusty neonate\*—presents a new conception of care of the napkin area in infants. By effective control of the urea-splitting organisms, Moore's Baby Cream prevents the formation of ammonia, the irritant action which is the principal cause of napkin rash. The special low viscosity base ensures easy, painless application.

The powerful bactericidal action of Moore's Baby Cream also makes a useful general purpose antiseptic cream for family use.

#### Moore's Teething Jelly

—a thriving youngster—remains the largest selling safe, therapeutically effective, remedy for teething troubles.

### MOTHER DOING WELL

Mother hasn't been forgotten in all this excitement. Washing nappies is very hard on the hands—especially in the coming winter months.

#### Codella Hand Cream

was originally formulated for the use of surgeons to give essential smoothness to the hands despite constant scrubbing. Its unique action and effect have won enthusiastic support in the areas of distribution. This year an advertising campaign on T.V. and in the press will introduce Codella to the London area, and it is hoped to extend distribution and advertising on a full national basis in the near future.

#### Codella Foam

is a startlingly new presentation—a hand cream fluffing from an aerosol! Novel, handy and economical in use, Codella Foam has the same unique soothing and beautifying power as Codella Cream. The attractive canister is sure to sell on sight.

### AND A BONUS FOR YOU

*On all parcels of Moore's advertised lines you can claim an additional 'display' bonus:—*

5% on £3 · 10% on £5 · 12½% on £7-10-0

\*

## MOORE Medicinal Products Ltd.

Waverley Place, Aberdeen, Scotland

\* P.S. There's a rumour that a stork was seen heading towards Aberdeen recently with yet another pink and blue package in its beak. Watch the "C. & D." for further developments.



# 77 congratulations!

This is the 77th year in which we have advertised our product in The Chemist and Druggist. That is the measure of our regard for this journal, which for a century has made a notable contribution to the progress of a great industry.

**Owbridge's** LUNG TONIC AND PASTILLES

OSBORNE STREET, HULL





# Ferryman

OF SOUTHAMPTON

*Wholesale service  
throughout the South*

**HERBERT FERRYMAN LTD**  
**Cobden Bridge, Southampton**  
Telephone: 55641 (10 lines) Cables and Telegrams:  
FERRYMAN, SOUTHAMPTON.



*New Product*

# STELAZINE\*

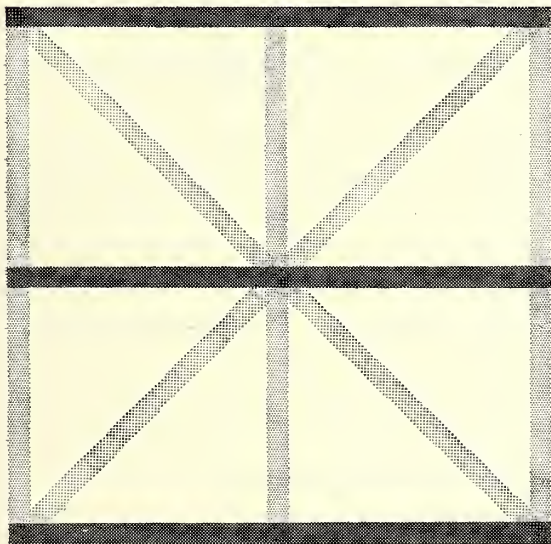
trifluoperazine

**SKF'S VERSATILE TRANQUILLIZER AND ANTI-EMETIC**

- FOR MILD MENTAL AND EMOTIONAL DISORDERS
- FOR THE RAPID CONTROL OF NAUSEA AND VOMITING

*'Stelazine', a major advance in phenothiazine therapy, offers the following advantages:*

1. rapid onset of action
2. effectiveness in small doses
3. prolonged therapeutic activity
4. safety even in long term therapy



Available—on prescription only—as:

Tablets, 1 mg. and 5 mg.

1 mg. ampoules (1 mg. per ml.)

in packs of twelve,  
for intramuscular injection.

*Smith Kline & French Laboratories Ltd., Welwyn Garden City, Herts.*

SZL:TA1409

\* 'Stelazine' is a trade mark



HOME TRADE



EXPORT

**CRUDE DRUGS**

★

**GUMS**

★

**ESSENTIAL OILS**

★

**CHEMICALS****JOHN KELLYS (LONDON) LTD.****24 OLD BROAD STREET, E.C.2**

Telephone: LONDON Wall 6585 (4 lines)

Telegrams: "Ergotine Stock, London"

**NEW YORK · HAMBURG***Purkis, Williams Ltd.***New Products . . . . .**

Potassium Metal Granules

O-Amino Benzaldehyde

"Thyodene" Indicator

Sodium Rhodizonate

Tetra Hydroxy Quinone

2-2'-Diquinolyl

Lithium Aluminium Hydride

Sodium Tetraphenyl Boron

Bilirubin, Biliverdin

*60 Brewery Road, London, N.7*

NORTH 2668

*for fine chemicals  
especially :***ASPIRIN B.P. "FRE-FLO"****SALICYLIC ACID B.P.****SODIUM SALICYLATE B.P.****SALOL B.P.C.****VANILLIN 100%****H. W. GRAESSER-THOMAS LIMITED****49 LEADENHALL STREET,  
LONDON, E.C.3****TELEPHONES: ROYAL 3011-6111***The Makers of***CLARKE'S****WORLD FAMOUS****"BLOOD MIXTURE"****AND OTHER PREPARATIONS***wish to congratulate***"THE CHEMIST & DRUGGIST"***on attaining their**100th year of publication*

●

**THE LINCOLN & MIDLAND  
COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY  
LIMITED****P.O. Box 19, PARK STREET · LINCOLN**

Grams: "Lindum, Lincoln"

Tel: Lincoln 22855

# 1859 - 1959

## JOHNSONS OF HENDON

*Makers of photographic chemicals & equipment*

*Congratulate*

# THE CHEMIST<sub>AND</sub> DRUGGIST

*on achieving its*

# CENTENARY



**JOHNSONS**  
OF HENDON LTD

ESTABLISHED 1743



## ANALGESICS

For many years we have been engaged in this field of manufacture with the result that we now offer the following, all of which, in their separate ways play an increasing and important part in the alleviation of suffering.

**ASPIRIN B.P.  
PARACETAMOL PURE  
SALICYLAMIDE PURE**

The  
Symbol  
of



Quality  
and  
Service

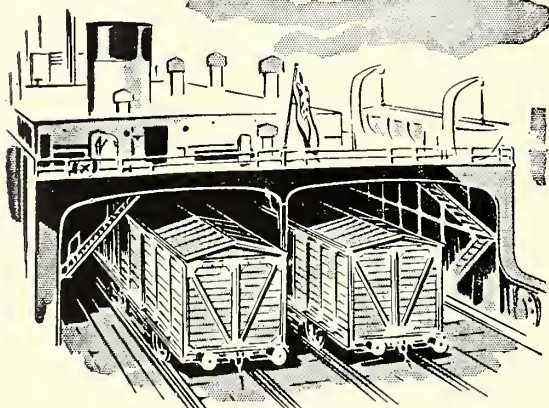
We would welcome the opportunity of quoting our keenest prices and submitting samples.

**GRAESSER SALICYLATES LIMITED  
SANDYCROFT, NR. CHESTER**

Telephone: HAWARDEN 2125

Telegrams "QUALITY" CHESTER

*Goods to European Markets in  
through wagons every day*  
**BY TRAIN FERRY**



**HARWICH - ZEEBRUGGE  
DOVER - DUNKERQUE**

*Packing and handling absolute minimum*

Full particulars from:—Continental Superintendent, Victoria Station, London, S.W.1 for Dover route and Continental Traffic & Shipping Manager, Harwich House, 129 Bishopsgate, London E.C.2 for Harwich route.

BRITISH RAILWAYS

*For Prompt Delivery  
in the North East*

NORTHUMBERLAND, DURHAM AND N. YORKSHIRE

**MIDDLETON & CO. LTD.**

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS



Drugs, Galenicals, Tablets, Pills and Capsules. Ethical Proprieties, Patents, Surgical Dressings and Sundries. Fine and Analytical Chemicals. Scientific Apparatus and Glassware.

**BOUNDARY ROAD, MIDDLESBROUGH  
TELEPHONE MIDDLESBROUGH 44361**



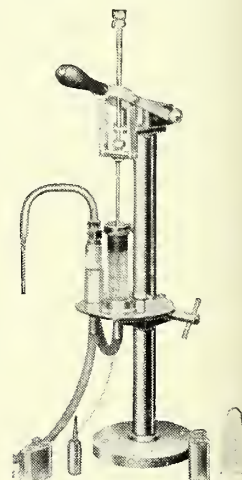
## The New ADELPHI AMPOULE FILLER

Literature is now available on our NEW ADELPHI AMPOULE FILLER (illustrated) and AMPOULE SEALER with provision for Oxygen.

Our latest machines also include a NEW CHEMIX MIXER with adjustable shafts and paddles, and a multiple NEEDLE CLEANSING MACHINE.

Please ask for details of these and our range of equipment.

NEW ADELPHI  
AMPOULE FILLER



**ADELPHI MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.,**  
Pharmaceutical & Laboratory Equipment  
Specialists

20/21, DUNCAN TERRACE, LONDON, N.1  
TERminus 2959 & 9459



# Bottles of Quality

140 PARK LANE W.1 Telephone MAYfair 6992 (5 lines) Telegrams AUTREFOIS, AUDLEY, LONDON



# The ALLIED DRUG and CHEMICAL Co.

PROP. A.D.A.C. LTD.

THE CHEMISTS SUPPLIERS WITH THE PERSONAL SERVICE

We stock  
a complete range of  
all Ethical, Sundry,  
Toilet and Proprietary  
lines

DAILY DELIVERY SERVICE  
TO ALL OUR CUSTOMERS

ROBERT ST. HAMPSTEAD RD., N.W.1  
EUSTON 5088 (13 lines)

**Belfast Telegraph**

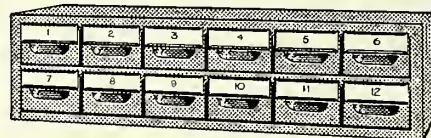
The Home Newspaper  
WITH THE  
*Largest Circulation*  
IN  
**NORTHERN IRELAND**

HEAD OFFICE  
ROYAL AVENUE  
BELFAST

LONDON OFFICE  
112 FLEET STREET  
E.C.4

## 12 DRAWER UNIT

12 Type 'A' Drawers. Available in  
any multiple of 6 drawers.  
8" high by 36" wide by 11½" deep.

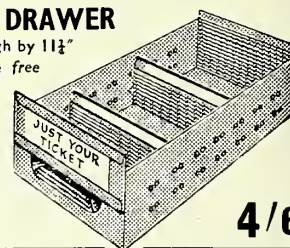


**£4.15.0** DELIVERED FREE  
In England, Scotland and Wales

### TYPE 'A' DRAWER

5" wide by 3" high by 11½"  
long. With one free  
divider per  
drawer.

Extra dividers:  
plain 6d. each.



4/6

**N.C.BROWN LTD**

SHELVING DIVISION, HEYWOOD, LANCS. PHONE -- 69018 (6 lines)

## VACCINES

DETOXICATED and ORAL  
PYROLACTIN ETC. HORMONES

**RESEARCH PRODUCTS LIMITED**

BOSKENNA, ST. BURYAN, CORNWALL. Telephone: ST. BURYAN 436

TRADE 'VERLOG' MARK

**SURGICAL ELASTIC HOSIERY**

Belts, Trusses, Suspensory Bandages, etc.

**ATHLETIC SUPPORTS**

Knee Caps, Anklets, Jockstraps

THOS. GLOVER & SON, LTD., CARLTON, NOTTINGHAM

Tel.: 248227 (2 lines).

\*Grams: Verlog, Nottingham

## A. LEVERMORE & CO. LTD

... congratulate the CHEMIST & DRUGGIST on  
this its first CENTENARY. During the greater part  
of that time the name LEVERMORE has been renowned  
throughout the world for PRECIPITATED CALCIUM  
CARBONATES, KAOLINS & TALCS from the  
finest pharmaceutical and B.P. grades to fillers for the  
Paper, Paint and Rubber Industries. One of our advertise-  
ments appeared in the CHEMIST & DRUGGIST  
nearly eighty years ago.

You can rely on the name LEVERMORE.

A. LEVERMORE & CO. LTD

Kenley Park House, Kenley, Surrey.

BYWOOD 1204



now makes eight  
special purpose  
hair preparations

From the well-known Mayfair hairdresser come these exciting preparations.

Aristocrats of hair care, they are all widely used in his famous salons.

**BONNE SANTE**

Medicated shampoo for excessive oil or dandruff. In sachets and bottles. For scalp massage between shampoos use Bonne Sante Lotion. In bottles.

**PLUS EGG**

Real egg shampoo to nourish and highlight the hair. In sachets and bottles.

**RUM SHAMPOO**

Miraculous for thin or limp hair—rum stimulates the scalp. In sachets and bottles.

**LEMON CREAM**

The family favourite, it leaves hair soft and shiny. In sachets, tubes and bottles.

**BONNE IDEE**

A unique reconditioning cream. In tubes.

**FIRST CHOICE**

Luxury dressing, restores natural oils. In tubes.

**FRENCH ACCENT**

Streak of lightning which goes to your head in 8 exciting colours. In bottles and solid sticks.

**SPRAY SET**

Instantly puts hair in place. In plastic and aerosol bottles.

**FRENCH OF LONDON HAIR BRUSH**

Discounts for large orders and the usual settlement discount. Price list on request.




**Congratulations**  
*and very best wishes to*  
**THE CHEMIST & DRUGGIST**  
*on the occasion of its Centenary*  
*from*

**THOMAS HARLEY LTD.**

who for more than 50 years have been foremost in the manufacture of rodenticides with their Rodine products. In keeping with their progressive policy of always being in the forefront of scientific progress, they have now established the Rodine Warfarin range of rodenticides which are the best obtainable.

**RODINE WORKS, PERTH, SCOTLAND**



**Congratulations!**

Our association with the CHEMIST & DRUGGIST has been a long and pleasant one. We ourselves having been established in the early 1800's, know how proud the publishers must be to have such a record of integrity and professional service.

**CLAY & ABRAHAM (Mnfg.) LTD.**

Manufacturing Chemists, 2 UPPER DUKE ST., LIVERPOOL, I. Estab. 1813



BAROSIL, The 'PEN' Series. CANDOL, EPHEDROL, PANCREATIN GRANULES, PAINEX, PROCRA, PULMOLACTIS, etc.

## INDEX TO ADVERTISERS

Adelphi Manufacturing Co., Ltd. ....	254	Distillers Co., Ltd., The (Chemicals Division) ....	50, 51
Allen & Hanburys, Ltd. ....	Cover iv	Domestos, Ltd. ....	41
Allen, Stafford, & Sons, Ltd. ....	Interleaved Edit., 161	Dominion Steel Corporation, Ltd. ....	234
Allied Drug & Chemical Co., The ....	256	Duncan, Flockhart & Co., Ltd. ....	75
Alwitt Trading Co., Ltd. ....	228		
Anglo-French Drug Co., Ltd., The ....	76, 77	Earex, Ltd. ....	244
Applefords, Ltd. ....	218	Elliman, Sons & Co., Ltd. ....	62
Aspro-Nicholas, Ltd. ....	8	Englehard Industries, Ltd. ....	243
Associated Rediffusion ....	30, 31	English Grains Co., Ltd., The ....	236
Axa, Ltd. ....	242	Eswar Drug & Chemical Co. ....	244
		Eucryl, Ltd. ....	239
Baillière, Tindall & Cox, Ltd. ....	212	Evans Medical, Ltd. ....	Interleaved Edit., 176
B. & P. Laboratories, Ltd. ....	74		
Banister Street Works, Ltd. ....	218	F. A. B. Products, Ltd. ....	234
Barclay & Sons, Ltd. ....	55	F.A.I.R. Laboratories, Ltd. ....	22
Barker, Robert, & Son, Ltd. ....	234	Fassett & Johnson, Ltd. ....	91
Barnett & Foster, Ltd. ....	243	F.B.A. Pharmaceuticals, Ltd. ....	16
Bayer Products, Ltd. ....	93	Ferryman, Herbert, Ltd. ....	250
Beatson, Clark & Co., Ltd. ....	69	Flach, Joseph, & Sons, Ltd. ....	244
Beecham Pharmaceuticals, Ltd. ....	67	Fletcher, Fletcher, Ltd. ....	221
Belfast Telegraph ....	256	French of London, Ltd. ....	257
Bengue & Co., Ltd. ....	73	Frischmann, H. ....	216
Biddle, Sawyer & Co., Ltd. ....	19	Fullwood, R. J., & Bland, Ltd. ....	100
Blackie, Robert, Ltd. ....	46		
Boehringer, C. H. Sohn ....	98	Gale, Baiss & Co., Ltd. ....	84
Boots Pure Drug Co., Ltd. ....	5	Geigy Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd. ....	33
Borax Consolidated, Ltd. ....	64	Gevaert, Ltd. ....	240
British & Colonial Druggist, Ltd., The ....	220	Gledhill, G. H., & Sons, Ltd. ....	242
British Drug Houses, Ltd., The ..	Interleaved Edit., 155	Glover, Thos., & Son, Ltd. ....	256
British Dyewood Co., Ltd., The ....	232	Graesser Salicylates, Ltd. ....	254
British Felsol Co., Ltd. ....	102, 103	Graesser-Thomas, H. W., Ltd. ....	252
British Railways ....	254	Granose Foods, Ltd. ....	216
Broadbent, Thomas, & Sons, Ltd. ....	235	"Grocer, The" ....	20
Brook, Parker & Co., Ltd. ....	96	Guest, Thos., & Son, Ltd. ....	244
Brown, N. C., Ltd. ....	256		
Brown, Neville, & Co., Ltd. ....	248	Hall, Forster & Co., Ltd. ....	238
Burgess, Edwin, Ltd. ....	234	Harley, Thos., Ltd. ....	258
Burrough, James, Ltd. ....	58	Harris, Hart & Co., Ltd. ....	234
Burroughs Wellcome & Co. ....	168, 169	Haycock Press, Ltd., The ....	214
Bush, W. J., & Co., Ltd. ....	209, 210	Haywood, J. H., Ltd. ....	212
Butler & Crispe, Ltd. ....	9	Heinz, H. J., & Co. ....	64
Butler, E. H., & Son, Ltd. ....	80	Hewlett, C. J., & Sons, Ltd. ....	59
		Hislop, J. W. S., Ltd. ....	262
Calmic, Ltd. ....	231	Hobson, Tom E., Ltd. ....	17
Calvert, F. C., & Co., Ltd. ....	236	Hommel Pharmaceuticals, Ltd. ....	60
Carnegies of Welwyn, Ltd. ....	Cover ii, 61	Horlicks, Ltd. ....	4
Carr, Godden, Ltd. ....	234	Hosezene Co., Ltd., The ....	244
Chemists' Mutual Insurance Co., Ltd. ....	220	Hughes, E. Griffiths, Ltd. ....	14, 15
Chiris, Antoine, Ltd. ....	212		
Christy, Thos., & Co., Ltd. ....	85	Ilford, Ltd. ....	40
Ciba Laboratories, Ltd. ....	Interleaved Edit., 192	Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., Pharmaceuticals Division ....	Interleaved Edit., 125
Clay & Abraham, Ltd. ....	258	International Bottle Co., Ltd., The ....	255
Cockton, J. R., & Co., Ltd. ....	99		
Consolidated Chemicals, Ltd. ....	68	Jackson, Ernest, & Co., Ltd. ....	216
Cow & Gate, Ltd. ....	70	Johnsons of Hendon, Ltd. ....	253
Cox, Arthur H., & Co., Ltd. ....	42, 43		
Crooks Corrugated Cases, Ltd. ....	38	Keldon, Ltd. ....	3
Cuticura Preparations ....	238	Kellys, John (London), Ltd. ....	252
		Kemball, Bishop & Co., Ltd. ....	233
Daniel, Richard, & Son, Ltd. ....	65	Kerfoot, Thos., & Co., Ltd. ....	227
Deighton, John, & Co., Ltd. ....	238		



## INDEX (cont.)

Laing, James, Ltd. ....	244	Research Products, Ltd. ....	256
Lake & Cruickshank, Ltd. ....	47	Riddell Products, Ltd. ....	261
Laughton & Sons, Ltd. ....	97	Riker Laboratories, Ltd. ....	39
Lax & Shaw, Ltd. ....	219	Roberts Windsor, Ltd. ....	23
Lederle Laboratories Division ....	170	Robinson & Sons, Ltd. (Boxes) ....	94
Levermore, A., & Co., Ltd. ....	256	Robinson & Sons, Ltd. .... Interleaved Edit.,	126
Lilly, Eli, & Co., Ltd. .... Interleaved Edit.,	203	Robinson Brothers, Cork Growers, Ltd. ....	232
Lincoln & Midland Counties Drug Co., Ltd. ....	252	Roche Products, Ltd. ....	29
Lofthouse & Saltmer, Ltd. ....	58	Ronaldson, John, & Co., Ltd. ....	87
		Ronsheim & Moore, Ltd. ....	262
MacAndrews & Forbes, Ltd. ....	234	Ronson Products, Ltd. ....	45
Macarthys (Wholesale Chemists), Ltd. ....	95		
Macdonald & Son, Ltd. ....	65	Sangers, Ltd. ....	10, 11
Macfarlan, J. F., & Co., Ltd. ....	12	Savory & Moore, Ltd. ....	48
Mallpas (Pharmaceuticals), Ltd. ....	224	Scholl Mfg. Co., Ltd., The ....	101
Manesty Machines, Ltd. ....	88	Scott & Turner, Ltd. ....	32
Marchon Products, Ltd. ....	44	Searle, A., & Co. ....	218
Marns, Thomas, Ltd. ....	86	Searle, G. D., & Co., Ltd. ....	89
Marshall & Jenkinson, Ltd. ....	234	Shaw, Robert, & Co., Ltd. ....	216
Martindale, Wm., Wholesale, Ltd. ....	73	Shepherd, S. A., & Co., Ltd. ....	213
Mason, Wm., & Son, Ltd. ....	68	Simpkin, A. L., & Co., Ltd. ....	52
Matthews & Wilson, Ltd. ....	81	Smith & Hill (Chemists), Ltd. ....	232
Maw, S., Son & Sons, Ltd. ....	54	Smith Kline & French Laboratories, Ltd. ....	251
Mawson & Proctor Pharmaceuticals, Ltd. ....	2	Smith, T. & H., Ltd. ....	7
May & Baker, Ltd. ....	34, 35	Solport Brothers, Ltd. ....	52
Meggeson & Co., Ltd. .... Interleaved Edit.,	156	Sorelle, Jean, Ltd. ....	241
Merck Sharp & Dohme, Ltd. ....	237	Spa Brushes, Ltd. ....	82, 83
Metal Box Co., Ltd., The ....	167	Spencer, George, & Son, Ltd. ....	245
Middleton & Co., Ltd. ....	254	Spratts Patent, Ltd. ....	80
Molyneux, Ltd. ....	72	Stafford-Miller, Ltd. ....	24, 25
Monsanto Chemicals, Ltd. ....	18	Standard Synthetics, Ltd. ....	230
Montana (London), Ltd. ....	46	Sumner, R., & Co., Ltd. ....	230
Moore's Medicinal Products, Ltd. ....	249	Surgical Hosiery Co., Ltd., The ....	26
Multipax Chemicals, Ltd. ....	60	Sutton, W., & Co., Ltd. ....	66
National Glass Works (York), Ltd. ....	63	Therapeutic Products, Ltd. ....	100, 230
New Era Laboratories, Ltd. ....	78, 79	Thermos, Ltd. ....	28
New Hygiene, Ltd. ....	224	Tower Pill & Tablet Co., Ltd., The ....	217
Newton Chambers & Co., Ltd. ....	71		
		Unichem, Ltd. .... Interleaved Edit.,	162
Olley, C., & Sons, Ltd. ....	96	Universal Laboratories, Ltd. .... Interleaved Edit.,	204
Orridge & Co. ....	Cover iii	Universal Metal Products, Ltd. ....	57
Ortho Pharmaceutical, Ltd. ....	211	University of London ....	92
Osborne, Garrett & Co., Ltd. ....	229		
Owbridge, W. T., Ltd. ....	250	Vernon & Co., Ltd. ....	90
Oxford University Press ....	72	Vitamins, Ltd. ....	13
Paines & Byrne, Ltd. ....	215	Wallis Laboratory, Ltd. ....	222, 223
Parke, Davis & Co., Ltd. .... Interleaved Edit.,	191	Wander, A., Ltd. ....	104
Perforated Front Projection Screen Co., Ltd., The	232	Whiffen & Sons, Ltd. ....	53
Pfizer, Ltd. ....	225, 226	Woodward, G. O., & Co., Ltd. ....	246
Pharmaceutical Supplies, Ltd. ....	175	Woolley, James, Sons & Co., Ltd. ....	6
Philips Electrical, Ltd.—Philishave ....	49		
Pinaud, Ltd. ....	36, 37	Yardley & Co., Ltd. ....	56
Pitman Medical Publishing Co., Ltd., The ....	247		
Potter & Clarke, Ltd. ....	27	Zimmermann, Chas., & Co., Ltd. ....	213, 217
Proprietary Articles Trade Association ....	92		
Purkis, Williams, Ltd. ....	252		
Raimes & Co., Ltd. ....	236		
Ransom, William, & Son, Ltd. ....	21		

# RIDDELL PRODUCTS LIMITED

*Congratulate*

*The*  **CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST**

*the leading paper in the  
drug trade on the  
occasion of its centenary*



Our reputation is also founded on  
quality and accuracy in the prepara-  
tion and manufacture of medicaments  
and apparatus for Inhalation Therapy

(All apparatus gives 40% discount plus 2½%)

## RIDDELL PRODUCTS LIMITED

Riddell House - 10/14 Dunbridge Street - London, E.2

*Established 1935*

*Telephone : SHO 7254/5/6*



**'LANETTE'**  
(REGD. TRADE MARK)  
**WAX SX**

The accepted anionic self-emulsifying wax for the manufacture of Pharmaceutical, Medicinal and Toilet Creams and Ointments. A partially sulphated cetyl/stearyl alcohol manufactured to the most rigid standard and specification.

**FREE BOOKLET**

Write now for booklet giving comprehensive details of 'Lanette' Wax SX and over 60 pharmaceutical formulæ.

**SULPHONATED**  
**'LOROL'**  
(REGD. TRADE MARK)

Lauryl Sulphates, available as the sodium, ammonium and triethanolamine salts in superb qualities as paste, liquid and powder, including Sodium Lauryl Sulphate B.P. The perfect anionic base for all foaming and detergent products.

**'LANBRITOL'**  
(REGD. TRADE MARK)  
**WAX N21**

Where anionics are specifically contra-indicated by the presence of cationic bodies or polyvalent metal salts in any formula this new O/W non-ionic self-emulsifying wax has been *immensely successful*.

Also even where nothing in the formula contra-indicates anionics, but the emulsion is required to be thin e.g. a pourable cream or milk, "Lanbritol" Wax N21 gives products of *remarkable stability*.

**FREE BOOKLET**

Write for descriptive booklet with fully-tested illustrative formulæ.

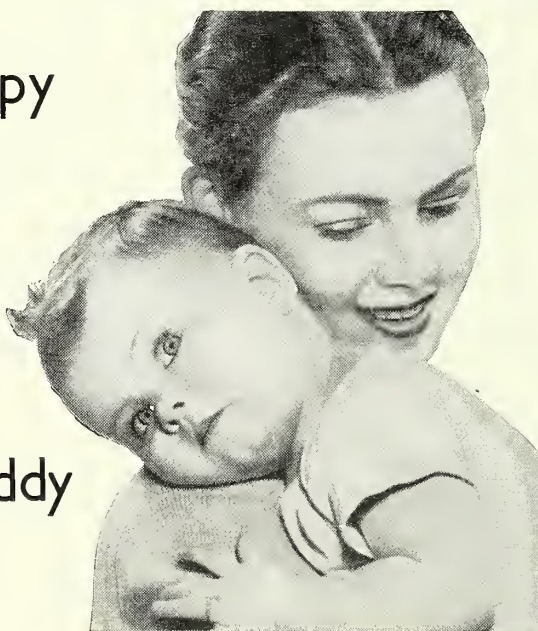
SOLE MANUFACTURERS &amp; SUPPLIERS

**RONSHIM & MOORE LTD.**8 BUCKINGHAM PALACE GARDENS,  
LONDON, S.W.1.

Telephone: SLOane 7600

Telegrams: Gardinol, Sowest, London.

Many Happy  
Birthdays  
are  
assured  
with  
Kumfy Kiddy  
Wear



PLASTIC AND NYLON  
FILM, BABY PANTS  
(Nylon or Lurex outer finish)

CHILDREN'S APRONS\*

SLEEVE FEEDERS\*

BIBS\* AND PLACE MATS

COT SHEETS

NAPPY BAGS\*

SUN SUITS\*

NURSING APRONS

\* Patterned with colourful Walt Disney  
characters and Noddy in Toyland scenes.

Special adults' garments  
for the incontinent are  
also available through your  
wholesaler

**KUMFY KIDDY**  
WEAR*Best for Baby!*

J. W. S. HISLOP LTD.,  
5, Centre Way, Claverings Industrial Estate, Montagu Road, Edmonton, London, N.9



# *Orridge & Company*

ESTABLISHED 1846

*The oldest firm of Chemists'  
Business Transfer Agents  
and Valuers in the world  
congratulate*

THE  
**CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST**

*on reaching its 100th Year  
of publication*





# Friends of Pharmacy throughout the ages ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦



SILVANUS BEVAN, 1691 - 1765

In 1715 Silvanus Bevan at the age of 24 was admitted to the Freedom of the Society of Apothecaries and straightway opened an apothecary's shop in Old Plough Court off the famous Lombard Street, later to become known as Allen & Hanburys.



WILLIAM ALLEN, F.R.S., 1770 - 1843

William Allen joined the Plough Court Pharmacy in 1792. He became one of the most distinguished men of his day; scientist, humanitarian, a zealous opposer of slavery.

Allen's name will long be honoured by pharmacists as a pioneer in the founding, in 1841, of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, of which he was the first president.



DANIEL BELL HANBURY, 1794 - 1882

Daniel Bell Hanbury joined Plough Court in 1808 and was taken into partnership in 1824. His close association with William Allen brought him into touch with all the scientific movements of the day.

He was a founder member of the Pharmaceutical Society and held the office of Treasurer to the Society from 1852 to 1867.



DANIEL HANBURY, F.R.S., 1825 - 1875

Daniel Hanbury joined Plough Court Pharmacy in 1841. He qualified as a pharmaceutical chemist in 1857 and three years later was appointed an examiner in botany and materia medica of the Pharmaceutical Society. He was President of the British Pharmaceutical Conference in 1868 and 1869.

Daniel Hanbury's name is perpetuated in pharmacy by the Hanbury Memorial Medal awarded every two years for original research in the natural history and chemistry of drugs.



CORNELIUS HANBURY, 1827 - 1916

Cornelius Hanbury became a member of the College of Surgeons in 1849 and a licentiate of the Society of Apothecaries in May 1850 after serving his apprenticeship at Plough Court. He was appointed to the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society in 1875 and was treasurer from 1876 to 1878.

Allen & Hanburys Ltd., London  
FRIENDS OF PHARMACY SINCE 1715